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Robinson Genealogical Society.
The Robinsons and their kin folk.

The Robinson Family

Genealogical and Historical Association

First Series

*Officers, Constitution and By-Laws, Historical Sketches
of Early Robinson Emigrants to America,
Illustrations, Armorial Bearings,
Members of Association*

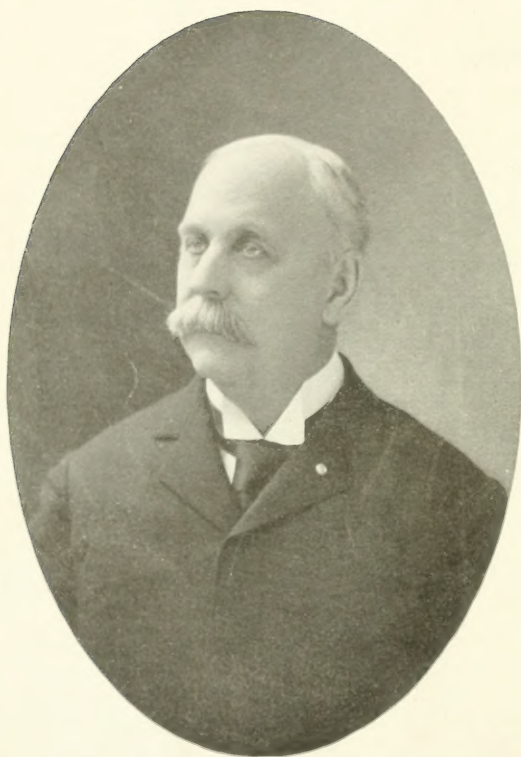
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DANIEL W. ROBINSON, ESQ., BURLINGTON, VT.

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DR. A. SUMNER DEAN,	Taunton, Mass.
MR. FRED W. ROBINSON,	Boston, Mass.
MR. BETHUEL PENNIMAN,	New Bedford, Mass.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The name of this association shall be THE ROBINSON FAMILY GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

2. The purpose for which it is constituted is the collection, compilation and publication of such data and information as may be obtained concerning the Robinson Families.

3. Any person connected with the descendants of
William¹ Robinson of Dorchester, Mass.,
George¹ of Rehoboth, Mass.,
William¹ of Watertown, Mass.,
Isaac² of Barnstable, Mass., son of Rev. John¹, of Leyden, Hol.,
Abraham¹ of Gloucester, Mass.,
George¹ of Boston, Mass.,
John¹ of Exeter, N. H.,
Stephen¹ of Dover, N. H.,
Thomas¹ of Scituate, Mass.,
James¹ of Dorchester, Mass.,
William of Salem, Mass.,
Christopher of Virginia,
Samuel of New England,
Gain of Plymouth, Mass.,
John Robinson of Cape Elizabeth, Me.,
Patrick Robinson of Norton, Mass.,
Daniel Robinson of Foxborough, Mass.,

or any other Robinson ancestor, by descent or marriage, may become a member of this association.

There shall be a membership fee of one dollar, and an annual due of twenty-five cents, or ten dollars for life membership, subject to no annual dues.

4. The officers of the association shall be a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, Historiographer, and an Executive Committee of five.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall preside at all business meetings of the Association, and in his absence a Vice-President shall perform the duties of President.

2. The Secretary shall keep the records and minutes of the meetings.

3. The Treasurer shall receive all monies of the Association. He shall have the custody of all the funds belonging to the Association. He shall disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee.

4. The Executive Committee shall have the control of the affairs of the Association and its property, and shall receive for safe custody all documents entrusted to them. It shall be their duty to make arrangements to obtain all data and information concerning the descendants of the aforesaid Robinson ancestors for the purpose of compilation and publication of the same. The officers of the Association shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

5. The members of the Executive Committee present at any regularly notified meeting shall form a quorum. They may fill any vacancies that may occur in the board of officers until others are regularly appointed.

INTRODUCTION.

The formation of a society for the collection and preservation of family records and historical information relating to the Robinsons, who were early emigrants to America, and their descendants, was a favorite theme for years with, at least, one of the enthusiasts of this Association. Through his efforts the late Hon. George D. Robinson, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and his brother Charles, president of the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., and Charles Robinson, Esq., of Medford, Mass., an Ex-Consul to Canada, with others became interested. Had the gentlemen named lived, doubtless an association would have been inaugurated several years earlier, but the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Robinson of Medford, followed shortly after by that of Ex-Governor Robinson, and a little later on by that of his brother, so dampened the ardor of their associates as to lead to an abandonment of active measures for the promotion of the scheme.

Somewhat less than two years ago it devolved upon Miss Adelaide A. Robinson, of North Raynham, Mass., to revive the subject. In conversation with a few of her friends, members of the Old Colony Historical Society, she was encouraged to take active measures for a family meeting of the descendants of her ancestor, Increase Robinson of Taunton, one of the first settlers of that town. She interested Mr. James E. Seaver, the genial secretary of that society, in her project and then set herself at work to enthuse the descendants of Increase in her plan.

A little later on, upon learning that other descendants, in other lines of the Robinsons would join, if the call was made broad enough to include them, it was decided to enlarge the scope of the proposed association and embrace all Robinsons, as now set forth in the third article of the Constitution of this Society.

Several meetings were held which resulted in the selection of a committee consisting of James H. Dean, Esq., as chairman, Mr. N. B. Dean, and Dr. A. Sumner Dean, all of Taunton, and Mr. Orlando G. Robinson, of Raynham, to co-operate with Miss Robinson and Mr. Seaver in the advancement of the scheme which culminated on the 18th of July, 1890, in one of the largest family gatherings ever convened in the old colony. It was the

attendance of representatives from thirteen States : an outstretching of the arm of the West to grasp the extended hand of the East; a cordial uniting of the North and South in fraternal kinship.

As was remarked by one of the delegates " Robinson stock is good stock, there is no skeleton hanging from our genealogical tree."

History has no dangerous side for us. We are not in the temper of the piqued divine who saw in his ancestry—Alas! what did he see? which led him to say " History has its dangerous side. When men become so absorbed in the history of their ancestry as to forget their present duties, or to be blind to their ancestral weaknesses, it is harmful. If men are so anxious to get on record that they forget to do things worthy of record then the *historic sense* is not good sense."

Verily, verily, none of these things trouble us. We can contribute the records of our ancestors in all its fulness to the present and future generations, righteously believing that we are doing that which is *worthy of record* and that our—*historic sense* is *good sense*.

It is hoped that every member of this Association will communicate immediately with the secretary expressing their views regarding the time and place for our next meeting. We desire to see a large attendance and increasing interest in these matters which we have so much at heart.

The historiographer earnestly appeals to every member of this Association who has not already communicated to him their line of ancestry, to do so without delay that it may be included in the genealogical work which he hopes to soon publish. This request is also made to all those of Robinson blood who have descended from an ancestor who came to America previous to the year 1700. Record blanks will be furnished free on application.

Those who are in doubt as to their line of descent may obtain valuable information from this source.

Members will please report to the Secretary any errors in names or addresses that they may be corrected. It is also important that the full name be given, and in the case of married females, the surname as well as the maiden name should be included.

The post office address of the Secretary is North Raynham, Mass., that of the Historiographer, Yonkers, N. Y., or New York City, N. Y.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

In arranging for the Robinson Family Meeting the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, Mass., cordially extended the freedom of their hall on Cedar Street, accompanied with the suggestion that it would give them pleasure if the meeting could be held in conjunction with their quarterly meeting on the 18th of July. This generous offer was thankfully accepted.

The hour of the meeting of the Historical Society was at half past nine in the morning. A large assembly convened. After a half hour spent in the transaction of the regular business of the Society an address of welcome to the Robinson Association was delivered by the president of the Society, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, D. D., of Taunton, in these words:—

“Members of Old Colony Historical Society and Visiting Friends :

“Taunton, through this society, has been the honored host of several family meetings, the first, which led the list, being very properly that of the descendants of Richard Williams, who more than any other is entitled to the honorable distinction of Father of the town. This large gathering of to-day is unique and unprecedented, inasmuch as it includes the descendants not only of William Robinson of Dorchester and his son Increase of Taunton, but those of George of Rehoboth; William of Watertown; Isaac of Duxbury, son of the distinguished John, pastor of the Pilgrim church of Leyden; Abraham of Gloucester; George of Watertown; John of Exeter, New Hampshire; Stephen of Dover, of the same State; Thomas of Scituate; James of Dorchester; William of Salem; Christopher of Virginia; Samuel of New England, and Gain Robinson of Bridgewater, Mass.

“With such a multitudinous ancestry, the wonder is, this hall can hold the progeny. In behalf of this society, and I hope it is not presuming too much to say, in behalf of this city, I extend to you all a most cordial welcome. We would have you feel entirely at home in this Historical hall. You are among friends—yes, kindred spirits. Your meeting is born of the desire, in

which we all share, to trace relationship and hallow the memory of an honored ancestry. May you be prospered in your good endeavors and go hence with only a pleasant remembrance of Taunton, one of the many towns of New England."

After a short recess the organization of the Robinson family was effected by the choice of the following named as temporary officers:—James H. Dean, Esq., of Taunton, as president and Miss Adelaide A. Robinson as secretary.

Mr. Dean addressed the members briefly, touching upon the history of the Robinson family and outlining the purposes of the meeting and of the organization to be formed.

It was announced that, after the formal and permanent organization, the association would take cars for Dighton Rock Park where dinner would be served, to be followed by exercises of an historical nature.

On motion duly seconded, the following were appointed a committee to draw up a set of by-laws and report the same to the assembled members: Charles E. Robinson of Yonkers, N. Y.; N. Bradford Dean of Taunton, and William L. Robinson of Gloucester, Mass. Also a committee on permanent organization was appointed consisting of L. D. Cole of Newburyport, Mass., Elmer D. Robinson of Judson, Mass., George W. Penniman of Fall River, Mass.

During the absence of the committees letters were read from Mrs. Sarah Robinson Atherton a lady of more than one-hundred years of age, a resident of Peru, Huron County, Ohio. The letter bore her own signature and was in these words:—

Peru, Huron County, Ohio.

"To the Robinsons gathered at Taunton, Mass., July 18th, 1900.

"Greeting: Although I am getting on somewhat in years, being past my one hundredth birthday since June first, I am in full sympathy with your meeting and am glad that I have lived to see this day of your gathering. If it so pleases your body, I would like my name to be enrolled in the book of members of your association. I am 6th in line of descent from George Robinson, Sen., of Rehoboth, Mass., viz.—George (1); John (2); Jonathan (3); Jonathan (4); Noah (5).

(Signed)

Sarah Robinson Atherton."

Also the following from Charles H. Robinson, Esq., of Great Falls, Mont.:—

“Great Falls, Mont. 222-4 Ave. N., July 8, 1900.

“To all of Robinson name and blood in Family meeting assembled :

“Greeting : From the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, by the Great Falls of the Missouri; a descendant of Rev. John Robinson, the Leyden pastor sends to you sympathy and congratulations. ‘One touch of nature makes the whole world kin’ and a common interest in honorable ancestry should bring us into sympathy however distant the tie of common blood.

Again I greet you

In cordial sympathy,

(Signed)

Charles H. Robinson.”

Other letters were read from Hon. Gifford S. Robinson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa; from Abner S. Merrill, Esq., of Boston, Mass.; from Miss Kate D. Robinson, of Memphis Tenn., and J. Newton Peirce of Boston.

Prof. William H. Brewer, of New Haven, Conn., addressed the members in his well known happy vein. He thought the person unfortunate who had no interest in his heredity: that everyone needed all the data that they could obtain in relation to their ancestry in order that they might make the most of their own life.

Interesting addresses were also made by the Rev. S. L. Rowland, of Lee, Mass., and others.

The committee on the Constitution and By-Laws made their report which was adopted.

It was voted that Mrs. Sarah Robinson Atherton of Peru, Ohio, be elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations :

PRESIDENT,

Daniel. W. Robinson, Esq., Burlington Vt.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Judge Gifford S. Robinson,	Sioux City, Ia.
Mr. Increase Robinson,	Waterville, Me.
James H. Dean, Esq.,	Taunton, Mass.
Hon. David I. Robinson,	Gloucester, Mass.
Prof. William H. Brewer,	New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Roswell R. Robinson,	Malden, Mass.
Capt. Charles T. Robinson,	Taunton, Mass.
Rev. William A. Robinson,	Middletown, N. Y.
Mr. John H. Robinson,	Boston, Mass.
Mr. Charles F. Robinson,	North Raynham, Mass.
Mr. George W. Robinson,	Elburn, Ill.
Franklin Robinson, Esq.,	Portland, Me.

SECRETARY,

Miss Adelaide A. Robinson. North Raynham, Mass.

TREASURER,

N. Bradford Dean, Esq., Taunton, Mass.

HISTORIOGRAPHER,

Charles E. Robinson, Yonkers, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Mr. Increase Robinson,	Plymouth, Mass.
Mr. Orlando G. Robinson,	Raynham, Mass.
Dr. A. Sumner Dean,	Taunton, Mass.
Mr. Fred'k W. Robinson,	Boston, Mass.
Mr. Bethuel Penniman,	New Bedford, Mass.

The report was accepted and the secretary was authorized to cast a vote for the list reported by the committee, and they were declared the duly elected officers of the Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association.

The president was escorted to the Chair and in a few well chosen words addressed the members expressing his appreciation

of the honor of serving as the first officer of such an association of men and women.

A committee made up of Miss Bertha L. Dean of Taunton, Miss Hannah May Dean of Taunton, Miss Helen W. Robinson of North Raynham, Miss Marie Robinson of Taunton, Miss Grace F. Dean of Taunton, and Mrs. Sarah Waterman of Taunton, busied itself with the registration of names of those desiring to become members of the association.

The reception committee was one of the most active of the day, and it accomplished much in making the members acquainted with each other, and preventing too great a degree of formality in the proceedings, the intention being to have a distinctively family gathering at which all should feel at home with the other members of the family. This committee was made up of Mrs. Julia A. Robinson of Taunton, Mrs. Frank Robinson of East Taunton, Mrs. Herbert E. Hall of Taunton, Miss Sarah G. Robinson of Middleborough, Miss Phoebe Robinson of Taunton, Mr. John D. Robinson of Taunton, Dr. A. Sumner Dean of Taunton, Mr. Orlando G. Robinson of Judson, Mass., and Mr. John C. Robinson of Middleborough, Mass.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Old Colony Historical Society for their kind offer of the freedom of their hall for this first meeting of this association; also to Mr. James E. Seaver, their cordial Secretary, and Miss Adelaide A. Robinson of North Raynham, by whose joint efforts the organization of the association has been expedited in a marked degree.

The formal exercises in Historical Hall were then brought to a close and adjournment taken for the trip of eight miles, in special electric cars, down the banks of the Taunton River to Dighton Rock Park where an excellent "shore dinner," for which "Little Rhody" is so famous, was served and enjoyed by the members, after which came the literary entertainment of the day which consisted of historical papers by Charles Edson Robinson of Yonkers, N. Y., an Historical Sketch of the Robinsons, early emigrants to America; by James H. Dean, Esq., of Taunton, Mass., on Increase Robinson; by Rev. William A. Robinson, D. D. of Middletown, N. Y., on Rev. John Robinson of Leyden; by Miss Mary Gay Robinson of Guilford, Conn., on Thomas Robinson; and by the Rev. George W. Penniman, of Southbridge, Mass., on the Penniman-Robinson family.

Owing to a want of time the paper prepared by James H. Dean, Esq., was omitted, but is here inserted on page 15.

At the close of the reading of the historical papers, Mr. George W. Penniman of Fall River, Mass., was invited by the president to address the assembly. In his remarks Mr. Penniman held the attention of all present in an able and entertaining manner.

This closed the exercises of the day with an invitation from Miss Adelaide A. Robinson for all the members to meet at eight o'clock at her residence in North Raynham, a suburb of Taunton, for a lawn party. Arrangements for special cars were made for all who desired to attend.

The meeting was then adjourned sine die.

The evening at the residence of Miss Robinson was a most enjoyable affair. The extensive lawn was brilliantly lighted with locomotive headlights and Japanese lanterns. Nye's Taunton Orchestra discoursed sweet music. Visiting members as they arrived were received under an artistic arch of vines and flowers. Tables of refreshments bountifully loaded were spread under the trees.

At the close of the entertainment two special cars came up from Taunton to bear away the branches of the Robinson genealogical tree.

Thus ended the first gathering of the Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association, with an expression of gratitude on every lip to those who had contributed so much for their enjoyment.



INCREASE ROBINSON, SENIOR, OF TAUNTON.

BY JAMES H. DEAN, ESQ.



SO far as known Increase Robinson was the first person bearing the name of Robinson who settled in Taunton. He was the second son of William and Margaret Robinson who came, it is thought, from Canterbury, England, in 1637 and settled in Dorchester. Nothing whatever is known of the parentage or birthplace of this William Robinson. Nor is it known in what ship he came or the exact date of his arrival. His name first appears as a member of the church in Dorchester in a list of those belonging to that church November 4, 1639. He was made a Freeman of the town May 18, 1642, and the following year was made a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston.

His first recorded purchase of real estate was February 25, 1651, when he bought of John Phillips of Boston for £150 an estate in Dorchester "near unto Naponsett River" with the dwelling house, outhouses, barns, gardens and orchards, together with several adjacent and outlying parcels of upland and meadow, in all 73 acres. He owned and operated a corn water-mill on "Tidemill Creeke, standing on the tide in the creeke commonly called Salt Creeke or Brooke, near Captaines Neck." In this mill he met his death, as recorded in the Diary of the Rev. John Eliot in Roxbury Church Records: "Died 6, 5, 1668, Robinson, a brother of ye church at Dorchester, was drawn through by ye cog wheel of his mill and was torn in pieces and slain."

He had by his wife Margaret, four children, two sons and two daughters.

1. Samuel, baptised June 14, 1640.

2. Increase, baptised March 14, 1642. Against his name on the record appears in parenthesis (went to Taunton).

3. Prudence, baptised Dec. 1643.

4. Waiting, baptised April 26, 1646.

He married a second wife, Ursula, widow of Samuel Hosier. Of this marriage there was no issue. His wife Ursula survived him.

He left a will which was allowed July 1, 1668. The larger part of his real estate he gave to his oldest son Samuel. To his son Increase, he gave four acres of salt marsh, several parcels of upland, "and halfe of all my common rights I have in Dorchester and that with what I have already given him to bee his portion." He also gave "my sonn Increase eldest sonn that bears my name," twenty shillings. Administration was granted to his son Increase, his son-in-law John Bridge husband of Prudence, and his son-in-law Joseph Penniman husband of Waiting.

Increase Robinson, of whom I am to speak particularly, married, February 19, 1663, Sarah Penniman who was born May 6, 1641. She was the daughter of James and Lydia (Eliot) Penniman of Braintree. Lydia Eliot was a sister of John Eliot the Apostle to the Indians. How long the young couple remained in Dorchester before coming to Taunton to live we have no means of telling with exactness. It was but a very few years however, for as early as 1668 we find him interested as a purchaser of real estate in Taunton and vicinity. In June of that year a very important purchase was made of lands that had been previously bought of the Indians on behalf of the colony. This purchase was called The Taunton North Purchase. The conveyance was made by a committee of the Plymouth Government to a large number of persons, "Proprietors of the Town of Taunton," among whom we find Increase Robinson. This large territory in after years was divided into the towns of Norton, Easton and Mansfield.

Another large purchase was made by Taunton men the latter part of 1672, of territory lying south of Taunton and on the west side of "Taunton Great River," extending four miles down the river and four miles west from the river. This was called the Taunton South Purchase. Increase Robinson was one of the eighty-seven "associates" purchasers of this tract. The territory included in this purchase together with the lands called Assonet Neck on the east side of the river, were in the year 1712 erected into a township by the name of Dighton.

In 1673 he bought the rights of Thomas Cook, Sr., in the

township of Taunton. Cook was one of the original purchasers of Taunton. The deed was dated March 6, 1672-3, and was in part as follows: "Thomas Cook sen'r of Portsmouth in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and Mary his wife, in consideration of 200 weight of good barr iron in hand paid, hath given sold and made over to Increase Robinson in ye Colony of New Plymouth, house carpenter, all that right & interest in ye lands in ye Township of Taunton, that is to say all that there purchase right in ye sd township as he being one of ye ancient purchasers of ye town of Taunton, to be to ye said Increase Robinson and his heirs and assigns forever."

Grants of land were made to Increase on this purchase right, and to his heirs and assigns from time to time for many years. They appear to have been mostly made in the easterly part of the town. The deed was not recorded until 1758.

A conveyance of the so called "Shawomet Lands" was made November 12, 1677 by Constant Southworth, Treasurer of Plymouth Colony, on behalf of the Colony, to some thirty persons in different parts of the Colony, six of whom, Increase Robinson among them, being of Taunton, "for the sum of 800 pounds that is to say for every share or 30th part £26 13 s. & 4d." The lands are described as "containing the lands called the outlet as well as the neck itself called Shawomet. Bounded on the east by Taunton River, on the north by Taunton lands, on the west partly by Swanzey lands which were purchased of the Indians by Capt. Willet & Mr. Stephen Paine, and partly by the lands of Rehoboth if the sd Colonies' land extend so far westward, and on the south by ye sd neck." Increase Robinson was declared to be the owner of one share.

These lands were included in Swanzey upon its incorporation in 1677, and constituted the present town of Somerset when it was set off from Swanzey in 1790. The original record book of the Shawomet Lands is still extant and upon its first page bears the following inscription:

"This Book was begun in ye year 1680, by Increase Robinson Clark for the said purchasers."

Mr. Robinson appears to have been an owner in the Mount Hope lands which were conveyed by a committee of Plymouth Colony to John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield and Stephen Burton all of Boston, September 14, 1680; but to what extent or how he obtained his title a diligent search in the Bristol

County Registry has failed to disclose. He must have owned lands there, however, for on May 6, 1692, he with Sarah his wife conveyed to John Cary of Bristol, in consideration of thirty pounds, twenty acres of land in Bristol. On May 5, 1692, he conveyed to John Smith, carpenter, of Bristol, one 150th part of 600 acres of land in Bristol that had been laid out in common.

Mount Hope became the town of Bristol by the act of the Plymouth Court in September, 1681. Increase Robinson was a deputy to the Plymouth Court from Bristol in 1682. He was also the constable for Bristol the same year, an office at that time of much importance. In 1685 he was drawn on the Grand Jury from Bristol. From these facts we must conclude that he was a resident of Bristol for two or three years at least and probably for a longer time, as he does not appear to have sold his lands there until 1692.

Probably because he was an owner in the Shawomet Lands which became a part of Swanzev, he was appointed by the Plymouth Court on a committee with Nathaniel Pecke and John Richmond, "to run the line between the cuntryes land att Mt. Hope and the town of Swanzev." This duty they performed to the satisfaction of the Court, November 25, 1679.

While constable of Bristol he was sued by John Saffin of Bristol, merchant, "for making a distress wrongfully upon the person of him, under the pretence of a warrant directed to the constable of New Bristoll." The jury found for the defendant the cost of the suit.

In 1680 Richard Thayer of Braintree brought a suit against Increase Robinson of Taunton as administrator of the estate of Mr. John Paine deceased. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of £102 8s. 8d. and costs.

His name appears on a list of those who had been admitted as "freemen," made by order of the Plymouth Court May 29, 1670, at the foot of the Taunton list. He served on the jury at Plymouth Court in 1677 and 1681. He was one of the surveyors of highways in Taunton in 1671, his associate being John Macomber. In a list of heads of families in Taunton made in 1675 when Philip's war began, he is named. On May 25, 1680 the town accepted the report of a committee giving "A list of the names of the present purchasers or proprietors of the Town of Taunton unto whom the town hath already granted or divided lands by virtue of their enjoying either purchase lots or purchase

rights to divisions of land as followeth." In this list appears, "Increase Robinson on the rights that was Thomas Cook's." This was the right he bought of Cook in 1673 by the deed already alluded to.

In the roster of the Military Company of Taunton 1682, which was divided into four squadrons, his name is found in the first squadron.

In 1678 the Plymouth Court passed this order: "James Walker, James Wilbore and Increase Robinson are appointed and established by the Court to take notice of such liquors as are brought in disorderly into the town of Taunton, and to make seizure thereof according to law." Verily there is nothing new under the sun. The seizure of liquors brought in disorderly or kept unlawfully has a wonderfully familiar sound.

We would very much like to know where Increase Robinson lived when with his young wife leaving his Dorchester home he first came to Taunton, and to be able to point out the spot where his first dwelling house stood. In the case of many of the "First Purchasers" the Old Proprietors Records of Taunton give the location and description of their "home lots" so called. In his case, as he was not an original purchaser, we get no light from this source. But he gave a deed to his son Increase Robinson, Jr. from which we can settle this point satisfactorily. As the deed is interesting in itself, aside from this particular, I give the principal parts of it, as follows:

"To all People to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know ye that I Increase Robinson sen'r of Taunton in the County of Bristol in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England,—out of that fatherly affection and good will that I bear unto my eldest son Increase Robinson, jun'r of Taunton aforesaid, have given granted aliened enfeofed & confirmed, and by these presents do give, &c. to him said Increase Robinson jun'r, One dwelling house which I formerly lived in, which house standeth on the lot I bought of Capt. Pool, together with that spot of ground which sd house standeth upon, that is to say the length and breadth of the house together with the liberty of the house before the door, reserving always the chamber in sd house to my own use and my wife's during our lives if we see occasion to make use thereof. Furthermore I give to my sd son these divers tracts of land in Taunton as followeth—one four acre lot lying on the north side of the highway, which I bought of Mr.

John Pool and lies adjoining to the lot I bought of Capt. Pool—also that strip of land I bought of Ezra Dean which lies between sd four acre lot and the lane called Hoar's lane, which four acres is to begin on the north side of the road and to run fourscore rods norward to Ezra Dean's thicket (always reserving to myself, heirs and assigns liberty of free egress and regress across sd lot unto my lot which lies on the east side of this four acre lot)—furthermore I give my sd son 4 acres of land lying on the other side of the Great River against sd house lying between Benjamin Dean's land and Nicholas White's land—also I give him my twelve acres of land in the little woods lying on the south side of James Leonard's land and on the north side of Nicholas White's land and Joseph Hall's land—also rights to arrears of land," &c. . . . "Memorandum—what I have here given to my said son Increase Robinson Jun'r is to be all his portion from me his father unless I shall hereafter see cause to give him more by will or deed." Dated Dec. 21, 1698. Recorded Nov. 10, 1707.

The three lots of land first described in the foregoing deed lie adjoining each other on the north side of the highway now Dean Street, and between the east corner of Hoar's lane now Winter Street and the brook which crosses Dean Street some five or six hundred feet east from Winter Street. Capt. Wm. Pool was one of the original proprietors of Taunton, and we know that his home lot was on the westerly side of the brook above mentioned and on the northerly side of the highway. The other lots between that and Hoar's lane are easily identified. Mr. Robinson does not give the dates when he bought these lots of the Pools and Ezra Dean, and the deeds are not recorded so far as I can discover, so that we are unable to tell how long he had owned them.

A controversy arose in 1681 between Increase Robinson referred to as owning the land formerly Capt. Pool's and Nicholas White owning the land originally Anthony Slocum's, concerning the dividing line between them. It was referred to William Harvey, George Macey and Thomas Leonard the selectmen for decision, who fixed the line making the brook the boundary for a large part of the way. This carries his ownership back to 1681 at least.

In Dorchester Church Records under date of March 31, 1672 it is stated—"were admitted Mr. William Pole and his wife members of the church at Taunton, and being dismissed were

received without relation, only entering into covenant." It is most likely that Capt. Pool conveyed his home lot to Robinson before he removed to Dorchester, and probably several years before. From all the facts I have been able to gather I conclude that Increase Robinson's first dwelling house in Taunton stood on the lot he bought of Capt. Pool.

From the description of the dwelling house in his deed to his son as "one dwelling house I formerly lived in," it may be inferred that at the date of the deed, 1698, he was living in some other part of the town; and of this we have abundant other proof. We know that he owned large tracts of land in the easterly part of the town, now Raynham, and in the neighborhood of Nippenicket Pond. Mr. James Edward Seaver, of Taunton, librarian of the Old Colony Historical Society, to whom all rare and ancient documents seem to come of their own accord, has in his possession a considerable number of old papers that were found hidden in the woodwork of the chimney piece of the old Leonard house in Raynham, where they had lain for more than a hundred and fifty years. They belonged to Capt. Thomas Leonard and were orders, accounts, &c., relating to the iron works of which he was an owner and principal manager. Among them are several original papers signed by Increase Robinson. One of these is as follows. I give an exact photographic copy.

The image shows a photograph of a handwritten document, likely a receipt or order, signed by Increase Robinson. The text is written in cursive and is somewhat faded. The signature "Increase Robinson" is clearly visible at the bottom right. The document appears to be a receipt for a payment of eight pounds to his son, Increase, for various goods and services.

Another reads :—

"Captain Leonard,

Sir pray Bee pleased to pay my son Increase eight pound of my credit for this twenty lode of cole, which will Bee for his own pit of wood and for coling my part, and I shall come and

recon with you for ye Rest for I dout I shall not Bee out of Det but must Bring more cole ye first of November not all.

But yours to serve at all times,

Increase Robbinson Sen

Neponecket in Taunton ye 16 October 1696."

From this it would seem that at that date he was living in the locality which had already acquired the name of "Neponecket" which occurs often in the old records with various forms of spelling, and which still clings to the beautiful lake lying partly in Taunton and partly in Bridgewater.

This fact is further shown by the language occurring in various divisions and grants of land made to him, some of which I will give.

Oct. 23, 1682. "Granted to Increase Robinson 30 acres of land at Nepinickit pond on ye southwest branch of ye pond next his own land that he hath there already on the right that was Thos. Cooks."

Feb. 9, 1696-7 a division of Titicut swamp was made among the seven owners. Increase Robinson "to have 32 acres at that end of said swamp next to his own dwelling at Neepanicket." Jan. 3, 1694 "to Increase Robinson 20 acres joining to that land that was formerly granted him on the southeast near Neepanicket Pond." Jan. 29, 1696 "to Increase Robinson sen'r 27 acres near Nepenicket."

Nov. 15, 1700 there was a layout of 72 acres at "Nipenicket" for Ebenezer and Josiah Robinson, several parcels, "all which was granted to Increase Robinson now deceased," bounded in part by Bridgewater lands and mentioning Titicut swamp, Dead swamp and a highway leading from Bridgewater by said Robinson's house. Nov. 14, 1700 there was a layout by Ebenezer Robinson of a way through lands formerly belonging to Increase Robinson deceased, to lead near the dwelling house now standing on said land. And he covenanted and agreed with the selectmen of Taunton to leave and cause to be left at all times a sufficient drift cartway with gates or bars for Bridgewater men to come by the southerly end of the great pond into the said way.

From these descriptions it is made certain that during the period covered by their several dates Increase Robinson owned land bordering on Nippenicket Pond, bounded in part by Bridgewater line, on which he had a dwelling house wherein he lived,

and that there was a road or way leading by his house through his lands which Bridgewater men had a right to use in coming to their lands on that side of the pond. Roads are among the most permanent landmarks, and I have no doubt that the present road from Raynham center to Bridgewater, in that part of it approaching and skirting Nippenicket Pond, is identical with the road or way laid out by Robinson and leading by his house.

On which side of the road did his house stand, and what was its exact location? The house itself has long since disappeared, but by the aid of an ancient deed and an ancient map we can fix its position satisfactorily. Ebenezer Robinson, one of the sons of Increase who came into possession of the land on which the dwelling house stood, conveyed to John Staples of Taunton by a deed dated April 2, 1725, "that plantation of land whereon I formerly dwelt in Taunton at a place called and known by the name of Neepaneket by Nunketest Pond, with my dwelling house and barn thereon standing, and is bounded easterly by Bridgewater line," &c. "Memorandum, it is to be understood that sd Staples, heirs & assigns are from time to time to fulfill ye bonds given by sd Robinson to leave gates or bars where sd Robinson hath been wont to uphold them for Bridgewater men to pass thru them to their land on ye west side of ye pond."

In 1728 Morgan Cobb, surveyor, of Taunton, made a map of Taunton for the use of the General Court on which he says he has noted the situation of every particular house with the owner's surname. On this map the road leading by Nippenicket Pond is traced, and on the northeast side almost against the pond a dwelling house is indicated with the name of "J. Staples" against it. This then was the dwelling house of Increase Robinson, senior, and it would not be very difficult I imagine to mark the site now upon the ground. Here he passed the last years of his life and here he died, between November 5 and December 18, 1699. This is shown by the following entries taken from the ledgers of Capt. Thomas Leonard found in the old Leonard house as before noticed.

"Nov. 5, 1699, Increase Robinson senior debtor to a potion of pills, mint water, cordiall potions &c. &c."

"December 18, 1699, Increase Robinson senior, his widow, credit by the works account a hundred of iron £⁰⁰ 18s 00."

The place of his burial is unknown.

The cut here given is from a photo of a house built in 1736-7 by Josiah Robinson, Jr., which is still standing and is occupied by a descendant. It is situated in North Raynham about half a mile west of Nippenicket Pond, upon land owned by Increase Robinson, Sr., when he first removed from Taunton to that locality.

An examination of the indexes in the Bristol County Probate Office discloses no administration taken upon his estate. I was led, however, to believe that he left a will and that there must have been administration of his estate by the recitals which I discovered in a deed given by Ebenezer Robinson to his brother Increase Robinson Jr., dated April 4, 1706, in which he conveys "all that E. Robinson's share in that land on the other side of



HOUSE OF JOSIAH ROBINSON, JR., BUILT IN 1736-7

the highway before Increase Robinson, being $\frac{1}{2}$ of that parcel of land and orchard that was given to him by the will of his father Increase Robinson deceased, bounded eastward by Nicholas White, south by the Great River, west by Ezra Dean, north by the highway."

Administration of the estate of Increase Robinson, Jr., was taken by his oldest son William Robinson March 20, 1738-9. Some impulse led me to examine the papers in that estate, and to my surprise and delight I found among them the original bond

given by Sarah Robinson as executrix of her husband's will, the important parts of which I give :

“ Known all men by these presents, that we Sarah Robinson widow and relict of Increase Robinson late of Taunton in the County of Bristol in New England dec'd & John Cary of Bristol carpenter & James Adams of said Bristol cordwayner, do stand firmly bound and obliged unto John Saffin Esq. Judge of Probate in the full and just sum of Eight hundred pounds”

“ The condition of this present obligation is such that whereas the above bounden Sarah Robinson is made executrix of the last will & testament of Increase Robinson late of said Taunton dec'd bearing date the second day of Nov. 1699, & hath now legally proved the same. If therefore ” &c.

Dated April 10, 1700 Signed

Sarah Robinson

John Cary

James Adams.

The will itself I have not found. In the removal of the County records from Bristol to Taunton in 1747 which was attended with some unpleasantness, some papers may have been lost. But there was a will and it was duly proved as recited in the bond of his widow, and mentioned in the deed given by his son Ebenezer already cited. The date of the will as given in the bond was November 2, 1699, three days before the charge against him in Capt. Leonard's ledger of “ a potion of pills, mint water, cordiall potions, &c., &c.” Doubtless at that time he realized the approach of death and was prompted to arrange his worldly affairs.

Increase Robinson and his wife Sarah Penniman had seven children,—three sons and four daughters. Increase Jr. who married Mehitabel Williams of Taunton, and died in Taunton in 1738; Ebenezer born in Taunton in 1680, married Mary Williams and died in South Raynham October 9, 1753; Josiah who died single in 1703 or 4; Sarah, who married Samuel Dean of Taunton; Bethiah, who married Peter Pitts of Taunton; Hannah, who married John Williams of Taunton, and Abigail, who married John Forbes of Bridgewater.

From the language used in the will of William Robinson whereby he gives “ my son Increase eldest sonn that bears my name ” twenty shillings, it has been naturally supposed that

Increase had a son William, but no other evidence that he had such a son has been found.

Josiah died while in service against the Indians. The tradition is that he became overheated in running after a wounded deer, and in drinking from a cold spring of water died suddenly.

I have said that Ebenezer died in South Raynham. In the deed he gave John Staples in 1725 which I have cited, he described the premises conveyed as "that plantation of land whereon I formerly dwelt," showing that he had removed from there. Land was laid out to his father in 1680 in the easterly part of the town but on the westerly side of Taunton Great River in the vicinity of Titicut and Tareall Plain, and at the time he gave the deed to Staples he was undoubtedly living on this land. Referring again to the Morgan Cobb map we find in the southeasterly part of the town near the Middleboro line a bridge across the Great River called Great Bridge, and on the westerly side of the river near the bridge a dwelling house marked Lieut. Robinson. When Raynham was set off from Taunton in 1731, a part of the boundary was as follows: "on the south by Taunton Great River including all the land of Lieut. Ebenezer Robinson, on the southeasterly or south side of said river except that piece of land by his saw mill near the furnace, which is in Middleborough precinct." This land has been owned and occupied by some of the descendants of Ebenezer Robinson to the present day, and the bridge is called Robinson's Bridge.

Here must close this notice of Increase Robinson senior. After all how little have we been able to discover concerning him. We would gladly know more of the man himself than can be learned from his business transactions, and the offices of trust and responsibility to which he was occasionally called. From these few facts we are satisfied that he was a substantial citizen, respected by his fellow townsmen, leaving children who honored his memory and were an honor to him, and filling an honorable place among the early settlers of Taunton. With this we must be content.

As God "renews the face of the earth" so he renews the generations of men. The fathers and mothers die—they live again in their children and children's children.

REV. JOHN ROBINSON, OF LEYDEN, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY REV. WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, D. D.



IT is characteristic of the true hero to be modestly unconscious of his heroism. He simply goes forward doing his duty, and is too busy with his work to pose for effect or think of fame. Emphatically was this true of John Robinson, the Pilgrim Pastor and Leader.

But if it was difficult for him to think of himself as a hero, it is hardly less so for us fully to appreciate what it meant for him in his day to take the noble course his conscience prompted, and face the inner conflict and outward persecutions which he quietly braved in obeying his convictions. It requires a careful study of his life and times fully to understand the faith and courage he exemplified in pursuing the course which he took in God's name. But among the names of the heroes in God's service in that age, that of John Robinson holds honored place.

John Robinson was born near Gainsborough, Eng., in the year 1575. Of his childhood and youth nothing is recorded save that he fitted for college and matriculated in Cambridge University. Two Cambridge colleges claim him as a student, but Corpus Christi appears to have the best warrant for its claim. The Register of that college shows this entry: "John Robinson. F., Lincolnshire. Admitted 1592; Fellow, 1598."

He took orders after his graduation in the Church of England, but because of his modification of certain ceremonies, and his broad and progressive views, he was suspended by the Bishop of Norwich. Upon this, in 1604, he resigned his fellowship, and parted finally with the Established Church. For a time he assisted Rev. Mr. Clyfton, pastor of a Separatist Church which

met at the dwelling of William Brewster near Scrooby in Nottinghamshire. Later he became pastor of that little church, and in 1609, after many difficulties and persecutions, he with his church escaped to Holland. Settling finally at Leyden, he ministered to his little flock with the utmost fidelity and devotion. At the same time by his counsels and his writings he labored valiantly and efficiently to promote the cause of civil and religious liberty. September 5, 1615, he became a member of



THE JOHN ROBINSON HOUSE, LEYDEN.

the University of Leyden and was held in high esteem for his scholarship and the breadth and catholicity of his views. In 1620, the younger and more vigorous portion of his flock joined in that famous "pilgrimage" to America, which has meant so much for this country and the world. Pastor Robinson gave them his historical "Parting Counsel," and intended himself soon to follow them to America, but was unable so to do. The father of the writer of this sketch used to say that John Robinson had one reason for deferring his journey to America, which has been a limitation upon many of his descendants—he was in debt! Be

this as it may, his hopes for reunion with his flock in America was terminated by his death at Leyden, March 1, 1625, in the 50th year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's Cathedral, in the presence of the gentry and dignitaries of the City and University.

In 1891, a Committee of the National Council of Congregational Churches of this country, on which the writer of this



TOWER OF ST. PETER'S.

sketch had the honor to serve, caused a handsome bronze tablet to be placed in his memory upon the wall of St. Peter's Cathedral at Leyden, bearing, besides the record of his name and offices, the apt inscription "*In Memoria Aeterna Erit Justus.*"

Of the six children of John Robinson, two sons, John and Isaac are known to have come to Plymouth, Mass. in 1630. Isaac is the ancestor of a numerous progeny. To him I trace my family line, and the facts recorded in my genealogy are as follows:—

1. *Isaac*, born 1610, came to Plymouth 1630. Married first 1636, Margaret Hanford, by whom he had five children. After her decease he married in 1649 a second wife, by whom he had four children, the third of whom was,

2. *Peter*, born 1665, married Experience, daughter of John Manton of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. He finally settled in Scotland Parish, Windham, Conn. He was the father of fifteen children, of whom the fourth was,

3. *Peter*, born 1697, married June 20, 1725, Ruth Fuller, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thatcher) Fuller, of Mansfield, Conn. He had twelve children, of whom the ninth was,

4. *Eliab*, born August 22, 1742, married Lucy Williams; resided many years in Dorset, Vt., and died in Pittsford, Vt., April 1836, aged 93 years. He had five children, of whom the youngest was,

5. *Septimius*, born July 27, 1790, married 1st, Lucy Kingsley, who died in 1833; 2nd, Jan. 6, 1835, Semantha Washburn of Montpelier, Vt. He died at Morrisville, Vt., Sept. 27, 1860. He had eight children, of whom the seventh was,

6. *William Albert*, born Feb. 24, 1840, married Sept. 1, 1862, Lucy Camp Swift, of Morrisville, Vt. They have had two children, of whom one, Mrs. Emily M. Coleman, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, survives.



**THOMAS ROBINSON, OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
1640, AND GUILFORD, 1664,
AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.**

BY MARY GAY ROBINSON.



HERE stands in the town of Guilford, Conn., a half mile northwest from the center of the village, an old house in good condition, the second house on the spot, where a family by name of Robinson have been born, lived and died for the last 236 years.

In 1664 came one, Mr. Thomas Robinson, from the then young town of Hartford to settle in Guilford. He came with Mary, his wife, and seven children, and bought this corner lot and homestead, which for twenty-five years previous, since the settlement of Guilford in 1639, had been owned by four men, Mr. John Caffinge or Chaffinch, first owner; Thomas French, tenant in 1644; Thomas Standish, son of the famous Captain Miles Standish, of Plymouth, Mass., 1647; Thomas Smith, 1660; William Stone, 1663, by whom it was sold to Mr. Thomas Robinson in 1664.

Thus the place passed from hand to hand till purchased by Thomas Robinson; it has been handed down in the family name from that day to this and is now occupied and owned by the Robinson name of the seventh generation.

The present house was built in 1752 by Samuel Robinson, fourth generation, Thomas, 1; Thomas, 2; Samuel, 3; Samuel, 4; Samuel, 5; Rev. Henry Robinson, 6, who left it to his widow, Mrs. Mary (Cushing Gay) Robinson, and four children, Mrs. M. E. Gallaudett, Fannie W. Robinson, Mary Gay Robinson, Henry Pynchon Robinson, Yale College 1863, in the seventh generation.

The houses in Guilford are built in a compact village, while the farms lie all around, salt marsh and upland, hill and meadow. The Robinson house is on land that descends slightly and the

two and a half acres of the home lot look off and up towards the east on Fair Street with its various shaped roofs, north upon a rocky ledge that has been converted into the handsome stone mansion of Mr. Chester Kingman, which was built by Rev. E. Edwin Hall, whose wife, daughter of Rev. Dr. Malan of Geneva, Switzerland, wished to reproduce a Swiss chateau in her new American home; also a stone building, the Guilford Institute, a gift of Mrs. Mary Griffing to the youth of Guilford; south we look out upon the higher swell of land that forms Broad Street, and to the west the country road winds on over two bridges that



HOUSE OF SAMUEL ROBINSON, BUILT IN 1752.

cross two small rivers that form West river, and in the rise of ground beyond that river is the village cemetery.

Thomas Robinson, Sr., is the remotest ancestor of whom his descendants have any knowledge. His name appears on the Guilford Records for the first time in 1664, though he might have been there earlier. He was in Hartford in 1640. There were a number of this name in the country previous to his settlement in Guilford: a Thomas Robinson of Scituate in 1643; two of the name, father and son, in New Haven in 1644; Thomas Robinson in New London, who married Mary, daughter of Hugh Wells of Wethersfield; Thomas Robinson in Hartford in 1640, and this was the one who settled at Guilford.

This Thomas Robinson purchased of William Stone a spot containing two and one-half acres, a half mile north west of Guil-

ford Green, on the New Haven road. We have in our possession a deed executed by him, bearing date October 20, 1679, conveying this homestead to his son Thomas.

The Guilford History by Mr. R. D. Smith, and Steiner's Guilford History, state: Mr. Thomas Robinson bought out the land which was originally owned by John Caffinge in 1664 and afterwards became one of the wealthiest of the settlers. He was noted for a very long and very expensive lawsuit with the town, originating from his taking up land on the front of his lot which was claimed by the town. The suits which grew out of this act



were appealed eventually to the Legislature, and finally were adjusted and settled by the interposition of a committee therefrom.

There was a tradition that the first Thomas Robinson went back to England. "He went to a far land," and that meant across the seas; that he found most of his kindred in England were dead.

Thomas Robinson, Sr., appears to have been a man of respectable character and standing, as the titles "Gentleman" and "Mr." are given him in the ancient records. He was, however, of a warm temperament and determined purpose and became involved in some unhappy controversies which rendered his situation at Guilford unpleasant and probably induced him near the

close of his life to remove to Hartford, where he was living in 1684-5 and where he appears to have died in 1689 at an advanced age.

His wife, Mary, died at Guilford, July 27, 1668. Two of his daughters married in Wethersfield. Mary Robinson married John Latimer in 1680, Saint Robinson married Ziba Tryon. Thomas Robinson, Sr., had difficulty with Rev. Joseph Eliot, minister in Guilford for thirty years and son of Rev. John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians. He also had trouble with Governor Leete. All these things show he was rather a testy man.

The earliest mention we have is that he appeared in a lawsuit with one of the Lords in Hartford in 1640. From that time there are twenty-four years in which we know almost nothing of Thomas Robinson. He probably married in or near 1650, judging from the ages of the oldest children. His youngest son, David Robinson's age and death are on a gravestone in Durham, Conn., where they were more careful and accurate in the matter of gravestones than in Guilford, because there was a quarry near by.

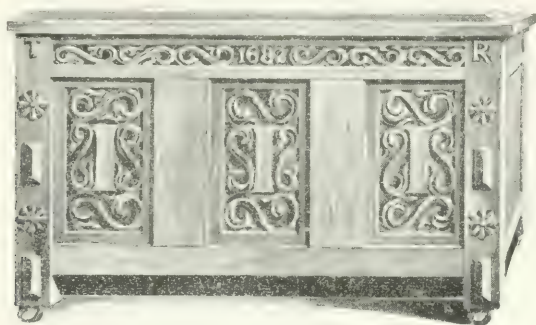
Rev. Henry Robinson of Guilford, Conn., supposes his ancestor, Thomas Robinson, Sr., was about twenty-five years old in 1640. He is not among the first settlers of Hartford, though he is among the earliest. When he came to Guilford he was about fifty or fifty-five and seventy-five or eighty when he died in 1689. Mr. Ralph D. Smith saw the notice of his death in Hartford.

When he came to Guilford he had his wife Mary, and at the time of Mary's death, July 27, 1668, there were seven children, three sons and four daughters. His daughter, Ann Robinson, married Joseph Dudley, and from them are descended the Dudleys of Guilford and elsewhere, the Fields, David Dudley Field, Cyrus Field, Hon. Simeon Baldwin Chittenden, member of Congress from New York.

A handsome carved oaken chest, "T" on one end, "R" on the other and date "1682" is owned by Simeon Baldwin Chittenden of Brooklyn, and was at the Chicago Exposition in the Connecticut Building.

Robert Dale Owen married Mary Jane Robinson, 7th generation; the artist Wedworth Wadsworth's mother, Rose Robinson, was 6th generation; Colonel Francis Parsons of Hartford, on Governor Lounsbury's staff, is of the 9th generation from Thomas Robinson.

The second Thomas Robinson was the oldest of seven children. He married twice and had eight children. The two daughters of his first wife, Sarah Cruttenden, died unmarried; his second wife was Sarah Graves, their oldest son Samuel Robinson, married Rachel Strong of Northampton, Mass. She died in one year and left one child, Samuel. Says the Rev. Henry Robinson: "Despairing of finding her like again this Samuel Robinson remained unmarried to the day of his death, fifty-one years. He was shrewd, sensible and pious, and an exceedingly companionable and interesting man. He had no taste for public office, but was fond of books and self-culture. He was a great admirer of President Edwards and read his works much. His

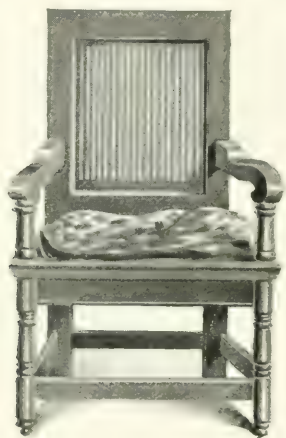


CARVED OAKEN CHEST, 1682.

only child, Samuel Robinson, 2nd, was brought up by his maiden sister, Sarah, who lived to be sixty-two. My father, the Rev. Henry Robinson, remembered this Samuel, 2nd, who died in 1802, when he was a boy of fourteen. My grandfather, Samuel Robinson, 3rd, was a lad of fourteen when his grandfather, Samuel the 1st, died in 1776, and Samuel Robinson 1st, was seventeen years old when his father the second Thomas Robinson died in 1712, and the second Thomas Robinson was thirty-nine when Thomas Robinson, Sr., died in 1689.

Samuel Robinson, 1st, had but one child, a son; Samuel Robinson, 2nd, had but one child, a son; Samuel Robinson, 3rd, had four children, two sons and two daughters. These heads of small families lived to be old men, eighty-one, seventy-seven, seventy-seven, and my father, eighty-nine years and nine months. They married early in life, twenty-nine, thirty-five, twenty-four; the sons carried on the calling of the fathers and were farmers,

and in the beginning of the nineteenth century were counted the rich farmers of this farming town. They were from generation to generation members of the Connecticut legislature. Then came four children to divide the patrimony that for two generations had been transmitted to one heir alone. Two daughters marry and carry off their dowries : Sarah married Isaac Benton, and their daughter Sarah, marrying Richard Starr of Guilford, removed to Mendon, Ill., leaving descendants. Eliza married Col. John B. Chittenden of Guilford, and removed about 1832 to Mendon, Ill., leaving numerous descendants. The two sons go to Yale College, one becomes a Congregational clergyman, the



OAKEN CHAIR.

Rev. Henry Robinson, Yale College, 1811, Andover Seminary, 1816, tutor at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., 1817 ; the other, Samuel Robinson, Yale College, 1817, a teacher. The farm lands are sold, but the homestead, the second house built on the spot purchased in 1664, was inherited by the Rev. Henry Robinson and his four children. The brother, Samuel Robinson, a distinguished teacher, conducted a family school for boys in it. His son was Dr. Samuel C. Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Yale College, 1852; his daughter is Mrs. Anna C. Hyde of New Haven.

A curious oaken chair with tape loom in back is one of the relics in the old Robinson house in Guilford, and there are old deeds reaching back to 1675.

The Rev. Henry Robinson returned to the old homestead

after four pastorates in Connecticut, *ic.* Litchfield, South Farms (now Morris), Suffield, North Killingly (now Putnam Heights) and Plainfield, spending the last twenty-two years of his life and dying there at the age of eighty-nine years and nine months, September 14, 1878.

The sixth child of Thomas Robinson, Sr., David Robinson, and another Guilford man, Caleb Seward, were the first settlers of Durham, Conn. The Robinson line in Durham had large families, ten, twelve, sixteen children, who, as the space grew too small for them, moved away and settled Granville, Blandford, Tolland, Mass., then went to western New York, Ohio and Illinois.

The Hon. Henry Cornelius Robinson, a leading lawyer of Connecticut, who died at his home in Hartford the past winter, was a descendant of David Robinson, first settler of Durham. Isaac Chapman Bates of Northampton, Mass., Senator in Congress, was a descendant. David Robinson's son, Ebenezer Robinson, gave a burying ground and school fund to the town of Durham.

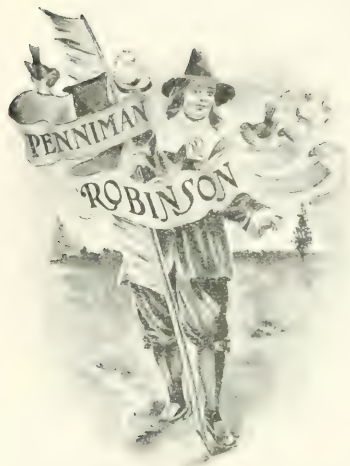
Early in 1700 our Robinson ancestor owned land in Martha's Vineyard, where lived descendants of the Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden, and we hoped from that fact there might have been kinship with that line in England; the dates will not permit our descent from him.

Professor William Dudley, of Leland Stanford University, Cal., a descendant of Thomas Robinson, found that Robinson was among the names of families of Ockley, in Surrey, England, about the time of the emigration to Guilford, Conn., 1639, of the Rev. Henry Whitfield and his company, but we have not ascertained as yet from what part of England our first ancestor, Thomas Robinson, came. That important quest is one which we hope our friends of this Robinson organization may help us to pursue.



THE PENNIMAN FAMILY.

BY REV. G. W. PENNIMAN.



I certainly esteem it an honor to be invited to attend this happy gathering, and to be invited to speak to you a few minutes on certain lines of ancestry in which some of us at least have a very *vital* interest. It is, I regret to say, my misfortune to be *not* of the tribe of Robinson. Half of the Pennimans have that honor, but I have not. A diligent search for some years has discovered most of my American ancestral names, but not a

Robinson do I find among them. It is clear that, notwithstanding all the achievements of that distinguished family, they have signally failed at one point, in not fixing things so that they could claim me as a descendant. So most of what I shall say to you to-day will be as an outsider. But I am happy on the other hand to see that by going back a little farther we can claim a common *Penniman* ancestry.

All the Pennimans in America appear to be descended from a single pair of emigrants. It is not "three brothers" with us. It is not from several progenitors here and there that our family springs, making it an endless task to hunt them up and distinguish them; but it's from James and Lydia (Eliot) Penniman that we all derive.

We have reason to be proud of our Eliot connection. Of Lydia's brother John, the "Apostle to the Indians," Hon. D. H. Chamberlain has recently said: "Of Eliot it is truth to say, no saintlier figure has adorned mankind since the star of Bethlehem

came and stood over where the young child lay." Lydia Eliot was baptized in Nazing, County Essex, England, 1610, daughter of Bennett Eliot, and that is as far back as we can go in determining our Eliot ancestry.

Where James Penniman came from we do not know. I thought once I *knew*, but I find I was mistaken. There is no positive evidence of his origin. All we know is purely negative. But there are certain probabilities which are interesting. Burke says the family is of Saxon origin and first settled in Kent, that the name was originally "Pen-na-man," meaning "head chief man"; so you see the Pennimans must have been at the head once, however it may be now. There is now, so far as I can learn (aside from one or two American Pennimans temporarily



ORMESBY CHURCH.

there), but one family of Pennymans in England. Mr. James Worsley Pennyman of Ormesby Hall assures me that neither he, nor his father, nor his grandfather, ever heard the name in England, though they have made considerable inquiry.

Ormesby Hall is in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near the mouth of the river Tees, about four miles from the iron-manufacturing city of Middlesborough, and the estate has been in the family some four hundred years. There has been a line of eight baronets, beginning with 1628 and ending in 1852, when the name Pennyman became extinct; but the estate fell to a cousin who assumed his mother's surname of Pennyman. The grandson of this gentleman, Mr. James Worsley Pennyman, the present head of the family, has written out for me a most interesting account of the Penniman home and family in England

and sent pictures of the old home. In the strife of the 17th century between royalist and puritan, Sir William Pennyman, of Marske, near Ormesby, was a most distinguished royalist. He was highly esteemed by Charles I., who appointed him governor of Oxford and colonel of a regiment of foot. While governor of Oxford Sir William died Aug. 22, 1643, and in Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford may be seen a mural tablet commemorating his loyalty and his virtues.

But who was James Penniman, the emigrant, or Pennyman, as frequently spelt in the early records? It is noticeable that James is a frequent name, occurring in every generation of the English Pennymans, that the governor's uncle was Sir James, and that all the records of the old parish of Marske, near Ormesby, where the Governor's branch of the family then lived, are missing prior to 1631. Singularly enough they begin that year, the very year that James and Lydia Penniman came to Boston. Of course this proves nothing, but as long as we can find no trace of the name elsewhere, we may feel the force of a probability which Mr. J. W. Pennyman of Ormesby Hall thus stated in a letter to me: "If one may hazard a guess, the zealous cavaliers might look upon a round-head relative as a disgrace to the family, and might be only too glad when his emigration gave an opportunity to blot out all trace of his existence."

James and Lydia Penniman joined the First church at Boston, and probably lived there a few years, for James Penniman sold to Robert Meeres house and land between present Court and Sudbury Streets, overlooking Mill Cove. Was this the first Penniman home in America? It must have been a beautiful spot in the early days of Boston. As early as 1636 James Penniman was living at Mount Wollaston, now Quincy, but then a part of Boston. Their minister, the Rev. John Wheelwright, was soon accounted a dangerous heretic, and though he and his sister, Mrs. Hutchinson, were approved and followed by the governor, Henry Vane, and most of the prominent people of Boston, Winthrop being elected governor, Wheelwright was banished and fifty of his followers were disarmed, James Penniman among them. Savage in his "Winthrop" says: "In no part of the history of any of the United States perhaps can a parallel be found for this act" of disarming. And Dr. Pattee in his History of Old Braintree adds: "This high handed

injustice left them without any protection to themselves or their families from the scalping knife or the horrors of Indian massacre." Shall we not feel proud that in those early days, when it cost so much, we find our ancestors daring to think for themselves?

Soon after this, in response to the petition of James Penniman and others, the town of Braintree was incorporated May 13, 1640. James Penniman's is the first name on Braintree records, being the first in a list of six men "deputed for town affairs." He is also said to have built the first house in Braintree. Just where that house was I do not know. But it was very likely not far from the location of what are now called the "Adams' cot-



PENNIMAN-ADAMS COTTAGES AT QUINCY.

tages," the birthplaces respectively of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams. In 1720 James Penniman, who must have been grandson of the immigrant James, sold this property to John Adams, father of President John Adams. A brick in the chimney jamb of the older house indicates that it was built in 1686, and in the other house bears the date 1716. I will speak of this later. James Penniman died in 1664, and his widow married Thomas Wight of Medfield.

James and Lydia Eliot Penniman had nine children as indicated on Boston and Braintree records, but undoubtedly there were ten.

1. The eldest was James², baptized in Boston, 1633, spoken of in his father's will as an educated man. He was a felt-maker and lived in Boston on the road to Roxbury, probably on or near Summer Street, where his son, grandson, and great grandson

lived after him, his son being called "surgeon," his grandson "cordwainer," and his great grandson a "physician." This family seems to have had a large estate and to have been very prosperous, but they have died out and entirely disappeared.

2. The next child was a daughter, Lydia² baptized in Boston 1635, and married Edward² Adams of Medfield.

3. Next comes a son, John² baptized 1637, married Hannah, daughter of immigrant Roger Billings, and had seven children, all of whom died young or unmarried.

4. Fourth comes Joseph² born in Braintree Aug. 1, 1639, married for first wife, who bore all his children, Waiting² Robinson, daughter of William¹ Robinson of Dorchester and sister of Increase² Robinson who married her husband's sister, Sarah² Penniman, and settled in Taunton. Probably about half the Pennimans now living descend from Deacon Joseph. I will come back to them later.

5. The next child was Sarah² born 1641, who married Increase Robinson, and I will leave others to speak of her and her descendants.

6. The sixth child, whose birth is not on record, was probably Bethiah, who is mentioned in her mother's will (1673) as Bethiah Allen.

7. The seventh child was Hannah, born 1648, who married 1671, John² Hall, son of the emigrant George¹ Hall, who was one of the original proprietors of Cohannet, including present Taunton, Berkeley and Raynham, purchased from the Indian Sachem Massasoit in 1639. I suppose there are many Halls and others in Taunton and vicinity descended from our Hannah² Penniman.

8. The eighth child was Abigail, born 1651, who would seem, from her mother's will 1673, to have married a Cary. She calls her "Abigail Carie." But Braintree Records (p. 719) give "Samuel Neale and Abigail Penniman married the 2nd mo. 18th, '78 by Captain Mason." I cannot account for this apparent discrepancy.

9. The ninth child was Mary² born 1653, who married Samuel Paine of Braintree.

10. The tenth and youngest child was Samuel² born 1655, married Elizabeth Parmenter, and probably had ten children, but only three sons who had families. These were Nathan³, Joseph³ and James³, and they all left Braintree, the two elder brothers, Nathan³ and Joseph³, going to Netmocke or Mendon,

for which plantation their grandfather, the immigrant James¹ Penniman, had been one of the petitioners, and their uncle Joseph² one of the commissioners to settle it, though neither of them had removed there.

The youngest brother James³ went to Medfield. And as the old Penniman place in Braintree was sold about the time that the brothers left for their new homes, I think it probable that it was James³ son of Samuel², rather than his cousin James³ son of Joseph², who sold this property. No wife signs the deed, and this James³ was unmarried at the time, which helps to sustain this theory. Certainly it was good judgment and rare foresight, if he sell the place at all, to sell it to the father of a president and grandfather of another president of a nation, sixty years before that nation's birth; for by so doing the Penniman place is preserved as a mecca of pilgrimage. The Daughters of the Revolution now have charge of the John Adams house, and the Quincy Historical Society, under the most efficient management of its Curator, Mr. William G. Spear, has made the John Quincy Adams birthplace a most delightful place to visit.

I would like to dwell on the Mendon Pennimans, the descendants of Samuel² of Braintree, from which branch I descend myself. They have been rovers and have scattered widely. None are left in that vicinity now, but some of them have contributed to the good name of the family in many States. But I must speak only a few minutes on the male descendants of Joseph² and then close.

Deacon Joseph² and his brother Samuel² were the two Pennimans in the latter half of the seventeenth century, both occupying position in their day. Deacon Joseph² was of the "Suffolk troop of Horse" and fought in Philip's War. His eldest son Joseph³ died in 1691 at twenty years of age, of the fever contracted in Philip's unfortunate crusade against Canada, that sad affair of which the Boston preachers spoke "as the awful frown of God." A second son, Moses³ became Episcopal. It is remarkable that he should thus estrange himself, as he must in a measure have done at that early day, from his brothers and sisters and kinsmen. He had a son Moses⁴ who was on the war ship King George, stationed off the coast for its protection in 1758, and he is called "mariner" in his will in 1761. Moses⁴ had a son William⁵, who was a shipbuilder at Boston and later at New London, but he passed his last years at Williamstown,

where he died in 1809. One of his grandsons was the late Edmund Burke³ Penniman, a prominent lawyer of North Adams, whose son Edmund B.⁸ Penniman is now treasurer of the North Adams Manufacturing Co. There are descendants of this William⁵ Penniman in Pennsylvania, and in the South and West. Another grandson was the Hon. Francis B.⁷ Penniman of Pittsburgh and Honesdale, Penn., an editor and a forceful public speaker, who took a great interest in public affairs, was highly respected and took much pleasure in looking up his Penniman ancestry. He is the only one I have found who has given the subject much attention, and he confined his search to his own line of ancestry.

I find that a great grandson of this William⁵ Penniman was killed at Shiloh on the Confederate side, while another Penniman, not a near relative, was killed on the Union side in the same battle.

Now let us go back to Deacon Joseph². His youngest son James³ married 1683, Abigail Thayer. From this couple the present stock of Braintree and Quincy Pennimans descend. They had two sons, William⁴ and James⁴, both of whom were prominent men and had large families. The elder, William⁴, a prominent citizen and an ardent patriot, married his mother's cousin, Ruth Thayer, who became the "mother of fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters," as her tombstone informs us. And eleven of these children outlived their father, who died in 1780. Of this interesting family one, Pelatiah⁵ went to Mendon to join his cousins, married Hannah Taft and had a large family. His descendants all went to New Hampshire and Vermont, where many of them are now living.

Another son of this William⁴ was Joseph⁵, who graduated at Harvard and became minister of the church at Bedford for twenty-two years, 1771-93. He left three daughters and no sons.

Another son of William⁴ was Mesheck⁵ who had two sons, Elisha⁶ and William⁶. Elisha⁶, born 1778, died 1831, settled in Brookline and became one of Boston's great merchants, amassing a large property for those days. Elisha's⁶ eldest daughter Caroline⁷ married Charles Heath, and his granddaughter, Mary C.⁸ Heath, is the wife of Edward Atkinson. Elisha's⁶ second child, Almira⁷, after a sojourn at the famous Brook Farm Community, married Rev. David H. Barlow and became the mother of Gen. Francis Channing Barlow, who won a distinguished reputation

as a brave and able officer of the Army of the Potomac, and was afterward Secretary of State and Attorney General of New York. Gen. Barlow married Ellen Shaw, sister of Robert Gould Shaw, the gallant Colonel of the 54th Mass. Regiment, the first regiment of colored soldiers from a free State mustered into the United States service. He was killed at Ft. Wagner and his heroic life is most fittingly and beautifully commemorated in the "Shaw Memorial" opposite the Boston State House. A third daughter of Elisha⁶, Mary Jane⁷ Penniman, who died six months ago, was the widow of Moses Blake Williams. Her sons are Moses⁸ and Charles Amory⁸ Williams, distinguished lawyers and business men of Boston, and Dr. Harold⁸ Williams, Dean of Tufts Medical School.

Mesheck's⁵ other son, William⁶ went to Baltimore, married and settled there, and from him descend the several well-known business men of that city, Pennimans, Bonds, Carringtons and others, also Prof. W. B. D. Penniman of Baltimore Medical College. A branch of this enterprising Baltimore family settled in Ashville, N. C., and went into business. Mesheck's⁵ descendants have everywhere won credit for the name.

Mesheck's brother Elihu⁵ settled in Peterborough and later Fitzwilliam, N. H., and their descendants went West.

Bethuel⁵, brother of Mesheck⁵ and son of William⁴, settled in Abington, and his descendants are in Abington and vicinity, also in Middleborough and New Bedford.

The remaining children of William⁴ and Ruth (Thayer) Penniman remained in Braintree, where most of their progeny have continued to this day, though it is singular, how, not only here but elsewhere, the family has run to girls, and the surname remains in but comparatively few families.

William's⁴ brother, Deacon James⁴, born in 1708, married Dorcas Vinton and was one of the foremost citizens of "Old Braintree," and chairman of selectmen for many years. John Adams says in his diary that the town meeting of March 3, 1766, was the first popular struggle of the Revolution in the town of Braintree, and the young lawyer is very happy that Deacon Penniman of the patriot party is re-elected, and that he (John Adams) also secures the honor of an election to the board. Deacon James had eleven children and eight of them grew up, but only two sons had families, Stephen⁵ and Enoch⁵, and Enoch's⁵ family has disappeared.

Captain Thomas² Penniman (son of Deacon James¹) settled in Stoughton, served in the French and Indian War, being at the battle of Quebec, and also in the Revolution. Late in life he settled in Washington, N. H., where he died. He left no children.

Major Stephen⁵ (son of Deacon James⁴) served in the Revolutionary War with distinction. He had eight daughters and only one son, Stephen⁶ Jr. Stephen⁶ Jr. had six children who grew up and four were sons. Thomas O.⁷ the eldest, a carpenter, had sons, William R.⁸ and Thomas⁹, who became contractors and builders, the former being in his day one of the most prominent contractors in eastern Massachusetts. A daughter, Anna M.⁸ has been for thirty years master's assistant in the Shurtleff School for girls in South Boston.

Stephen⁶ Jr's. second son Stephen⁷ had besides daughters, a son Stephen⁸ who lives in Quincy, a son Henry⁸ who lives in Winthrop, Me., and a son William W.⁸ who died recently, but whose son George William⁹, of Fall River, is with us to-day. He and I bear the same initials, though our middle names differ. Unlike myself he has wide fame as a public speaker, especially in the important causes of temperance and Sunday School work. He has also been in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Luther⁷, the next son of Stephen⁶ Jr., had a son Major George H.⁸ Penniman, who was a noted lawyer and an eloquent public speaker in Detroit, and he left a son who succeeds to his father's profession.

The youngest son of Stephen⁶ Jr., was James Thayer⁷ Penniman, who I think is still living in Quincy at eighty-one years of age, and has a son James H.⁸, a leather dealer in Boston.

Thus, my friends, have I given you the briefest outline of one branch of the Penniman family, those descended from Joseph² and Waiting Robinson² Penniman of the second generation. Some of you I suppose are interested in this outline. It is very meagre, but consumes all the time I feel warranted in taking. It would, no doubt, be pleasanter to read it or refer to it occasionally than to hear it. I shall be much gratified to learn that some do feel an interest in this work which is far from finished as I would like to see it finished. I can hardly learn of a new Penniman anywhere in the country, but I want to search the land records, find more about where they lived and what they did. Though a small family, and not especially celebrated,

it has on the whole a very creditable record. I hope you are ready to help all you can to get together as complete an account as we can of our family name. It is a long and tiresome work, and I often think it takes too much time which might be better employed. But I believe there is profound truth in the sentiments contained in the preface which John Adams Vinton wrote in his book which has the only printed genealogy of the Penniman family. He says: "There is not an intelligent, public-spirited, virtuous man anywhere to be found, who can safely deny that his motives to virtue and patriotism are strongly reinforced by the consideration—if such were the fact—that his ancestors were brave and upright men." We believe with Webster, that "there is moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart." Burke truly said, "Those only deserve to be remembered by posterity who treasure up the memory of their ancestors."

/s/ /s/ /s/

HERALDRY.

BY THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

J. Bernard Burke in his "General Armory" says: "It is not clear that our Heraldry can be traced to a more remote period than the twelfth, or at furthest, the eleventh century. Numerous tombs exist of persons of noble blood, who died before the year 1000, yet there is not an instance known of one with a heraldic bearing.

"At first armorial bearings were probably like surnames, assumed by each warrior at his free will and pleasure; and as his object would be to distinguish himself and his followers from others, his cognizance would be respected by the rest, either out of an innate courtesy or a feeling of natural justice disposing men to recognize the right of first occupation, or really from a positive sense of the inconvenience of being identified or confounded with those to whom no common tie united them. When, however, remoteness of stations kept soldiers aloof, and extensive boundaries, and different classes of enemies from without, subdivided the force of a kingdom into many distant bands and armies, opportunities of comparing and ascertaining what ensigns had been already appropriated would be lost, and it well might happen, even in the same country, that numerous families might be found unconsciously using the same arms.

"Certain it is that it was not until the Crusaders that Heraldry came into general use.

"Under Edward I., seals of some sort were so general, that the Statute of Exon ordained the coroner's jury to certify with their respective signets, and in the following reign they became very common, so that only such as bore arms used to seal, but others fashioned signets, taking the letters of their own names, flowers, knots, birds, beasts, &c. It was afterward *enacted by statute*, that every freeholder should have his proper seal of arms; and he was either to appear at the head court of the shire, or send his attorney with the said seal, and those who omitted this duty were amerced or fined.

"The earliest Heraldic document that has been handed down to us is a Roll of Arms, made in the years 1240 and 1245. It contains the names and arms of the Barons and Knights of the reign of Henry III., and affords incontrovertible evidence of the fact that Heraldry was at this time reduced to a science."

We further learn from Mr. Burke that three other similar collections were made, "The Siege of Carlaverock," a Roll of Arms temporary with Edward II., and another with Edward III. These were published by Sir Harris Nicholas. The Roll of Edward II. was made 1308-14, and included the names of about eleven hundred and sixty persons located in the counties. The fourth Roll, that of Edward III., Burke says, "appears to have been compiled between the years 1337 and 1350. Its plan was most comprehensive, embracing the arms of all the Peers and Knights in England."

In the reign of Henry V., Nicholas Upton compiled his "The Boke of St. Albans," which is the first known work on the subject. King Henry V. issued his proclamation prohibiting the use of heraldic ensigns by all who could not show an original and valid right. This did not, however, include those who bore arms at Agincourt. Notwithstanding the royal edict the abuse continued and to such an extent that it gave rise in the sixteenth century to the establishment of the "Herald's Visitations, documents of high authority and value." Burke says that, "All persons who can deduce descent from an ancestor whose armorial ensigns have been acknowledged in any one of the Visitations, are entitled to carry those arms by right of inheritance."

Of the Crests, Burke has this to say: "The Crest yields in honour to none of the heraldic insignia. It was the emblem that served, when the banner was rent asunder, and the shield broken, as a rallying joint for the knight's followers, and a distinguishing mark of his own prowess. . . . Nisbet and some other writers contend that these heraldic ornaments might be changed according to the good pleasure of the bearer, but this has long been forbidden by the Kings of Arms. If crests be the distinguishing tokens by which families may be known (and this seems most assuredly to be the intention of the device), one might as well alter a coat of arms as a hereditary crest."

Of the Motto, Guillim says it is "a word, saying or sentence which gentlemen carry in a scroll under the arms, and sometimes over the crest." Burke says, "It had its origin most probably,

in the '*cri de guerre*,' or the watchword of the camp, and its use can be traced to a remote period. Camden assigns the reign of Henry III. (1216-72) as the date of the oldest motto he ever met with. Other authorities, however, carry up the mottoes to much earlier epoch. Be this as it may, their general usage may be accurately dated, if not from an earlier period, certainly from the institution of the Order of the Garter, and after that celebrated event (1344-50) they became very general, and daily grew in favour.

"Mottoes may be taken, changed, or relinquished, when and as often as the bearer thinks fit, and may be exactly the same as those of other persons. Still, however, the pride of ancestry will induce most men to retain unaltered the time-honoured sentiment which, adopted in the first instance as the memorial of some noble action, some memorial war cry, or a record of some ancient family descent, has been handed down from sire to son through a long series of generations."

It will be noticed that no mottoes grace the arms illustrated in this booklet. The reason for it is I failed to find a motto attached to any of the earliest coats of arms borne by the Robinsons. At a later date they appear in the arms of descendants, but as there was nothing to show that they belonged to the original arms I omitted them. The following are some of the mottoes given in the description of the armorial bearings of the descendants of the early Robinsons, viz:—

Robinson of Yorkshire and Robinson of Lancastershire have the same motto, *Virtute, non verbis*. (By bravery not by words.)

Robinson of Tottenham, *Virtus pretiosior auro*. (Virtue is more precious than gold.)

Robinson of Cornwall, *Loyal au mort*. (Loyal to the dead.)

Robinson of Buckinghamshire, *Vincam Malum bono*. (I will conquer evil by good.) Granted in 1731.

Robinson of Beverly House, Toronto, Can., *Propere et provide*. (Quickly and cautiously.)

Robinson of London, *Spes mea in futuro est*. (My hope is in the future.)

Robinson of Scotland, *Intemerata fides*. (Uncorrupted faith.)

Robinson of Dublin, Ireland, *Faithful*.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, P. C., *Legi regi fidus*. (Faithful to the law and to the King.)

Robinson, Earl of Ripon, *Qualis ab incepto*. (The same as from the beginning.)

Robinson of Rokeby Hall, County of Louth, *Sola in Deo Salus*. (Salvation in God alone.)

Robinson, Lord Rokeby, *Non nobis solum sed toti mundo nati*. (Not born for ourselves alone, but for the whole world.)

Robinson of Silksworth Hall, County of Durham, descended from William Robinson of Durham, living in 1502, *Post nubila Phœbus*. (Sunshine after clouds.)

Robinson of Somerset, *Spes mea in futuro est*. (My hope is in the future.)

COLORS.

The colors common in the Shields and Crests are seven, viz: Gold designated as *Or*. Silver designated as *Argent*. Blue designated as *Azure*. Red designated as *Gules*. Green designated as *Vert*. Purple designated as *Purple*. Black designated as *Sable*.

ARMS.

In the descriptions of the Arms,

Attired means both horns of the stag.

Baron, the arms of husband.

Chevron, lines resembling a pair of rafters to support the roof of a house.

Cinqufoil, five leaved grass issuing from a ball for its center.

Crenelle, a black background.

Couped, cut off.

Crucily, small crosses.

Femme, the arms of wife.

Gaze, an animal looking full faced.

Guardant, an animal looking full faced.

Impaled, the division of the shield by a vertical line.

Lozenges, a square figure on the shield.

Milrind, the iron in the center of the mill-stone and by which it is turned.

Nebulee, waved lines.

Orle, one or two lines passing round the shield.

Passant, an animal in a walking position.

Regardant, an animal looking backward.

Semee, sprinkled evenly over the surface at regular intervals.

Slipped, torn off from the stem.

Trefoil, three leaved grass.

Trippant, an animal with the right foot uplifted.

Unguled, hoofs of a different color from the body.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

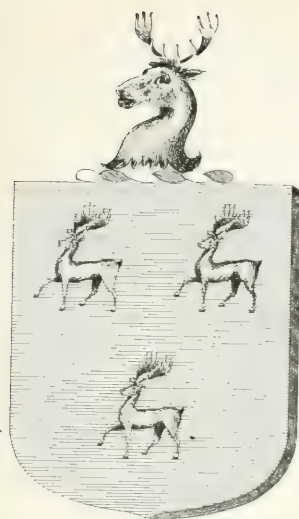
PLATE 1. Coat of Arms of the family of Green, formerly written de la Greene, the name being derived from their ancient possessions in Northamptonshire where they were seated as early as the year 1250. An ancient Robinson family was also located here and intermarried with the Greens.

PLATE 2. Arms of "William Robinson out of ye North." Confirmed by the Herald of Arms in the visitation of Leicestershire in 1619, and of London in 1633. (Harleian publications, pages 182, 204.)

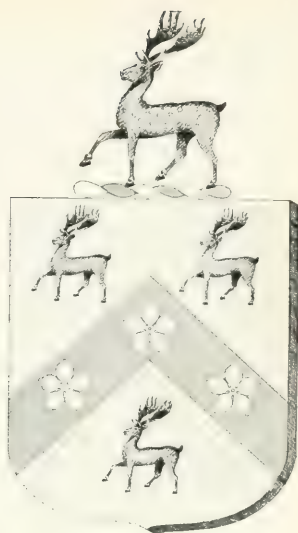
The ancestor of William Robinson was probably located in the county of Northumberland. We find his descendants in the counties of Durham, York, Lancaster, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Suffolk, Hertford and Middlesex, bearing titles of nobility. It is claimed by descendants in England that the Robinsons were Saxon Thanes before the time of William the Conqueror. Burke in his "Genealogical Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage," Edition of 1808, says: "The Robinsons have been seated in Lancashire for three centuries and are Lords of the Manor of Chatburne in that county."

Plate 2 is also the armorial bearing of "Thomas Robinson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, chief Prothonotary of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and created a Baronet in 1683; descended from Nicholas Robinson of Boston in Lincolnshire, Gent., who lived in the time of King Henry the Seventh." (1485-1509.) "He beareth Vert on a Chevron between three Bucks tripping, Or, as many Cinquefoils, Gules." ("A Display of Heraldry, by John Guillim, Pursuivant at Arms." London, 1724, 6th edition, page 158.)

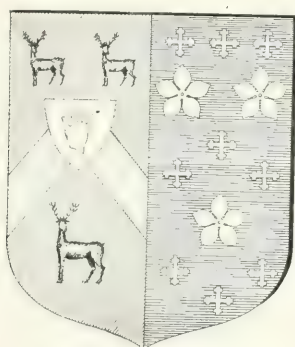
In the same work page XI, in the department of "Honour Civill," we read that "The Company of Leather Sellers," incor-



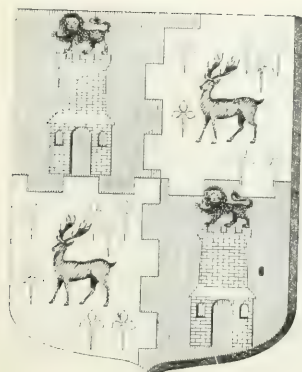
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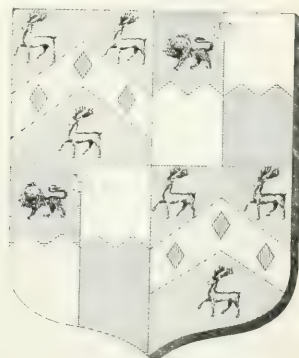
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porated in 1383, bore as there arms: "Three bucks trippant Argent, regardent, Gules." An ancient Robinson family in Kingston-upon-Hull, bore as their arms: "Vert, a chevron between three bucks trippant." The Robinsons of Kentwell Hall in Suffolk, bear the arms as displayed in Plate 2. Also Robinson of York and London, 1634, bore the same arms; also borne by Charles B. Robinson, Esq., of Hill Ridgeware, Straffordshire, England, 1826.

To distinguish one branch of the family from another, and the younger from the older, something was added to or altered in the arms, called "Difference." This we find in the arms of William Robinson of London, a descendant of "John Robinson of Crosthowayte, county of York" who married Anne Dent. ("The Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. 17, page 204, Visitation of London, 1633-4-5.) He bore the same Coat of Arms as in Plate 2, with the "Difference" of a star on the shield just below the crest. In the same Visitation of London, Thomas Robinson another descendant of John Robinson, bore the same Arms with the "Difference" of his substitution of a crescent in place of the star.

Robinson of Beverly House, Toronto, Can., bears the same Arms with the "Difference" of the chevron being nebulée and in its apex a unicorn's head couped which occupies the place of the upper cinquefoil. Arms. "Per chevron, Vert and az., on a chevron, nebulée, between three stags, trippant or, a unicorn's head couped between two cinquefoils, of the first. Crest, a stag trippant or, semée of lozenges az., and resting the dexter forefoot on a milrind sa."

The ancestor of these Robinsons was John Robinson of Crostwick in the parish of Romaldkirk, county of York, who was born about 1550, and who married Anne Dent and was the great-grandfather of the Right Rev. John Robinson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bristol in 1710, and of London in 1714. Another great grandson was Christopher Robinson, Esq., of Cleasby, county of York, who emigrated to America in the time of King Charles II. and was appointed on the 16th of January, 1679, Secretary to Sir William Berkley, Governor of the Colony of Virginia. He married Elizabeth Potter. It was their son, Col. John Robinson, known as "Speaker Robinson," who was president of the Virginia Council. He married Catherine Beverley, and was the father of Col. Beverley Robinson of New York who commanded



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a regiment in the British Army in the Revolution, and who married Susannah, a daughter of Frederick Philispe, Esq., of New York, and the Philispe Manor at Yonkers, N. Y.

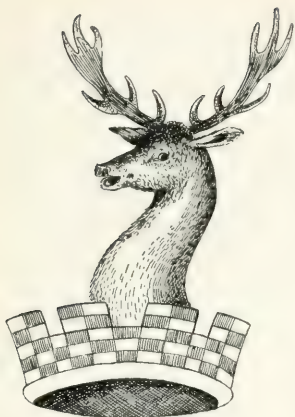
Another branch descended from John Robinson of Crostwick, was Rev. Richard Robinson, D. D., Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, and who was created Lord Rokeby. A descendant from this branch was Alexander Robinson who was born in 1750, in the county of Armagh, now the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and died in Baltimore, Md., in 1845. A great grandson, William A. Robinson, Esq., is a prominent and influential resident of Louisville, Ky.

Plate 2 is also with "Difference" the arms—"Vert a chevron between two cinquefoils pierced in chief and a Stag trippant in base or. Crest, A Stag trippant or." of Robinson of Herrington, Co. of Durham, "descended from William Robynson, living in 1502."

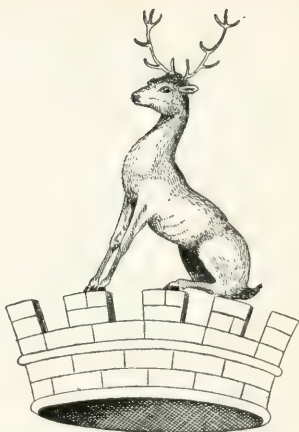
PLATE 3. Arms of Sir Medcalf Robinson of Newby, county of York, Baronet extinct in 1689; the great-great-grandson of William Robinson an ancient and eminent Hamburgh merchant born in 1522, Lord Mayor of York, 1581, elected M. P. for the city, 1584 and 1588, and again Lord Mayor 1594; died in 1616 aged 94 and was buried at St. Crux, York; the ancestor of the Marquess of Ripon, Sir Frederick John Robinson. Sir Medcalf Robinson married Margaret, a daughter of Sir William D'Arcy of Whitton Castle in the Bishoprick of Durham. "He beareth Baron and Femme; the first Vert, Cheveron between three bucks standing at gaze, Or, impaled with Azure, crucily three Cinquefoils, Argent by the name of D'Arcy."

PLATE 4. Arms of Sir John Robinson of the city of London, Alderman, Knight and Baronet, and Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower. "He beareth quarterly crenelle, Gules and Or. In the first quarter upon a Tower, Argent, a Lion passant guardant. Secondly, Vert, a buck passant within an Orle of Trefoils slipped, Or. The third as the second. The fourth as the first. Crest, stag trippant." (See Plate 9.)

PLATE 5. Arms of John and Richard Robinson "Descended from ye Robinsons in Yorkshire" (London, Herald's visitation 1634.) Crest, stag trippant. Also the arms



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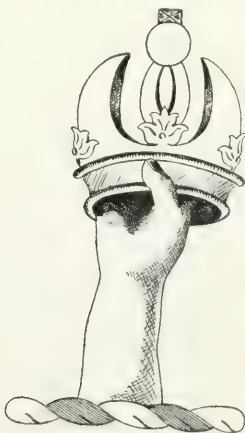
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of Thomas Robinson of Rokeby Park, Co. of York, and his son Richard Robinson, D. D., Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, created Lord Rokeby, and who was born on the 5th of January, 1718. Also the arms of Sir John Robinson, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, eldest son of the venerable William Robinson, archdeacon of Nottingham in 1635.

PLATE 6. Crest of the Arms of Robinson of Tottenham, Eng., and Robinson of Ireland.

PLATE 7. Crest of Nicholas Robinson of Boston. —

PLATE 8. Crest of Robinson of Somerset Co., England.

PLATE 9. Crest of Robinson of Cornwall, Southwold and Suffolk Co., England.

PLATE 10. Crest of Robinson of Tottenham, England.

PLATE 11. Crest of Robinson of Northampton and Northumberland, England.

PLATE 12. Crest of Robinson of Buckinghamshire Co., Eng.

PLATE 13. Crest of Robinson of Yorkshire Co., England.

PLATE 14. Crest of Robinson (Earl of Ripon.)

PLATE 15. Crest of Prof. Robinson, Edinburgh, Scotland.

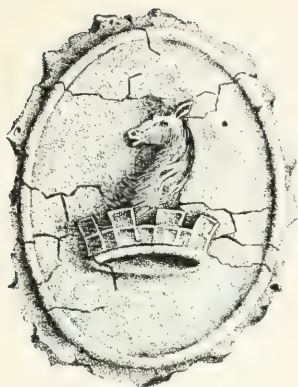
PLATE 16. Seal used on letters written by Governor Edward Hopkins, of Connecticut, 1640-54. This is the same as the crests of Robinson of Northampton and Northumberland counties in England. (See Plate 11.)

PLATE 17. Seal used by Governor Edward Hopkins of Connecticut, 1640-54.

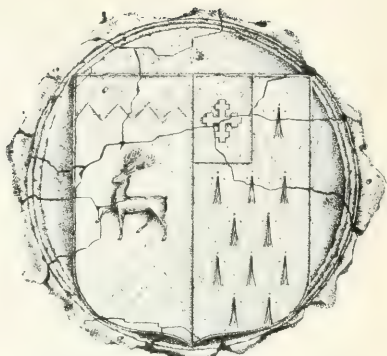
PLATE 18. Seal of George Robinson² of Rehoboth, Mass., found on a deed executed by him in favor of his brother John², dated 13th of February, 1718.

PLATE 19. Seal on deed of John Robinson² (Yeoman) "for and in consideration of Love, good will and affection which I have and do bare towards my Son Jonathan³ Robinson, (Husbandman) of the Town aforesaid." (Rehoboth) Dated March 10, 1725. Also the same found on a deed of his "to my son Jonathan Robinson of Rehoboth aforesaid (Yeoman)." Dated the 21st day of September, 1737.

The seals of George and John Robinson indicate the same



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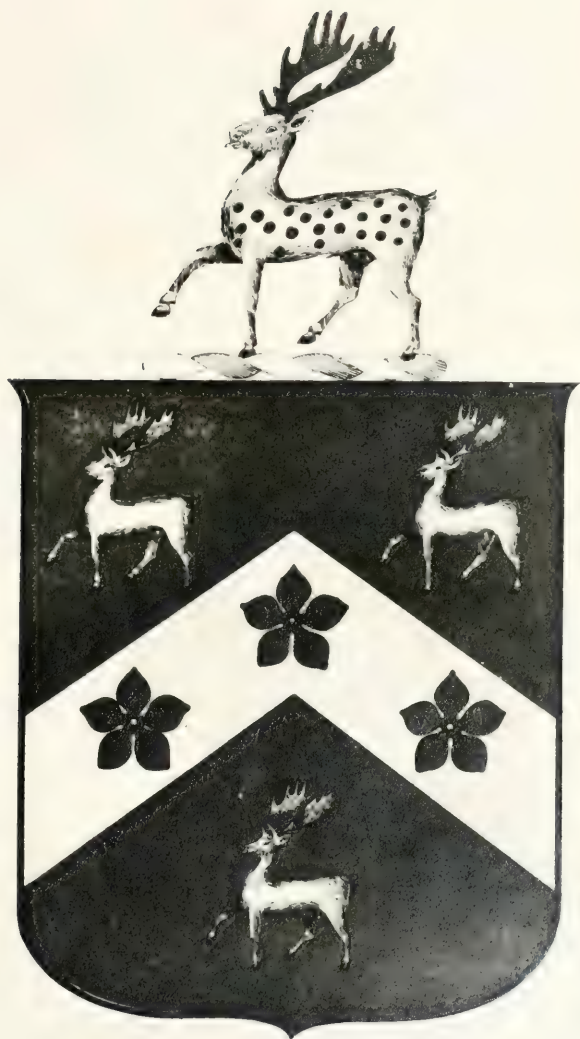
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line of descent as that of Sir Medcalf Robinson of Newby. (See Plate 3.)

In the August issue of the "Heraldic Journal" for 1865, published in Boston, there is a copy of Isaac Child's list of "The Gore Roll of Arms," regarded as an accurate copy of the valuable work of Samuel Gore, or John Gore, heraldic painters in Boston.

The earliest arms recorded are dated 1701-2, and the latest in 1724. In the list of ninety-nine individuals for whom arms were made there is no one by the name of Robinson, which goes to substantiate the claim made by descendants of George¹ Robinson of Rehoboth, that he brought over with him a parchment copy of the arms which appear on the deeds of his sons, George and John.





COAT OF ARMS OF "YE ROBINSONS FROM THE NORTH,"
THE ENGLISH HOME OF THE EARLY ROBINSONS,
EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ROBINSONS, EARLY EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

BY CHARLES EDSON ROBINSON.



HAVE been invited by the worthy Secretary of this Association to read at your Convention a paper on George Robinson of Rehoboth and his descendants. I am sure, however, that you will be far better pleased with an outline of my genealogical researches during the twenty years in which I have been engaged in this fascinating work.

It has been altogether a labor of love with me. No one who makes the subject a study may expect to reap financial profit from the undertaking. The expenditure of time and money will far exceed all possible reimbursement accruing from the publication and sale of a family genealogy. And yet there is unmeasured satisfaction in prosecuting the work. I have found it a source of both pleasure and rest to delve in the records of Robinson ancestry at the close of the fatiguing labors of the day.

On first taking up the work I met with but little encouragement. Letters written for information, to a large extent, seemingly fell on uncultivated ground for they brought no return. Others to whom I applied became enthusiastic and gave me much valuable data which will receive due acknowledgment in the genealogy I am hoping to publish in the near future.

There are those present who have prepared interesting papers on their line of ancestry which will command your attention, therefore I need but briefly mention their lines in this paper.

More than twenty years have passed since I first took up the task of tracing my Robinson ancestry. I presume that there is not one here to-day who twenty years ago knew as little of their ancestral line as myself.

It was in the early Spring of 1880 that my second son, then a lad of sixteen summers, came to me with the query, "Father, are we descended from the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden?"

This was one of the most natural questions in the world for a child to ask of his parent, who was a Robinson. Of course that parent ought to know when from his cradle his eyes had often sought with wonderment that picture on the wall which in after years he was told was John Robinson bidding farewell to his little church flock as they were gathered for their embarkment on the *Mayflower* to cross the trackless waters seeking for a new and unknown home in a land of savages and forests.

I could only say to my boy, "Henry, I do not know, my father has been dead for ten years, I never heard him say; my grandfather, the Rev. Otis Robinson, died the year before my birth, you know our Bible record says that he was born in Attleboro, Mass., on the 7th of June, 1764, further back I cannot go." "But father, how can I find out, I want to know?" I suggested that he write to the late Rev. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D. D., then the president of Brown University in Providence, that it was just possible that he knew of the origin of the Robinsons of Attleboro.

This Henry did, several letters passing between the professor and himself. From him he learned that the professor was descended from a George Robinson who bought land of the Indians and settled in Rehoboth from which Attleboro was taken; that this George had a son Samuel who was his great grandfather, and who owned and lived upon the farm in Rehoboth, then owned and occupied by himself and which he inherited; that the old house unfortunately was destroyed by fire some seventy years previous and all the old papers and documents were then burned, which might, perhaps, have thrown some light on the origin of the family.

All this was exceedingly interesting, yet it was no evidence, only a supposition, that we were from the same ancestral tree. Further research was delegated to his brother Ned, who was two years Henry's senior, and who was about to visit Boston relatives, to stop over for a day at Attleboro and examine the town records. This he did, at the same time having an interview with the late John Daggett, Esq., the well-known historian at Attleboro, who traced his Robinson relationship through Patience Daggett who married Noah Robinson my great-great-grandfather.

On the 15th of June, 1881, our son Henry, who had become greatly interested in his Robinson ancestry, and who was the first to inspire within me the desire to dig down to the root of the tree, crossed over the river to join his ancestors on the other shore. I took up the work he was called upon so suddenly to abandon, with a determination to collect all the knowledge obtainable on the subject of our own branch of the Robinson family. With this end in view I visited Attleboro and Rehoboth, examined the town records, instructing the town clerks to furnish me a



HOUSE OF GEORGE ROBINSON, SR., BUILT BY HIM ABOUT 1660.

certified copy of every record of a marriage, birth and death of every person by the name of Robinson to be found on the books of the town. I also employed a competent person to give me an abstract from the land records of every transaction in land by any one by the name of Robinson in Attleboro and Rehoboth.

The old homestead of George Robinson, Sr., is now a part of the farm of George H. Robinson of Seekonk, Mass. The old house is still standing and occupied. It is supposed to have been built about 1660, by Mr. Robinson who is designated as a carpenter, and by him transferred to his son John for "love and affection," Feb. 1, 1689.

George Robinson's marriage is found recorded on the books of Rehoboth to Johanna Ingraham, June 18, 1651. They had eight children :

1 Mary, born May 30, 1652, who married Thomas Wilmarth, June 7, 1674.

2 Samuel, born October 3, 1654, who married Mehitabel Read, October 10, 1688, and was the ancestor of the late Rev. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D. D., long the president of Brown University.



MRS. SARAH ROBINSON ATHERTON, 100 YEARS OLD, JUNE 1, 1800.

3 George Jr., born February 21, 1656, who married, Nov. 17, 1680, Elizabeth Guild and was my ancestor.

4 Elizabeth, born April 3, 1657, married, April 18, 1685, William Carpenter, who was the clerk of the proprietors Land Records of Rehoboth and Attleboro.

5 William, born March 29, 1662, who never married. He was a weaver. His will was dated July 10, 1690, and proved May 19, 1691.

6 Benjamin, born January 8, 1664, married, July 30, 1693, Rebecca Ingraham.

7 John, born November 29, 1668, married, first about 1690, Mary ——— (perhaps Mary Cooper), and second, August 8, 1698, Judith Cooper, daughter of Thos. and Mary Cooper. John inherited from his father the old home place previously men-

tioned and was the ancestor of Mrs. Samuel Atherton (Sarah Robinson) of Peru, O., who was 100 years old on the 1st of June, this year, and whom to-day you have elected an honorary member of your association.

8 Nathaniel the last child, was born November 1, 1673, and died an infant on the 9th of November of the same year.

There is a legend in the family of Preserved Robinson, who was born in Attleboro, March 27, 1786, a son of Ezekiel, who was the grandfather of the Rev. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D. D., previously mentioned, that their ancestor George Robinson, came over from Scotland at the age of sixteen, and purchased from the Indians in 1640 the farm of 250 acres, which the Rev. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D. D., inherited, and which his son now occupies.

Perhaps it was from this same source that the Rev. George Robinson, born in Attleboro, November 23, 1754, a Baptist minister of Killingly, Conn., West Bridgewater and Harvard, Mass., and Wilmington, Vt., obtained his information for his little pamphlet, published in 1831, entitled "Genealogy and Family Register of George Robinson, late of Attleboro, Mass., with some account of his ancestors. Compiled in 1829."

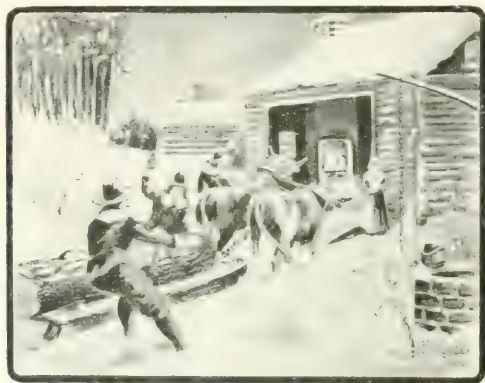
The first page of this register, a little book $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches containing 36 pages of printed matter and as many more of blank pages, gives this information: "Mr. George Robinson was son of Nathaniel Robinson who was the son of George Robinson, who came from Scotland about 1680, and settled in Attleboro, Mass."

The facts are that George Robinson instead of coming from Scotland about 1680, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., on the 21st of February 1656, and married in Dedham, November 17, 1680, Elizabeth Guild. All of his nine children were born in Rehoboth, Mass. The birth of Nathaniel, which Mr. Robinson fails to state, was February 1, 1692; his death, August 1, 1771, when the compiler of the register was 27 years of age—Nathaniel being 32 years of age when his father died.

Some six years ago I spent a day with George H. Robinson at his home in Seekonk, now a part of the original farm of the first George of Rehoboth. He has a fine residence not far from the old farm house built by George, Sr., about 1660, which I visited with much interest. I learned that originally the whole broad side of the house opened like a door through which, in winter, a

yoke of oxen attached to a sled loaded with a large log, was driven into the kitchen in front of the open fire place which occupied the entire end of the house, when the log was rolled upon the fire, making what was known in those days as the "back log" of the fire.

Through the kindness of Mr. Robinson I obtained some old wills and deeds, which came from the attic of the old house, which were from one hundred to two hundred years old. One of the documents dated March 25, 1734, bore the signature of John Robinson who was born on the 29th November, 1669, a son



MOVING THE "BACK LOG" FOR THE KITCHEN FIRE.

of the first George, and was a deed from him of the old home place to his son Jonathan.

Another paper bore the signature of John's brother George, my great-great-grandfather, and was a deed 182 years old, of George to John, which bore the date of February 13, 1718.

The seals on both of these documents placed opposite the signatures were in sealing wax and bore the imprint of what is supposed to have been a signet ring upon which had been engraved a coat of arms which is herewith reproduced from an enlarged photograph of the same.

On another deed of John² Robinson to his son Jonathan³, bearing the date of March 10, 1725, was the sealing wax imprint of a stag trippant, which I have also reproduced from an enlarged photograph, evidently the crest of the coat of arms. The imprint

of this crest also appeared on another deed of John to his son Jonathan, dated Sept. 21, 1737.

The finding of these imprints on the seals of these old deeds go far towards substantiating the claim made by some of the descendants that George¹ Robinson of Rehoboth, the emigrant, brought over with him from the old country a parchment coat of arms which was in colors, gold, green, red and black; that it was handed down from father to son in the line of Preserved⁵ Robinson, (Ezekiel⁴, Ebenezer³, Samuel², George¹) until unfortunately lost some forty or more years ago.

Ezekiel⁴ Robinson was the grandfather of the Rev. Ezekiel⁶ Gilman Robinson D. D., of Brown University, in whose family



IMPRINT OF COAT OF ARMS ON DEED OF FEBRUARY 13, 1718.

the parchment coat of arms was well remembered by a niece of his, who for a time was the custodian of the document, and pronounces the device on the seals of the deeds as identical with the parchment coat of arms.

The Robinsons of Rehoboth and Attleboro were all patriotic in the Revolution. My great-grandfather, Enoch Robinson was captain of a company which marched to Roxbury the evening of April 19, 1775, after the news of the battle of Lexington and Concord. My grandfather, Rev. Otis Robinson, was but ten years of age at the time, and wild to accompany his father, as also was his brother, Obed, two years his senior. Both of these lads on arriving at the age of fourteen enlisted in the army. My

grandfather, who was a little under the regulation height, stood on his tip-toes when measured, so fearful was he that he might be rejected on that account. Thirty others who bore the name of Robinson, all his near relatives, were in the service.

Enoch Robinson his father, had a contract with the government for gun locks which he manufactured at Robinsonville, Attleboro Falls, Mass., where later on was manufactured "pinchbeck" jewellery, which was an alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold. Peddlers travelled on foot from the factory into Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, selling their wares. Here was also established the first metal



IMPRINT OF STAG TRIPPANT ON DEED OF MARCH 10, 1725.

button factory in the United States, by Obed and Otis Robinson in 1812.

What would these two pioneers in the business now say could they but visit the Attleboro jewellery establishments and inspect the goods now manufactured on the sight of their old factory?

It was from my effort to trace the ancestry of George Robinson of Rehoboth that I was led to investigate other lines of Robinsons.

The first Robinson in America whom I find a record of was with Captain John Smith in Virginia. His Christian name is not given. On the 10th of December, 1607, Capt. John Smith started up the Chickahominy River to trade with the Indians.

He left the camp at Jamestown in charge of a Mr. Robinson and Emery. On his return, a month later, January, 8, 1608, he found that both Robinson and Emery had been killed by the Indians.

In 1620, Richard Robinson came from England at the age of 22, in the ship "Bonaventure" bound for Elizabeth City, Va.

A John Robinson, aged 21, came from England in the "Margaret and John" for Virginia in 1622.

James Robinson at the age of 35, came from England in the ship "Swan" for James City in Virginia in 1623.

Matthew Robinson at the age of 24, came from England in the ship "Hopewell" for Elizabeth City, Va., in 1623.

Isaac Robinson at the age of 21, came over from England in the ship "Lyon" in 1631, for Massachusetts. He was the son of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, and the ancestor of all the Robinsons in America, who are descendants of the Rev. John, as there is no evidence that his widow and other children ever came over to this country as has been claimed by several writers.

It almost passes belief that so little should be known, as is now known, of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, the father of the Pilgrims. It is not known for a certainty where he was born, and nothing whatever of his parentage. It is supposed that he was a native of some parish in Lincolnshire, Eng., and we also find the statement that he was in the "enjoyment of a living"—a pastorate—near Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk. The year of his birth has been established by that of the record of his death at Leyden, Hol., at the age of 50, on the 1st of March, 1625. His remains lie beneath the pavement of St. Peters Church in Leyden. From a census of the inhabitants of Leyden in 1622, we learn of the members of his family, which comprised Bridget White, his wife; his son John at the age of 16; daughter Bridget, 14 years of age; son Isaac, 12; daughter Mercy, 10; daughter Favor, 8, and Jacob, an infant born Feb. 7, 1621.

Very many have been led astray by a little book bearing the title "Items of Ancestry," published in 1894, in which the compiler makes this statement:

"Nicholas Robinson, born at Boston in Lincolnshire, in 1480, was the first mayor appointed in 1545 by King Henry VIII. His son Nicholas² Robinson, born in 1530, was the father of Rev. John Robinson (of Leyden), born 1575."

There is not a scintilla of evidence that the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden was the son of Nicholas² Robinson. There is no son John in the record of the list of his children, and nothing whatever to warrant the statement. We trust that it will be the good fortune of this association to win the gratitude of America, by discovering the birthplace and ancestral line of this most noted man.

Robert Robinson, at the age of 41 or 45 (both ages are given) came over from England in the ship "Christian" for Massachusetts, March 16, 1634. This may have been the father of the Robert Robinson of Newbury, Mass., whom Coffin, the historian says, was born in 1628, and married Mary Silver, Oct. 26, 1664.

In 1635 a Charles Robinson and an Eliza Robinson came to Massachusetts, but I find no further record concerning them.

On the 17th of June, 1635, the ship "Blessing" brought to Massachusetts, Nicholas Robinson, aged 30, Elizabeth aged 32, Kate aged 12, Mary aged 7, John aged 5, and Sara aged 1½. I find no further record of this family.

On the 16th of Sept., 1635, Isaac Robinson, at the age of 15, embarked for Lynn, Mass., in the ship "Hopewell." I have found no further record of him.

There was a Patrick Robinson and a Releaster Robinson who embarked for Massachusetts in 1635. Neither their ages nor the name of the ship are given, and no further records of them have been found by me.

In 1635 William Robinson was booked for Massachusetts. It has been thought that this William may have been the William of Dorchester, in the memory of whose son Increase you have gathered to-day.

Be that as it may, I find at the New England Historical Rooms in Boston, the English publication of Joseph Meadows Cowper, published 1892, which comprises the Canterbury marriages, births and deaths in the parish of St. Dunstons, 1568-1618. Under the date of Oct. 14, 1637, I find the marriage record of "William Robinson of St. Dunstons, Canterbury, bachelor, about 21, married at Patrixbourne, Margaret Beech, same place, virgin, of the like age, daughter of Agnes Beech, alias Streeter, now wife of Mr. Streeter of the same place."

From the fact that William Robinson of Dorchester is on record as having for his first wife Margaret ——— and second wife Ursula (Streeter) Hosier, is it not possible that this William

Robinson of St. Dunstons, Canterbury was the William of Dorchester?

The Streeter genealogy, by Milford B. Streeter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., published in 1896, says that Ursula Streeter was the daughter of Stephen and Ursula Streeter of Gloucester, Mass., in 1642, and Charlestown, Mass., 1644, and that Ursula first married, Oct. 13, 1656 or 1657, Samuel Hosier of Watertown, who died July 29, 1665; that her second marriage was about 1666 to William Robinson of Dorchester.

Seven by the name of Robinson embarked from England for Virginia in 1635, they were

John, June 6, age 19, ship "Thomas and John."

John, age 32, Matthew, age 24, June 23, ship "America."

Thomas, July 24, age 24, ship "Assurance."

Henri, July 26, age 26, ship "Primrose."

Joyce, Aug. 15, age 20, ship "Globe."

Mary, Aug. 21, age 18, ship "George."

And for St. Christopher, Jan. 6, 1634, on the ship "Barbadoes" was Edward Robinson at the age of 18.

In 1635 there were eight by the name of Robinson who were booked for the Barbadoes, viz :

David, at the age of 20, John, at the age of 19, both on the ship "Bonaventure," April 3.

Thomas, at the age of 31, on the ship "Ann and Elizabeth," April 24.

William, at the age of 26, on the ship "Matthew," April 21.

John, at the age of 19, on the ship "Expedition," Nov. 20;

Thomas, at the age of 15, on the same ship Nov. 15.

Leonard, at the age of 20, on the ship "Falcon," Dec. 19, and James, at the age of 15, on the same ship Dec. 25.

In the fourth series of the Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. 4, page 560, we find a letter of Brampton Gurdon to Gov. Wentworth in which he states that "Robinson that lived at little Waldenfield, England," came over in 1636 with his wife and six children in company with Mr. Nathaniel Rogers.

In 1639, Jeremiah Robinson from Singleton, Southampton, England, was on board of the ship "Virgin," May 30, at the age of 28, for the Barbadoes.

Under the date of April 11, 1637, Ellen Robinson, age not given, sailed from "England in the ship "Mary Ann" for Massachusetts.

Under the date of May 12, 1652, in the ship "John and Sarah" from England for Massachusetts were the following named Robinsons, no ages given, viz:

Alester, Charles, Daniel, James, John and Patrick.

In 1664, Joseph Robinson aged 19, came over from England to Ipswich, Mass.

There was a close relationship in trade in early times between the Barbadoes and New England, and we find family connections also, and it is quite likely that the Robinsons in both places were related to a greater extent than we now find recorded.

The town records of Salem show that William Robinson and his wife Isabella were residents of that town as early as 1637. He was a tailor by trade, and they had children: Ann, born Dec. 3, 1637; Samuel, born Jan. 26, 1640, died 1678; Mary, born March 12, 1643; Timothy, born April 20, 1644, died 1668; Esther born May 28, 1646; Martha, born Feb. 2, 1647, lived four days; John who died in 1678, and Joseph.

In this same year, 1637, Anna Robinson, a widow, was admitted into the first church in Salem, also a Mrs. Robinson, is recorded in 1638, with two in her family, as sharing three-fourths of an acre of marsh and meadow lands. A John Robinson was also admitted as a member of the church in Salem this year.

The number of the families in Salem in 1638 was about 225.

On the 30th of March, 1640, a grant was made in Salem of one-half an acre of land to Norris Robinson who had two in his family.

On the 2nd of June, 1641, John and Richard Robinson were admitted as freemen of the Massachusetts Colony at Salem. On the 18th day of May, 1642, William Robinson was admitted as a freeman of Salem, as was also another of the same name on the 27th of December of this year.

On the 4th of February, 1647, there is a record of Dorothy Robinson's marriage in Salem to Edward Faulkner.

In 1648 a Thomas Robinson, Sr., and Jr., are on the tax list of Ipswich.

The will of John Robinson, a wheelwright of Ipswich was proved on the 30th of March, 1658. He left no children.

March 1, 1657, is the date of the death of John Robinson of Ipswich. This may have been, and probably was the father of John Robinson, who, with eleven others from Ipswich and New

bury were the first settlers of Haverhill, Mass., in 1640. There was also a Joseph Robinson living in Ipswich at the age of 19, in 1664.

To Thomas Robinson, of Boston, a cordwainer by trade, and his wife Margaret, a daughter Jane was born Sept. 16, 1646. On the death of Margaret he married Sarah, whose surname is not given.

In 1640 Thomas Robinson was a member of the Church at Roxbury. He had a wife, Silence, and brother Joseph and William and a sister Elizabeth who married a Wells.

John Robinson was made a freeman of Dorchester in 1641. There was a Richard Robinson of Charlestown, Mass., who was made a freeman June 2, 1640. He had a wife Rebecca and children: John and Richard who were baptized May 31, 1640. By some it is said that he was a brother of John Robinson of Dorchester.

July 2, 1640, Thomas Robinson was defendant in a suit in court at Hartford. This Thomas is claimed to be the ancestor of the Robinsons of Guilford, Conn.

One Thomas Robinson is on record at Scituate, Mass., as being "able to bear arms" in 1642. He was a deacon of a church. Later he removed to Boston where he died on the 23d of March 1665 or 1666. His will was dated on the 17th of March of the same year, in which he mentions his son John as a merchant in England. He was married three times; first to Margaret ——— by whom he had five children, viz:

John, born about 1635, the merchant in England.

Samuel, born about 1637, a merchant in Boston who died a single person, Jan. 16, 1661-2.

Josiah, an apprentice to Joseph Rocke, a merchant who married a sister of Thomas Robinson's first wife. He died in Boston April 17, 1660.

Ephraim, born about 1641, who died in Boston, Sept. 22, 1661.

Thomas Robinson's second marriage was to Mrs. Mary Woody, the widow of John Woody of Roxbury, and the daughter of John Cogan of Boston, by whom he had five children:

Thomas, baptized in Scituate, March 5, 1653-4, died June, 1700.

James, born in Boston, March 14, 1654-5, died Sept. 4, 1676.

Joseph, baptized in Scituate, March 8, 1656-7, died April, 1703.

Mary, baptized in Scituate, Feb. 28, 1657-8, died an infant.

Mary, baptized in Scituate, Nov. 6, 1659, who married Jacob Greene of Charlestown, Mass., and died Sept. 22, 1661.

Thomas Robinson's wife, Mary Cogan Woody, died Oct. 26, 1661. His third marriage was to Mrs. Elizabeth (Locks) Sherman, widow of Richard Sherman of Boston. This Thomas Robinson was the ancestor of a family of Robinsons who settled in Barre, Hardwick and Rochester, Mass.

There was a Thomas Robinson, Sr., in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1643, and on the 1st of July, 1644, both Thomas Robinson Sr. and Jr., took the oath of allegiance there.

There was a Francis Robinson who was a resident of Saco, Me., in 1643, who was called as a counsellor in the interest of Ferdinand Gorges and Captain John Mason in the matter of the large land grants called "Laconia Grants." This grant was made Aug. 10, 1622. The territory covered was bounded by the rivers Merrimac, Kennebec, the river of Canada (now the St. Lawrence) and the Ocean.

Abraham Robinson died in Gloucester, Mass., on the 23d of February, 1645. His son Abraham is said to have been the first child born on that side of Massachusetts Bay. A long line of Robinsons are descended from him, of which is the Hon. David I. Robinson, late Mayor of that city.

There is the record of the marriage in Boston, Feb. 21, 1653, of James Robinson, a mariner, to Martha Buck. They had four children: Sarah, born in Boston, March 24, 1659; John, born in Boston, Sept. 17, 1662, and who died Aug. 13, 1663; James, born in Boston, July 21, 1667; Elizabeth, born in Boston about 1669. In 1673 he gave his estate in trust to John Hall and Thomas Brattle for the use of himself and wife during life, then for his daughters Sarah and Elizabeth. From this we may safely infer that his son James was not then living.

There was a Thomas Robinson on the tax list of Salisbury, Mass., May 18, 1652.

One Nathaniel Robinson, of Boston, a mariner, and his wife Damaris ————— had six children, all born in Boston, viz: Nathaniel, born Aug. 29, 1655; Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1656-7; David, born Feb. 10, 1666; Mary, born June 22, 1668; Robert, born July 28, 1671; Damaris, born Dec. 29, 1674. The daughter Mary died in Dorchester, Jan. 21, 1718. Damaris married in Boston, May 3, 1699, Ebenezer Dennis.

A Thomas Robinson was a resident of Long Island, N. Y., in 1657, and was one of the patentees in a land grant under Governor Dongan in 1686. From him are descended probably the most of the Robinsons now on Long Island.

George Robinson of Boston, was married by Governor Endicott, to Mary Bushnell, Oct. 3, 1657. She was born in Boston, Dec. 12, 1638, and was the daughter of John and Martha Bushnell. George Robinson was one of the first members of the first fire engine company in Boston. The records of Boston give only three children born to George and Mary Robinson, there were probably others. The three children were George, born March 30, 1658; John, born Dec. 6, 1661; Martha, born March 31, 1665.

Mention is made on the records only of the son George who married first, Dec. 28, 1680, Sarah Beale, who died in Needham, May 5, 1703. His second marriage was to Sarah Behoney, Aug. 4, 1703. She was born in Boston Aug. 12, 1688, the daughter of Peter and Sarah (Ball) Behoney. George and Sarah (Beale) Robinson's children were all born in Needham, viz: Beriah, born Jan. 7, 1684; George, born July 1, 1685; John, born March 4, 1688; Ebenezer, born Sept. 22, 1692; Samuel, born Oct. 13, 1695.

By his second wife Sarah Behoney, there is a record at Needham of two children born to them: David, born May 5, 1704, and Jonathan, born Feb. 4, 1705.

At Marlboro there is the record of the birth of Dorothy Robinson, Feb. 20, 1709, and a Hannah Robinson, date not given. Some descendants claim them as children of this George and Sarah.

The Robinsons of Needham, Dudley and Webster, Mass., and Hartwick N. Y., are from this line, with a long line of descendants from Maine to California.

We find a David and Jonathan Robinson as residents of Exeter, N. H., from 1657 to 1683. They, with Stephen and John Robinson, were probably the sons of John Robinson of Ipswich, who was one of the first settlers of Haverhill, Mass., and who removed to Exeter, N. H., in 1657, and was killed by the Indians in 1675. He was also the ancestor of William Robinson who founded the Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter, and the Summerville Academy at Summerville, Ga., as also of the Robinsons of Exeter, Brentwood, Epping, Raymond, Newmarket, Hampton and adjoining New Hampshire towns.

Rowland Robinson, who was born in Long Bluff, Cumberland, Eng., came to this country in 1662 and at first resided in Newport, R. I., afterwards at Narragansett. He married in 1675, Mary, the daughter of John and Mary Allen of Barnstable, Eng. Mr. Robinson and his wife were Quakers and were the ancestors of the Robinsons of Narragansett, Newport, R. I., and



ROWLAND I. ROBINSON.

New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. Hetty (Robinson) Green, the richest woman in America, is a descendant. She was the daughter of Edward Mott Robinson of New Bedford and New York, from whom she inherited the foundation of her fortune.

Vermont claims as her son an illustrious descendant of Rowland Robinson, the emigrant, in the personage of Rowland E. Robinson, Vermont's celebrated blind author, artist and poet, born in Ferrisburg, Vt., May 14, 1833, a great great-grand son of the first Rowland.

Mr. Robinson is the youngest of four children and inherited the homestead which his great-grandfather, Thomas, located in the Green Mountain State, in 1791, then just admitted into the Union.

It fell to the lot of youthful Rowland to follow the plough, for a time, on his father's farm. But with that inborn desire, inherited from his mother, Rachel Gilpin, the daughter of a New York artist, for a visible display of nature as he saw it, he was led to seek employment in New York City as a draughtsman and wood engraver, in which vocation his skill from 1866 to 1873 enlivened the pages of *Harper's*, *Frank Leslie's* and other illustrated periodicals.



HOME OF ROWLAND E. ROBINSON, FERRISBURG, VT.

But there was the old longing ever uppermost, for the fields and woods, rod and gun. Besides, the exacting night work preceding publication days, bore most heavily on his eyes, never strong, constantly admonishing him to return to the Green Hills of his native State.

His most fortunate marriage with Miss Anna Stevens, in 1876, a woman of high intellectual ability and indomitable energy, decided his future. He returned to his farm, where since then his creations have emanated to gratify the true lovers of nature.

Stimulated by his wife, he applied his genius and pen in contributing to the *American Agriculturist*, depicting the life of game animals and birds. Other sketches followed which appeared in *Forest and Stream*, on whose editorial staff he was

appointed and still remains to-day. His first magazine article, "Fox Hunting in New England," appeared in *Scribner's* in 1878. Later it was incorporated as a chapter in the *Century Company's* "Sport with Rod and Gun." He became a contributor to *The Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *The Atlantic* and *Lippincott's Magazine* and others, illustrating with pen and pencil his productions.

Mr. Robinson began to have serious trouble with his eyes in 1887, which within a year left him almost totally blind, and all too soon afterwards the light of day was shut out forever from his vision. This was far, however, from incapacitating him in his labors. Some of his most enjoyable productions have been issued to the public through the means of a grooved board used by him in spacing and guiding the lines of his manuscript, which is afterwards prepared for the press by his faithful wife and daughter.

His books, "Uncle 'Lisha's Shop," "Sam Lovel's Camps," "Danvis Folks," "Uncle 'Lisha's Outing," "A Danvis Pioneer" and "In New England Fields and Woods" are largely of a dialect nature, but a faithful reproduction of Vermont Yankeeisms and the French Canuck of sixty years ago.

Mr. Robinson stands among the first in the list of dialect writers. His "Antoine's Version of Evangeline" is one of the best specimens of his skill, a few lines of which I give :

"M'sieu Fores' Strim :

"One evelin we'll set by the stof-heart, a smokin tabacca,
As fas' as de chimney was smokin de spruce an' de balsam.
M'sieu Mumsin he'll mos' mek me cry wid his readin' a
story, was write, so he say, by a great long American
feller,
Baout a Frenchmans, he'll lose of hees gal 'long go, in
Acadie,
You'll hear of it, prob'ly, haow one gone on one sloop, one
on anodder."

But Mr. Robinson is as gifted in his choice of English, and is also regarded as authority on the history of his State. At the request of the publishers of the American Commonwealth Series he wrote a valuable volume of the series, "Vermont a Study of Independence." Years before he showed ability of a high type in his chapter on Ferrisburg for Miss Hemenway's *Gazetteer of Vermont*. His books are widely read and are regarded as authoritative in the field where they have won their fame.

Mr. Robinson* is an invalid and a great sufferer from an internal cancer, and yet he is not despondent, but with the aid of his energetic wife, is still prosecuting his work and adding to his fame as Vermont's distinguished blind author in his new manuscript story of "Sam Lovel's Boy."

William Robinson resided in Braintree, Mass., in 1662, but who he was or from whence he came I have been unable to learn.

Stephen Robinson who was taxed for land on Oyster River, in Dover, N. H., in 1663, was probably Stephen, the son of John of Exeter.

James Robinson of Dorchester, married, Sept. 27, 1664, Mary Alcock, who was born in 1645, and died in Dorchester on the 13th of March, 1718. She was without doubt related to Thomas Olcott, the proprietor of a lot in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, who later on removed to Hartford, Conn., and her name should properly be spelled Olcott in place of Alcock.

Samuel Robinson of Hartford, Conn., had by his wife, Mary, five children, all born in Hartford: Sarah, born 1665; Samuel, born 1668; Mary, 1672; John, 1676; Hannah, 1679.

Thomas Robinson, a resident of New London in 1665, married Mary Wells, daughter of Hugh Wells. They had children, Thomas, Samuel and several daughters.

James Robinson was a resident of Scarboro, Me., in 1666. He married Lucretia Foxwell by whom he had four daughters, names not given.

Nathaniel Robinson, of Boston, in his will filed March 2nd, 1667, mentions his brother Jonathan and sister Mary, but no wife or child.

John Robinson of Topsfield, Mass., by his wife Dorothy Perkins, had seven children: Samuel, born Nov. 22, 1668; Thomas, born March 18, 1671; John, born Jan. 16, 1673; Daniel, born Sept. 16, 1677; Jacob, born June 2, 1680; Dorothy, born Dec. 8, 1682; Joseph, born Dec. 16, 1684.

William Robinson, living in Watertown, Mass., in 1670, upon a farm situated on a narrow neck of land, claimed by both

* Mr. Robinson died in his own home at Ferrisburg, in the same room in which he was born, on the 15th of October, 1900, at the age of 67. The Vermont legislature, then in session, jointly passed resolutions of regret and condolence, paying high tribute to his memory. He is survived by his devoted wife and loving daughters, Mary and Rachel, the latter a cherished member of our Association.

Concord and Watertown, but wholly in Watertown, married, probably in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1667, Elizabeth Cutter who was born in Cambridge, July 15, 1645, a daughter of Richard Cutter and his wife Elizabeth Williams. She was born in England about 1626, and came to Massachusetts with her father, Robert Williams, who was born in 1608, and was by trade a "cordwayner" in Norfolk, county of Norwich, England. They sailed for America on the "John and Dorethy" on the 8th of April, 1637. The daughter was admitted to the church in Roxbury, Mass., in 1644, and died in Cambridge on March 5, 1662. Of the ancestry of William¹ Robinson I will speak presently.

William¹ Robinson and his wife, Elizabeth Cutter, had seven children, viz.:

1st. Elizabeth², born in Cambridge in 1669, who married, Dec. 20, 1693, Daniel Maggrigge of Watertown.

2nd. Hannah Ann², born in Cambridge, July 13, 1671, died in Cambridge Oct. 5, 1672.

3d. William², born in Cambridge, July 10, 1673, married Elizabeth Upham and died in Newton in 1754.

4th. Marcy², born in Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1676.

5th. David², born in Cambridge, May 23, 1678.

6th. Samuel², born in Cambridge, April 20, 1680, died in Westboro in 1724.

7th. Jonathan², born in Cambridge, April 20, 1682.

William² married Elizabeth Upham and removed to Newton where he had a large farm in what is now Auburndale, where he was one of the selectmen of the town. David² was lame and helpless and died single. Samuel² married twice, first to Sarah Manning, March 23, 1703, and second to Elizabeth Bingham, Oct. 16, 1711, daughter of Captain Samuel Bingham of Marlboro', Mass.

Samuel² Robinson was the father of Samuel³ Jr., who was born April 19, 1707, and married in May, 1732, Mary Leonard of Southboro', Mass., and resided for a short time in Grafton, Mass., moving from thence to Hardwick, Mass., in the spring of 1735. He was captain of a military company in the old French War and in 1748 was stationed at Fort George. On his return to Massachusetts he took the Hoosac River route, a branch of which carried him to what is now Bennington, Vt. The fertility of the soil attracted his attention to such an extent, that later on he induced a company of his associates to join him

in purchasing a former grant of this territory made by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire. This was accomplished in 1761, and in the month of October of this year, with his family and others, removed to Vermont and made the first settlement at Bennington, where he was very prominent in political matters, being appointed the first magistrate of the territory.

Mr. Robinson was with the original settlers in the land grant controversy between New York and New Hampshire, in which the State of New York, through its Governor, claimed jurisdiction over the territory of Vermont, and made grants of land which had been previously granted by the Governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth (and from whom Bennington received its name). Sheriffs under Governor Colden, of New York, were sent into the territory to evict settlers holding grants under Governor Wentworth. This gave rise to the famous company of bold and fearless men styled "Green Mountain Boys," under the command of Col. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner. Meantime a petition to the King was drawn up, signed by over one thousand of the settlers and grantees asking not only for relief against the New York patents, but to have the jurisdiction of the territory restored to New Hampshire. Samuel Robinson was chosen to bear this petition to England and to lay their grievances before the King. On this mission he sailed from New York on the 25th of December, 1766, arriving in Falmouth on the 30th of January following, and immediately proceeded to London, where he met with much opposition from the New York combination of wealth and influence. However, notwithstanding the great disadvantage under which he was placed, and without prestige or money, he succeeded in obtaining from His Majesty an order under date of July 24, 1767, prohibiting the Governor of New York "Upon pain of His Majesty's highest displeasure, from making any further grants whatever of the lands in question till His Majesty's further pleasure should be known concerning the same."

Mr. Robinson remained in London for several months looking after the interests of the petitioners. Unfortunately he was taken down with the small pox in the month of October of the same year which culminated in his death on the 27th of the month. He was buried in London.

While the decree of the King acted as a temporary stay upon the Governor of New York, it was not until the breaking

out of the Revolutionary war, when the lesser trouble was lost in the greater struggle for independence, that New York, for a time, ceased to claim further jurisdiction over this territory.

In 1776 Vermont petitioned the Provincial Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, for admission into the Confederacy, but being opposed by New York they withdrew. In 1777 Vermont declared her independence, and in July of the same year, again applied for admission into the Confederacy, but was again refused. Four years later, Congress offered to receive her with a considerable curtailment of her boundaries, but this her indignant people refused. In 1790 New York had evidently grown



MRS. SARAH ROBINSON COLLECTING GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.

tired of the contention and offered to relinquish, for the sum of \$30,000, all claims to territory or jurisdiction in the State. To this Vermont acceded, and this is the price she paid to be admitted into the Union on March 4, 1791, after fourteen years of independence.

This Samuel³ Robinson branch of the Robinsons have been very prominent in the affairs of Vermont, two of his descendants having been governors of the State.

Mrs. Sarah (Harwood) Robinson, daughter of Peter and Margaret Harwood, of Bennington, born Oct. 3, 1775, and wife of Samuel Robinson of Bennington, who was born Jan. 5, 1774, a great-grandson of the first Samuel, compiled a small book which was published in 1837, entitled a "Genealogical History of the Families of Robinsons, Saffords, Harwoods and Clarks."

Her information was collected under difficulties and obtained in journeying over the country on horse-back. She made an error at the outset, in the department devoted to the Robinsons, in the statement that Samuel Robinson was born in Bristol, England, in 1668, and emigrated to Cambridge, Mass., where he died in 1730. We now know that he was born in Watertown, Mass., April 20, 1680, and died in Westboro', Mass., in 1724, and that he was a son of William Robinson of Watertown, Mass., previously mentioned as married to Elizabeth Cutter. He may have come over from Bristol, England, but I find no evidence that it was his native town. I am inclined to think him a brother of George¹ Robinson of Boston.

Another line of Robinsons sprang from Joseph Robinson, who was born in 1644-5, and died on the 15th of June, 1719. He married on the 30th of May, 1671, in Andover, Mass., Phebe Dane, a daughter of Rev. Francis Dane of Andover. They had five children, all born in Andover:

Dane, born Feb. 2, 1671, died Dec. 3, 1753, married Jan. 18, 1693, Mary Chadwick.

Dorothy, born Feb. 21, 1673, died Dec. 23, 1675.

Joseph, born ——— 1678, died April 9, 1761, married March 20, 1706-7, Elizabeth Stevens.

Phebe, born July 21, 1682, married in 1710, John Johnson.

Hannah, born July 6, 1685, probably died young.

There seems to be some confusion as to dates respecting Jonathan Robinson of Exeter, N. H., who undoubtedly was a son of the John Robinson who was the first to settle in Haverhill, Mass., and removed to Exeter in 1657. One statement is that he was born about 1648, married Elizabeth ———, and died Sept. 10, 1675; that an inventory of his estate is on record at Salem; that his wife Elizabeth, and son David, administered upon the estate which was submitted to the court held at Hampton Falls, N. H., in 1676.

Another statement is that Jonathan Robinson, born about 1648, was a resident of Exeter, N. H., 1657-1716; that his will was dated in 1710, and proved in 1716; that he took the oath of allegiance Nov. 30, 1677, at Exeter, N. H.; that he was "tything master" in 1678, and one of the selectmen in 1695, and joined the church in 1698; that he married Sarah ——— about 1670, and had eight children all born in Exeter, viz.:

John², born Sept. 7, 1671, will proved July 7, 1749.

Sarah², born Oct. 29, 1673.

Hester², born Aug. 12, 1677.

Elizabeth², born Sept. 6, 1679.

Jonathan², born July 9, 1681, died about 1758.

David², born July 28, 1684, removed to Stratham; died after 1767.

James², born Dec. 7, 1686; removed to Stratham; (called Captain James).

Joseph², born May 1, 1691; removed to Haverhill Oct. 1, 1698, living in Exeter, 1710; died after 1767; married, had a son Joseph.

A careful examination of all the records would doubtless remove the obscurity surrounding this Jonathan¹.

A Samuel Robinson died in Fairfield, Conn., in 1674 leaving a widow and perhaps children.

There was an Andrew Robinson of Charlestown, Mass., who married Elizabeth ———, and had two daughters: Elizabeth, born in 1677, and Mary, born in 1679.

Both daughters were baptized on the 10th of October, 1693. Elizabeth was recorded as 16 years of age and her sister Mary as 14. The father, Andrew, was on the tax list in Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1688.

January 16, 1679, Christopher⁴ Robinson of Cleasby, county of York, England, received the appointment of secretary to Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and came to America. He was born in 1645. He was a great-grandson of John Robinson of Crostwick, parish of Ronaldkirk, England, who was born about 1550 and married Ann Dent. This John was the great-grandfather of the Right Rev. John Robinson, D. D., who was born in 1650, and was Lord Bishop of London in 1710 and 1714. He died in London in 1723.

Christopher⁴ Robinson died in 1690. He married Elizabeth Potter, a daughter of Christopher Potter, and was the father of Col. John⁵ Robinson, who was commonly called "Speaker Robinson," and who was President of the Council in 1734, and married Catherine Beverly, daughter of Robert Beverly, Esq., of Virginia, formerly of Beverley, Yorkshire, England. They had seven children among whom was Col. Beverly⁶ Robinson, a commanding officer in the British Army in the Revolutionary War.

This branch of the Robinsons, being tories in the Revolution, were banished from the country, and their property confis-

cated. Some returned to England, others went to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Toronto, in Canada, where they were given grants of land by the English Government for their fidelity to the King. A few descendants have returned to New York within the past forty years.

Col. Beverly⁶ Robinson was born in 1722, and died in 1792. He married in 1748, Susannah, the eldest daughter of Frederick Philipse, Sr., and his wife Joanna, the youngest daughter of Anthony Brockholes, the fourth governor of New York after its cession by the Dutch to Great Britain.

Col. Beverly⁶ Robinson had large estates in New York. From the first of the trouble with America and the mother country his sympathies were entirely with England. At the commencement of the war he raised two battalions, principally from his own tenantry, and joined the British army. He held an important staff situation during the greater part of the hostilities, and at the end forfeited his vast property, which, had he been on the winning side, might have made him the Rothschild of America.

Col. Beverly⁶ and Susannah Robinson had ten children, seven of whom, five sons and two daughters, reached maturity, viz.:

Beverly⁷ Jr., a colonel in the army, who married Miss Ann Dorothea Barclay and had fifteen children.

Morris⁷, a lieutenant colonel in the army, married Margaret a daughter of Dr. Waring.

John⁷, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of Judge Ludlow, and became Speaker of the Assembly in New Brunswick.

Susannah Maria⁷, born in 1761 and died unmarried in 1833.

Joanna⁷, born in 1763, and who married the Rev. R. Slade, rector of Thornbury, England.

Sir Frederick Philipse⁷, K. C. B., a lieutenant-general in the army, who married first, Grace Bowles, the daughter of an Irish gentleman. His second wife was a Miss Fernyhoe, of Strafford, England.

Sir William Henry⁷, K. C. H., a missionary general in the army, who married Catherine, a daughter of Cortland Skinner, Esq., attorney general of New Jersey.

In consequence of Col. Beverly Robinson's adherence to the King, the large estates which he held at Frederickburg, Highlands upper patent, Philipse Manor, property at Tarrytown

and Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, in right of his wife, were confiscated by the American Congress.

The English government, in consideration of this loss, gave "compensation money" to Frederick Philispe, the father-in-law of Col. Beverly⁶ Robinson, as the head of the family, £60,000, and to the children £17,000 each. The smallness of the sum was accounted for on the ground that by the terms of the treaty of peace the estates would be secured to the family, and especially so, as Lieut. Col. Roger Morris, who married Mary⁶ a sister of Col. Beverly Robinson's wife, had, before entering the British army, made over his property to his children, some of whom remained lawful to the American cause.

The American government was not aware of this transaction, and it would have evolved a law suit to establish the claim, which was not then deemed advisable. Finally the matter was left with Capt. Henry Gage Morris, a son of Lieut. Col. Roger Morris, who, in 1809, in behalf of himself and the heirs, sold all their reversionary rights to the property for the sum of £20,000 to John Jacob Astor. This was probably but a tithe of the value of the confiscated property as it must then have had a value of several millions of dollars.

Thomas Robinson appears as a resident of Wallingford, Conn. in 1680. His daughter, Saint, was married on the 18th of August of this year to Bezabeel Lattimer.

Jacob Robinson married in New Haven, Sarah Hitchcock, in 1690, and had six children all born there:

John², born Dec. 3, 1691, married Mary Barnes.

Thomas², born Dec. 5, 1693.

Sarah², born Dec. 24, 1695, married Samuel Bradley.

Hannah², born Feb. 24, 1698.

Mary², born about 1700, married Moses Sanford.

Eliakim², born April 2, 1706, was named for his grandfather Hitchcock.

It is not impossible that this Jacob Robinson was the Jacob who was the son of Isaac² Robinson of Barnstable, a son of the Rev. John¹ of Leyden.

A Thomas Robinson who, by his wife Lydia, daughter of Nathaniel Ackley of East Hadden, Conn., had a daughter Mary, born in East Hadden, Conn., Aug. 23, 1695, who married Charles Williams. This Thomas may also have been a son of Isaac Robinson of Barnstable. If our supposition is correct it will account for the two sons of Isaac Robinson not otherwise located.

Samuel Robinson, an old sea captain of Massachusetts, born about 1700, had three children: Seth², Jonathan², and a son Joseph², born about 1734, who married Rosannah, and had ten children, among whom was Nathan³, born April 22, 1764, and died Dec. 2, 1860, who resided in Shaftsbury, Vt., and moved to Floyd, Oneida, Co., N. Y. He was the father of Joseph Lee⁴, Asenath⁴ and Ebenezer⁴ Robinson, who joined the Mormons in 1830. The latter, with others, set the type on the first Mormon Bible, when but 18 years of age. All three of these Robinsons were with the Mormons when they were driven from Oneida, N. Y., to Nauvoo, Ill., and from thence across the plains to Utah. Later, when the doctrine of polygamy was promulgated, Ebenezer⁴ strenuously opposed it, removing to Davis City, Iowa, where he published a monthly called "The Return," in which he denounced the system of polygamy and urged the return of the Mormons to the true and original faith as promulgated in the Mormon Bible. It may not be generally known that the Mormon Bible is very outspoken in its condemnation of polygamy, but such is the fact. I have received many very interesting letters from Ebenezer⁴, also from his brother Joseph Lee⁴, who embraced the doctrine of polygamy and took unto himself five wives. As may be presumed there is a long line of descendants from this branch of the family.

William Robinson of Swansey, who married Martha Bourne, May 26, 1720, and had five children, was in all probability the son of William of Salem. Many of the descendants in this line were Quakers.

Gain Robinson of Bridgewater, who was born in Ireland in 1682, and died in East Bridgewater in 1763, came to Massachusetts about 1720, landing at Plymouth. He resided awhile at both Braintree and Pembroke, but finally settled in East Bridgewater. Three of his great-great-grandsons, viz.: Increase⁴, Charles⁴ and Enoch⁴, were quite prominent in the iron business in Taunton and Bridgewater and have many descendants.

Gain Robinson may have been a brother, and probably was, of Thomas Robinson, an emigrant from Ireland about the same date, and who settled in Donegal, Lancaster County, Pa., and is the ancestor of the Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., a professor of theology in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.; also of Henry Robinson, another emigrant from Ireland about the same date, who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, and

from whom the Hon. Henry Robinson, Ex-Governor of Iowa, is a descendant. It is also said that another brother came over with the others and went East. This may have been the Dr. Moses Robinson, who was in Cushing, Me., as early as 1727, and left a long line of descendants. Both Gain and Moses had an Archibald and other children bearing the same names.

Traditional history places the ancestors of these emigrants among the "Covenanters in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the course of events, the church of Scotland, which was Presbyterian, decided to purge itself from every form of Popery, retaining its own simple form of worship. Thereupon arose a most terrible and cruel persecution of the Covenanters."

It was after enduring a long season of untold suffering that a company of this persecuted people decided to leave Scotland and colonize in the north of Ireland. In this company were Gain Robinson, his brothers and sisters, father and mother.

A Josiah Robinson said to have come from Uxbridge, Mass., married Anna Buxton, in 1738, and settled in Spencer, Mass., leaving a long line of descendants.

There was a John Robinson who married at Kittery, Me., Dec. 10, 1722, Sarah Jordan. It also appears that there was a John Robinson born in Kittery, July 8, 1709, a son of Captain John and Martha Robinson. It was probably one of these Johns who worked on Fort William Henry, on Goat Island, in 1723. There was also a John Robinson, at Cape Elizabeth, Me., who married Mehitable Woodbury in 1738, from whom the Hon. Frank W. Robinson, the Mayor of the city of Portland, Me., is descended.

In closing this long list of Robinson ancestors the question arises, whence did they come? Surely there must be a common ancestor, only a generation or two further back, for some of the number at least? Research of the Old Country records establishes the fact that the Robinsons originated in the north of England, in the counties bordering on Scotland, a hardy yeomanry, bearing as their armorial ensign the stag trippant. And to-day the stag in some form is the principal feature in the arms of all Robinsons.

Henry Boughman Guppy, M. B., in his "Homes of Family Names in Great Britain" published in 1890, says that "The name of Robinson has its great home in the North," that the Robinsons, are "distributed all over England, except in the

southwest where the name is either absent or extremely rare. The great home is in the Northern half of the country, the numbers rapidly diminishing as we approach the South of England. Northamptonshire may be characterized as the most advanced stronghold of the Robinsons on their way to the metropolis."

On searching the American records, for the connecting family links with the mother country, the conviction becomes almost firmly established that, with few notable exceptions, our Robinson ancestors sought to eliminate all trace of their ancestry, and to sever all connection with the land of their nativity. Notwithstanding this we have every incentive to push forward our good work, for hidden in some obscure recess we will be sure to find the object of our search.

If the silent graves in our cemeteries could but speak, our longing for knowledge would be appeased. But our legacy is—search thoroughly every record with the determination to win from obscurity every item of information, then the victory will be ours.

Some twelve months or more ago, we read in one of the best of our New York dailies a long communication from Boston, setting forth the investigation of Spiritualism by Prof. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia University, through Richard Hodgson, LL. D., of Cambridge University, the head of the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research, and his celebrated medium, Mrs. L. A. Piper. The article further stated that the late Bishop Phillips Brooks had become deeply interested in Mrs. Piper's sittings in the last years of his life: also Prof. James of Harvard, Prof. Newbold of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, W. D. Howells, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute, Profs. Shaler, Trowbridge, Norton and Nichols of Harvard, and William E. Gladstone.

With the feeling that here was an open door for obtaining information from our ancestors, and that we must let no opportunity pass, I addressed a letter to Prof. Hodgson, outlining the information desired, suggesting that it would be an excellent test of Mrs. Piper's power to communicate with departed spirits, and that no person in America could have the slightest information as to the knowledge we sought, but that time and money would be spent to investigate the truth of what

she might impart. The following is the reply received from the Professor :

AMERICAN BRANCH
OF THE
Society for Psychical Research.

RICHARD HODGSON, LL. D.,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

5 BOYLSTON PLACE,
BOSTON, MASS., July 28, 1899.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON, ESQ.,

Dear Sir :—Your letter of July 15th reached me only this morning, owing to its being misaddressed.

I regret that there will not be any opportunity of putting any enquiries on your behalf through Mrs. Piper. She stopped sitting several weeks ago, and will not resume until about next November.

Further, her trances are arranged chiefly by the trance personalities themselves. Very little opportunity is given to make any enquiries at all on behalf of outsiders, and very little opportunity is given, indeed, for outsiders to have any sittings. I have had for a long time a very long waiting list of persons who have prior claims, and I cannot hold out any hope that we shall be able to make any enquiries on your behalf.

Enclosed please find circulars of our Society.

Yours sincerely,

R. HODGSON.

Imagine my disappointment and dismay on reading this epistle from the Professor. No information was to come to us through the mediumship of Mrs. Piper. She was not of that oracular school. I trust some of you may be more fortunate than myself in seeking for knowledge in the spirit land.

But as to the origin of the name of Robinson. Who was the first to bear the name and where did he live ?

In speaking of this a few days ago to a most worthy Christian lady, whose good opinion I most highly prize, I made the remark that it has only been about nine hundred years that the people had surnames. This started the good woman on her favorite theme, and led her to make this rejoinder : " Why, Mr. Robinson, how can you say this, have you forgotten your Bible ? Just read the 16th verse of the 3rd chapter of St. Mark where it says : ' And Simon he surnamed Peter.' "

As I may be again called to account, should I fall into the same error, it is well that I keep on the safe side and say that nine hundred years ago the people were in clans without surnames, except as one tribe was designated from another and all bore the same common surname.

From the earliest advent of articulate man names must have been given to tribes of humanity, to animals, to places and things. How else could they have been distinguished?

From the historical works on this subject we learn that the earliest of personal names are those which indicate not an individual but a group, made up naturally of kinsmen and so designated for reasons of convenience.

Previous to the year 1000, family names were entirely unknown. Sixty to seventy years later, on the ascendancy of William the Conqueror, to the throne of England, surnames began very slowly to be adopted, but so little progress did it make that another hundred years passed before it had extended much beyond the higher nobility, and even as late as the year 1300 the old custom still clung of designating a person by his or her given name.

On the advent of William the Conqueror, the Anglo-Saxon gentry adopted the christian names brought over by their king, of William, Robert, Richard and Henry, in place of their Anglo-Saxon names, Alfred, Edgar, Egbert and Ethelred. Later on, during the reign of Henry III., 1216 to 1272, it became imperative among the gentry to assume surnames, indeed it became a matter of disgrace not to have a double or family name.

We read that the marriage of the natural son of Henry I., to the wealthy heiress of Baron Fitz-Hamon was objected to by the lady in these words :

" It were to me a great shame,
To have a lord with outen his twa name."

It was during the time of the " pet name epoch," so called, which dated from about the year eleven hundred, that the nickname of Robin appeared from the Teutonic name of Robert. From Robin to Robinson was but a step.

There is probably no other surname more prolific in its legendary character than that of Robin and Robinson. In this connection we call to mind the beautiful legend of the robin plucking a thorn from the crown Christ wore when bearing His

cross. "As Christ bore His cross to the place of His crucifixion, wearing the crown of thorns on His brow, a robin alighted upon His head and plucked from the crown a thorn which pierced its own breast, dyeing it not only with its own blood but with that of our Saviour, thus becoming the ancestor of our Robin-red-breast of to-day."

It was the robin who covered the babes in the woods with a blanket of leaves when left by their cruel uncle to their fate, and a friend informs me that to this day children refrain from throwing stones at the robin.

The celebrated Robin Hood lies buried, we are told, at Kirkless, once a Benedictine nunnery, in Yorkshire, England, with the following remarkable inscription on his tombstone :

" Here undernead dis laitle stean
laiz robert earl of huntingtun
near arcir ver az hie sa geud
and pipl kauld in robin hood
sick utlawz az hi an iz men
vil england niver si agen

Obiit 24 (1214) Kal Dekembris 1247."

"Robin Hood's Wind." This, in Lancaster, is the name given to a wind that blows during the thawing of the snow, and derives its name because it is alleged that Robin Hood once said that he could stand any wind except a thaw wind.

"All round Robin Hood's barn." This simply means the corn fields in his district.

"Robin O' the Wood." This is the first mention of Robin Hood in English literature, and is found in the B text (second version) of Skeat. The date is supposed to be about 1377.

"To sell Robin Hood's pennyworths," says Fuller in his "Worthies," is "spoken of things sold under half their value, or, if you will, half sold half given."

"Robin Hood Festival." This is an ancient festival held on the first and succeeding days in May, and from which undoubtedly originates our celebration of the first day of May.

"Robin of Redesdale." Under his leadership fifteen thousand farmers and peasants, in 1468, marched to Banbury and captured the Earl of Pembroke.

“ Robin of Doncaster.” The History of Doncaster, England, by Dr. Edward Miller, contains this enigmatical epitaph :

“ How, How, who is hear
I Robin of Doncaster and Margaret my feare
that I spent that I had
that I gave that I have
that I left that I lost
A. D. 1579.”

“ Bonny Sweet Robin,” was the tune to a ballad in 1594, entitled, “A doleful adew to the last Erle of Darby.”

“ Robin Conciencie.” This is a quaint poem written by Martin Parker and bears the date of August 3, 1579. It is said to have been the second book published by John Walley. It bears the title of “*Robin Conciencie with i j Songs in i i j parts.*” It purports to give the trials of “*Robin in his Progress through Court, City and Country; with his bad Entertainment at several Places*” in search of an honest man. I have time and space for but a few stanzas :

“ I have been quite through England wide,
With many a faint and weary stride,
To see what people there abide,
that loves me :

“ Poor Robin Conciencie is my name,
Sore vexed with reproach and blame ;
For all wherever yet I came,
reproach me.

“ To think that Conciencie is despised,
Which ought to be most highly prized :
This trick the devil hath devised,
to blind men ;

“ ‘Cause Conciencie tells them of their ways,
Which are so wicked now-a days,
They stop their ears to what he says,
unkind men.

AT THE MERCHANTS.

“ Quoth he, “ Friend Robin, what doest thou,
Here among us merchants now ?
Our business will not allow
to use thee :

“ For we have traffic without thee,
And thrice best, if thou absent be ;
I for my part will utterly
refuse thee.”

WITH THE MILLER.

“ Away with Conscience I’ll none such,
That smell with honesty so much ;
I shall not quickly fill my hutch
by due toll ;

“I must for every bushel of meal,
A peck, if not three gallons, steal,
Therefore with thee I will not deal,
Thou true soul.”

“ Robin Goodfellow.” This is the title of “ a curious jest book, published in 1639.” A copy was sold about fifty years ago for £25. 10s.

“Robin Cushions,” is the name given in England to a green moss, turf tipped with crimson.

“Round Robin.” This is said to have originated in Yorkshire, the English home of an ancient Robinson family. “In the East Riding of Yorkshire the term is designated of a petition in which all the names are signed radiating from a center so as to render it impossible to discover who was the first to sign it.”

The name of "Round Robin" is also given in England to a small pan cake; also to a sacramental wafer. In Dr. Peter Heylin's controversy, over his church History, with the Rev. Thomas Fuller, he says: "The sacrament of the Altar is nothing else but a piece of bread, or a little predie round robin."

“Robins Last Shift,” was the title of a Jacobite newspaper, “or Weekly Remarks and Political Reflections upon the most material news, Foreign and Domestic, by George Flint, Gent., London, printed by Isaac Dalton, in the year 1717.” There were but eleven issues of this publication when it was suppressed for its unsparing severity of the conduct of James II. and his adherents.

“Robins,” as the cognomen of a political party, may have been a revival of the title of “Robins” which was given to the opponents of Mr. John Coventry (son of the

Lord Keeper) who, in the interest of the Court, was a candidate for Somersetshire. Why they were so called I have not been able to learn.

"Robinson Crusoe." Daniel Defoe evidently gave this name to the hero of his world-wide read story after a family by the name of Robinson Cruso (without the final e) living at King's Lynn, Norfolk. We are told in English "Notes and Queries" that "the name has been borne by father and son from time immemorial."

When Defoe was attending school at Stoke Newington he associated with a student by the name of Cruso who may have been of this King's Lynn family.

Umbrellas were called "Robinsons" when first introduced into England. In France, for a century, they went by the name "Un Robinson." William Bates of Birmingham, England, in a paper of fifty years ago, says the name originated "from the huge umbriferous machine beneath which the hero of Defoe sheltered himself on his island from the ardor of a tropical sun."

"Robinson." This is the name given to a rustic garden by a Parisian hostess, "reviving an old fashion of the days of Marie Antoinette, who often gave 'Robinsons' at the Trianon or St. Cloud."

"Quicker than Jack Robinson." Francis Gross, the English antiquarian and historian, tells us that this expression came from the action of a most volatile individual by the name of John Robinson who, in calling upon his neighbors would disappear before his name could be announced.

But to return to the origin of our family name of Robinson. It came from some man of olden times who was known by the name of Robert and who had a favorite son to whom he gave the pet nick-name of Robin, this Robin having a son who went by the name of Robin's son, or for short, Robinson. We must not, however, fall into the error of supposing that the name originated from any one Robert, as it was a common name in many clans.

Many familiar surnames have been derived from Robert. That of Robarts, Roberts, Robertson, Robins, Robison and Robson. Then we have the nick-name of Dob for Robert, from which has come Dobbs, Dobson, Dobbins, Dobinson, Dobbinson

and Dobynette, and from Hob, another nick-name for Robert, has come Hobbs, Hobson, Hobbins, Hopkins and Hopkinson. Then from the Welsh we have Ap-robert, Ap-robin, Probert and Probyn.

Many surnames were derived from the location of the residence of the individual. Thus a family living on a hill, who had previously been known by the name John, would be identified as "John on the Hill," which in the course of time would be shortened to John Hill. His children would first be known as "John's sons," and later on some bright, pushing member of the family would adopt the name of John Johnson. In like manner an individual living near a small stream of water, who was known by the name of Robert, would be identified as Robert



JOHN ON THE HILL. ROBERT BY THE BROOK.

by the brook, or in time as Robert Brook. His first favorite son might bear the pet-name Robin which in another generation would develop into Robinson. Thus we see how impossible it is to tell from what Robert the name of Robinson first came.

But who can say that the origin of the name will not some day be known. With all the wonderful researches now being pushed forward with so much vigor in Egypt, and the astonishing finds that are made, may it not be possible to trace our family back even to Adam?

Within the ancient city of Nippur, a considerable portion of whose walls have been laid bare, parts of which were built more than four thousand years before Christ, who knows but what we

may read the story on some monument yet to be unearthed whereon is recorded the story of Adam and his downfall ; of his expulsion from the garden of Eden ; of the mighty wind which carried his companion and himself in a cloud of dust far out into an unknown land where he lay insensible for a time ; of his search for Ève, and when found, of their grief over their unfortunate condition, and vows of repentance for their sin ; how in the midst of their deep sorrow they were visited by a bird bearing in its beak a seed from the apple which had been the cause of their great calamity ; of the planting of the seed in the earth by Adam's own right hand, with the prayer that it might grow into a tree whose branches thereof would cover his children's children ; of his naming the land after the bird who brought the seed, that it might henceforth be known as the land of Robin and the people thereof as Robinsons.

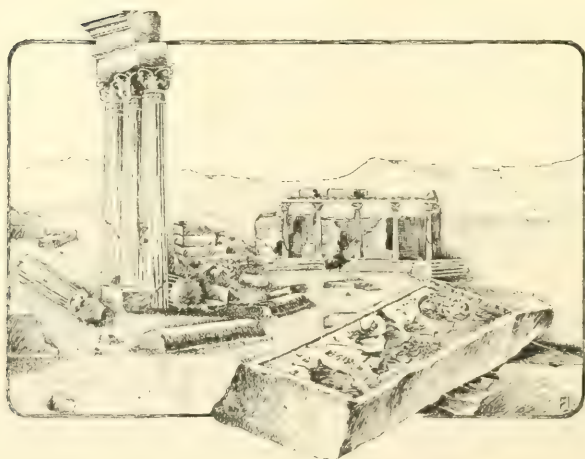


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The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk

Second Series, August, 1904

Compliments of

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GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Chas. E. Robinson, HISTORIOGRAPHER

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Additional Members of Association*

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CONSTITUTION.

1. The name of this Association shall be "The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association."

2. The purpose for which it is constituted is the collection, compilation and publication of such data and information as may be obtained concerning the Robinson Families.

3. Any person connected with the descendants of

William¹ Robinson of Dorchester,

George¹ of Rehoboth,

William¹ of Watertown,

Isaac² of Barnstable, son of Rev. John,

Abraham¹ of Gloucester,

William¹ of Watertown,

John¹ of Exeter, N. H.,

Stephen¹ of Dover, N. H.,

Thomas¹ of Scituate,

James¹ of Dorchester,

William of Salem,

Christopher of Virginia,

Samuel of New England,

Gain of Plymouth,

or any other Robinson ancestor, by descent or marriage, may become a member of the Association.

There shall be a membership fee of one dollar, and an annual due of twenty-five cents, or ten dollars for life membership, subject to no annual dues.

4. The officers of the Association shall be a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, Historiographer, and an Executive Committee of five.

BY - LAWS.

1. The President shall preside at all business meetings of the Association, and in his absence a Vice-President shall perform the duties of President.

2. The Secretary shall keep the records and minutes of the meetings.

3. The Treasurer shall receive all monies of the Association. He shall have the custody of all the funds belonging to the Association. He shall disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee.

4. The Executive Committee shall have the control of the affairs of the Association and its property, and shall receive for safe custody all documents entrusted to them. It shall be their duty to make arrangements to obtain all data and information concerning the descendants of the aforesaid Robinson ancestors for the purpose of compilation and publication of the same. The officers of the Association shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

5. The members of the Executive Committee present at any regular notified meeting shall form a quorum. They may fill any vacancies that may occur in the board of officers until others are regularly appointed.



ADDRESS TO OUR PRIMAL ANCESTOR.

By DOANE ROBINSON, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Illustrations by "Bart," the leading Western cartoonist.

No doubt it swells your dotard pride,
To jauk about and dodge and hide,
From all your kin ;
But mind you, we are on your trail ;
A tireless band and everyone
A true and dauntless Robinson.
Enjoy your sport ! We give you hail,
And warn you that we shall not fail,
To fetch you in.

We've combed and sifted o'er and o'er,
Columbia, from sea to shore,
To catch the clue.

We've climbed the heights of Bunker Hill;
We've tunnelled under Plymouth Rock,
To trace our lost ancestral stock,—
Jeer from your covert if you will,
Or cross the ocean. Dauntless still,
We'll follow you.

The hoary crags of Scotia scale;
Her boistrous frifths and torrents sail;
Ay, rant and fret !

Yea, crouch within a *Leyden* jar,—
The pack is after you full cry,
The trail is warm, the quarry nigh,
And though you seek the regions far,
Or mount the blazing morning star,
We'll bag you yet.



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The second biennial meeting of the Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association, was held in Gloucester, Mass., on the 26th of August, 1902.

Over one hundred members of the different families were present, representing Missouri, South Dakota, Illinois, Michigan, New York, and all the New England States, with the exception of Vermont.

Those who came from a distance arrived at noon from Boston by steamer and train, and were met by a delegation of the family at the station and pier, and were escorted to two special trolley cars in waiting to convey the members of the Association for a ride of fifteen miles around famous Cape Ann, thus encircling the picturesque city of Gloucester, on one of the most perfect of summer days, greatly to the enjoyment and satisfaction of all. The ride was made the more enjoyable by the untiring attention of the Hon. David I. Robinson and his son, Will Austin Robinson, who called attention to the many points of interest as we passed. During the trip a substantial lunch of sandwiches and cake was served as an appetizer to a more bountiful repast to be served at the well known "Surfside Hotel," the headquarters of the Association, on the termination of the trip, which was accomplished shortly after two o'clock.

At three o'clock we were summoned by *mine host* Sawyer, to a banquet served in his spacious dining hall in his well known style, which left no opportunity for complaint either in quality or quantity.

Shortly after four o'clock the meeting was called to order in the parlor of the hotel by Mr. Charles E. Robinson of New York.

A letter from Daniel W. Robinson, Esq., of Burlington, Vt., our worthy president, was read, expressing his great regret

at his inability to be present at the meeting, and with the feeling that the best interest of the Association would be advanced by the biennial election of the presiding officer, tendered his resignation as president of the Association, which was accepted, and Hon. David I. Robinson of Gloucester, was nominated and unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Robinson was escorted to the chair. On assuming the office he spoke briefly thanking the executive committee for the selection of his native city as the place of their meeting, and for the large attendance of the members. In the course of his remarks he alluded to Manchester-by-the-Sea as being his natal city, but Gloucester as the birth and burial place of all of his ancestors, the first of whom was Abraham Robinson, one of the earliest of the settlers on this side of Massachusetts Bay, and the ancestor of all the Robinsons on the Cape.

The report of the last meeting as published in "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk" was accepted.

Since our last meeting, three deaths have been reported, one of them being that of our lamented Vice-President Franklin Robinson, Esq., of Portland, Me. The others, Mrs. Mary J. Norton, Wood's Hole, Mass., and Miss Amanda Dows, Cazenovia, N. Y.

The following resolutions of sympathy were passed, and the secretary authorized to send a copy of the same to the family of the deceased:—

Resolved, that in the death of our highly respected vice-president, Franklin Robinson, Esq., whose interest in the success of our Association was made so apparent, we have sustained a serious loss, and it is with feelings of sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved widow and children, that we, as a mark of respect to his memory, move that a copy of these minutes be transmitted to Mrs. Robinson.

Resolved, that as it becomes our sad duty to record the death of our esteemed members, Mrs. Mary J. Norton and Miss Amanda Dows, we feel the serious loss that our Association sustains, and desire to express our appreciation of the interest shown and support given by them in our work, and our sym-

pathy for the families in the loss they have sustained, by transmitting to them a copy of this record.

Letters of regret over their inability to be present at the meeting, were read from George R. Wright, Esq., of Wilkes Barre, Pa., Mr. C. W. Manwaring, of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. George R. Penniman, of Boston, Mass.

The subject of incorporating the Association under the laws of Massachusetts was discussed and left to the executive committee and Charles E. Robinson to report at the next meeting.

Mr. George O. Robinson of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Henry P. Robinson of Guilford, Conn., were elected vice-presidents to fill the vacancies on the board; also George R. Wright, Esq., of Wilkes Barre, Pa., and Charles K. Robinson, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., were elected to fill vacancies on the executive committee.

Mr. George O. Robinson of Detroit, made the suggestion that all members of the Association should write out and furnish to the Historiographer, the ancestral history of their branch of the Robinson family as far as they have the record, also that they notify him of any subsequent changes that may occur therein.

A vote was passed not to dispose by sale of any of the publications of the Society, but that copies of the same might be donated to such libraries and associations as may be thought best in the judgment of the secretary.

A brief notice of the first publication of the Society, "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk," in the July issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for 1902, was read by Charles E. Robinson of New York, in which the Society was criticised for attributing to themselves a coat of arms without proof of right, a committee of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society thus claiming the authority to pass upon the right of any family in America to adopt a coat of arms not sanctioned by them.

This astounding criticism lead Henry S. Ruggles, Esq., of Wakefield, Mass., to write an able article entitled, "Coat Armor in the American Colonies," which was then read by Mr. Rob-

inson, at the close of which a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Ruggles for his exhaustive presentation of the subject.

A brief history of the descendants of George Robinson, one of the early settlers of Boston, Mass., was read by Dr. H. E. Robinson of Maryville, Mo., to whom a vote of thanks was passed for his very able paper.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, papers that were prepared to be read at the convention by George R. Wright, Esq., Wilkes Barre, Pa., Mrs. Martha A. Robinson, Portland, Me., Mrs. Ida R. Bronson Nashville, Tenn., and the Rev. Joseph H. Robinson, Pelham Manor, N. Y., were omitted and ordered to be printed in the next edition of "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk."

It was voted to hold the next meeting of the Association in the summer of 1904, at Plymouth, Mass., the date to be determined by the executive committee, and notices thereof to be sent to each member of the Association by the secretary.

A vote of thanks were extended to Mr. Fred W. Robinson and his able assistant, Mr. John H. Robinson of Boston, and the Hon. David I. Robinson and his son, Mr. Will Austin Robinson of Gloucester, for their untiring zeal in the ample arrangements made for the accommodation and comfort of the members of the Association in their present meeting.

A vote of thanks were extended to Daniel W. Robinson, Esq., of Burlington, Vt., George R. Wright, Esq., of Wilkes Barre, Pa., and Mr. Charles E. Robinson of Yonkers, N. Y. (now Plainfield, N. J.) for their generous donations to the Society, also to R. R. Robinson, Esq., of Malden, Mass., for his gift of a set of record books to the Association.

The registration of the visitors was in charge of Miss Emma J. C. Robinson of Gloucester, who faithfully discharged her duty.

Thanks of the Association were extended to Mr. Sawyer, proprietor of the Surfside Hotel, for his hospitality.

A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Adelaide A. Robinson of North Raynham, Mass., for her devotion to the Association for services rendered as secretary.

The following named, guests of the convention, joined the Association:—Mrs. R. A. Cutts, Lynn, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Edson C. Eastman, of Concord, N. H.; Mrs. C. Downer Austin, New York City; Mrs. A. B. Fuller, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Mary E. R. Porter, Clifton-Dale, Mass.; Miss Anna B. Robinson, Dorchester, Mass.; Mr. Charles F. Robinson, Somerville, Mass.; Mr. Herbert J. Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Henry P. Robinson, Guilford, Conn.; Mr. Noah O. Robinson, Somerville, Mass.; Mr. Nathan W. Robinson, Savin Hill, Mass., and Mrs. E. R. Shippee, Pawtucket, R. I.

A full list of all members who have joined the Association since the publication of the list in the edition of "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk" in 1902, will be found in their proper order in this edition of the publication of the Society, including the change in address of all members so far as reported to date.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock. Many of the party left in special car on the 6.30 P. M. train for Boston.

MISS ADELAIDE A. ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

North Raynhan, Mass., June 1st, 1904.





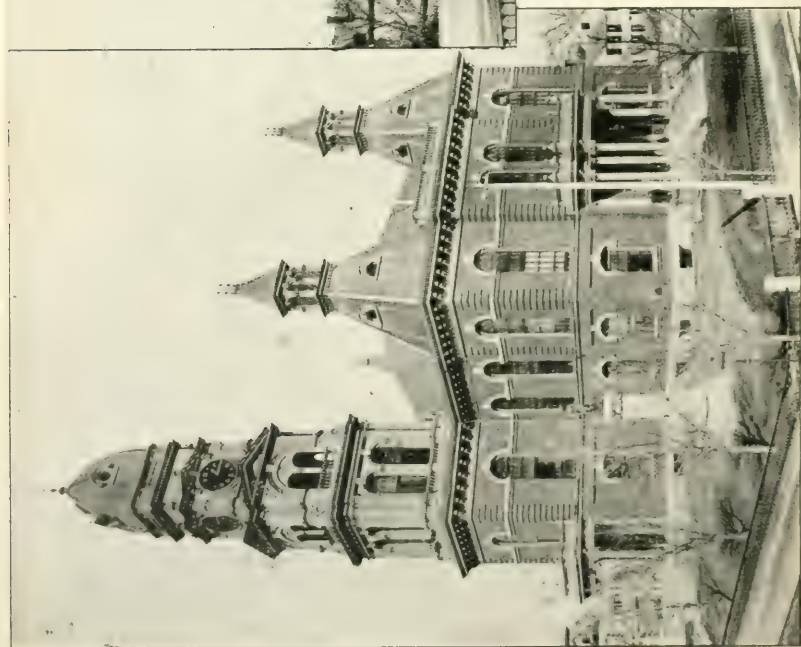
VIEWS IN GLOUCESTER, MASS.

For these views in the city of Gloucester we are indebted to the kindness of James R. Pringle, Esq., author of the "History of the Town and City of Gloucester, Mass.," who has generously loaned the cuts for this edition of "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk."

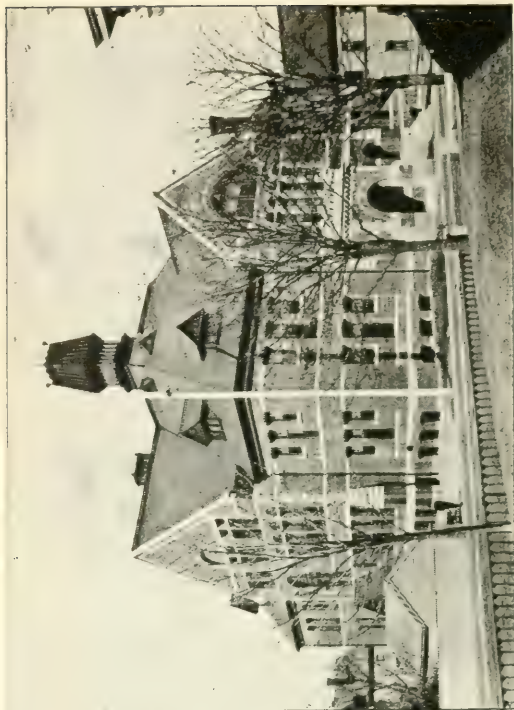




CITY OF GLOUCESTER, 1892.

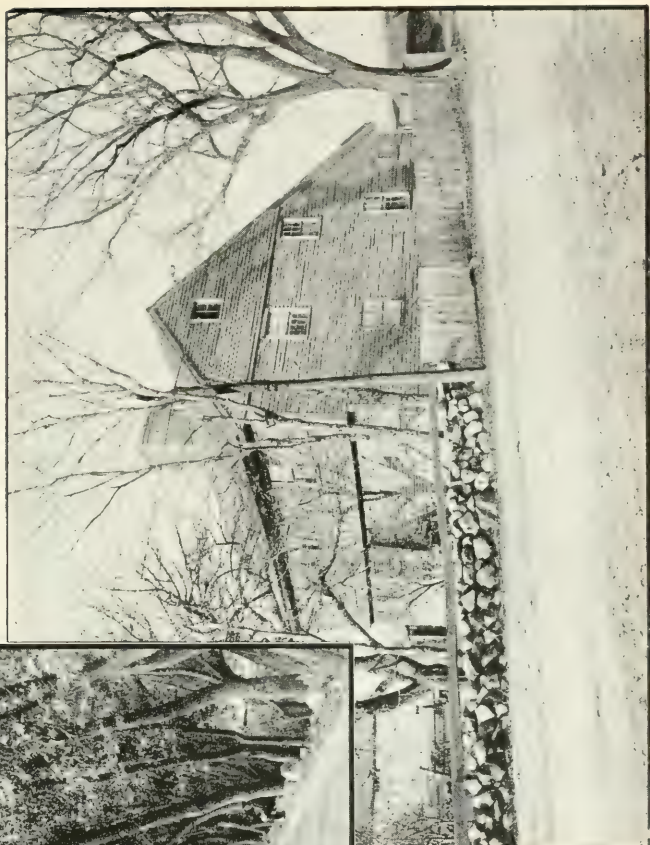


CITY HALL, GLOUCESTER.

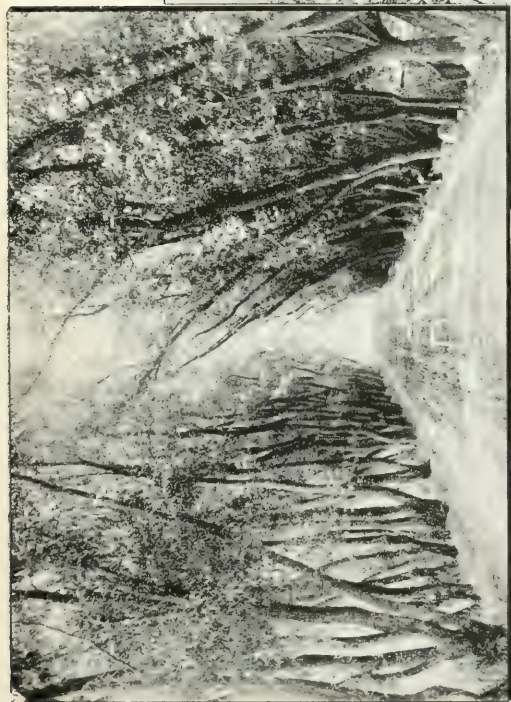


HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, GLOUCESTER.

FREEDOM BEGAN DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF HON.
DAVID L. ROBINSON AS MAYOR, IN 1888.



OLD ELLERY HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.



WILLOW ROAD,
"AROUND THE CAPE,"
GLOUCESTER.

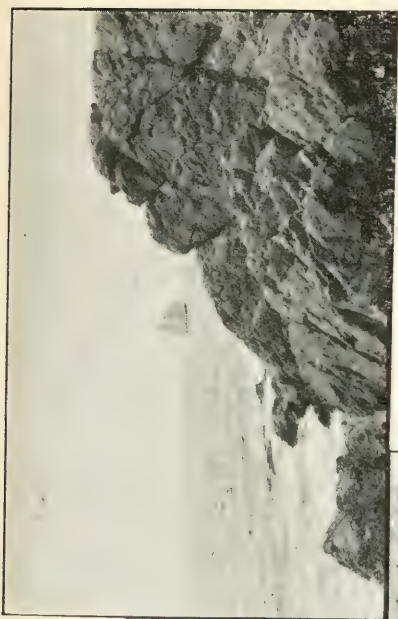


HANDLING, HATCH I.

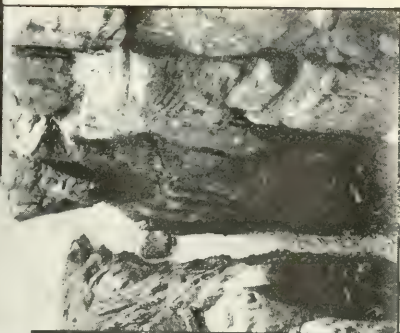
EASTERN POINT.

PLACE OF BUSINESS.

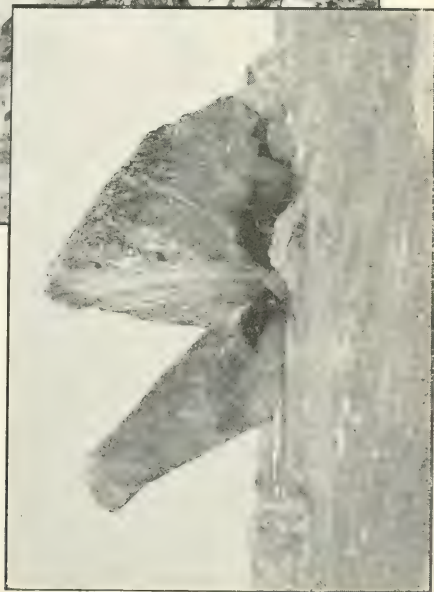
 SHIPPING
 SKETCHES OF ATLANTIC HATCH I COMPANY, GLOUCESTER, OF WHICH HON. DAVID L. ROBINSON IS TREASURER.



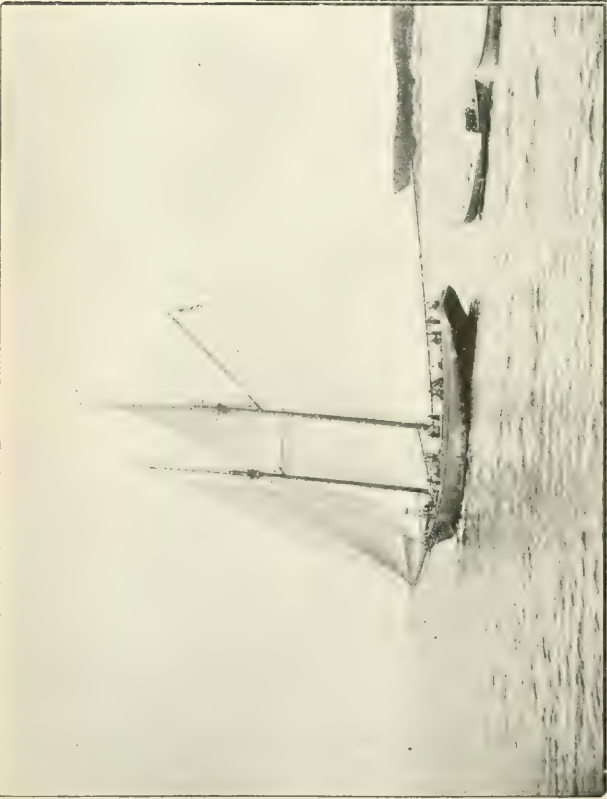
OLD "MOTHER ANN."



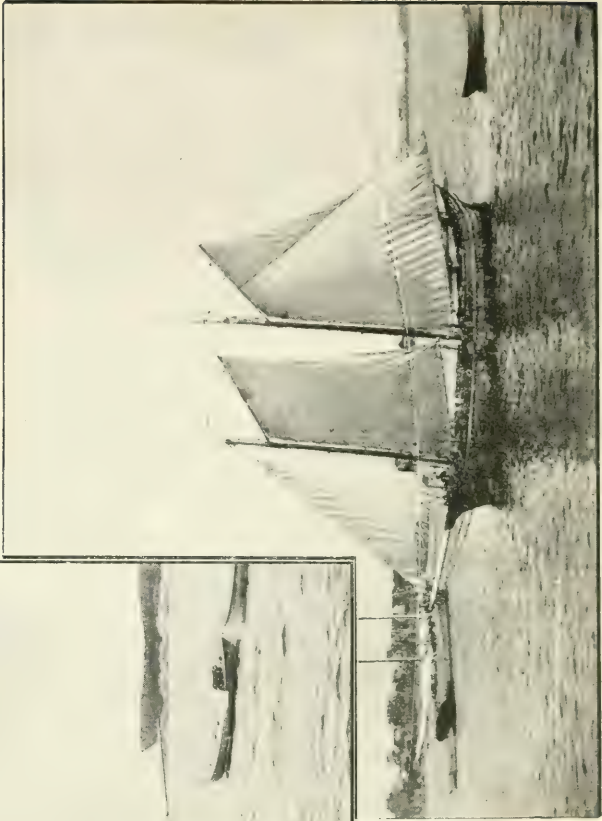
RAFE'S CHASM.



"WHALE'S JAW."



NEW MODEL OF "SCHOONER," 1892.



OLD STYLE "PINKEY," 1828.

LETTER FROM HENRY S. RUGGLES, Esq.

The following letter was read by the historian at the meeting, as introductory to Mr. Ruggles' paper.

Wakefield, Mass., July 9th, 1902.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON, ESQ., Yonkers, N. Y.

DEAR MR. ROBINSON:—I was kindly asked by you to write and read a paper at the meeting of the Robinson Association, to be held on the 26th of August, at Gloucester, Mass. I cannot attend that meeting, but having read in the July *New England Historical Genealogical Register*, the attack upon your heraldry article in the first number of the "Robinsons and Their Kin Folk," I thought it worth while in view of the denial by the official organ of that society of the right of the Robinsons to bear arms, to prepare the enclosed paper on American Colonial Heraldry, which perhaps, you would be willing to read or have read by the secretary for me. It sets forth the plain facts as to heraldry in this country in early times and the present. Very few people understand the truth of this matter, and are imposed upon by self appointed heralds, in Somerset St., Boston.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Society have repeatedly attacked the validity of arms shown in family histories presented to their library, while omitting all mention of arms printed in other family genealogies that come to them in the same way, and even commending the execution of armorial plates in some others, and the last named are not by any means the families they have included in the Appleton roll. That Society or its committee, are clothed with no authority to decide such questions. Their opinions are worth just as much as yours or mine—if they are their *honest* opinions; and until the government of our country delegates to some official the power to register and confirm arms, there will never be any one in this world with authority to give any binding opinions regarding any American Arms—and this Republic is never likely to take that step.

I think the members of our family at large would like some information on the points I have covered. It is not written in a way to indicate any reference to the Robinson family, or to the fling made at the family by the Society. It is only a general defence of American arms, and an exposure of the false stand taken by the New England Historical and Genealogical Society in regard to all American heraldry.

You may not know the committee on heraldry (by some derisively called "the committee for the suppression of heraldry") of the N. E. H. G. S. go so far as to place written inserts in some genealogies in their library, setting forth their disapproval or repudiation of arms therein, thus depreciating the authority of the book in the eyes of readers not well versed in these matters. At the same time they utterly refuse to make or permit to be made a change of name or date that is discovered to be erroneous, and can be so proven by

evidence. Consistency does not appear as one of their distinctive qualities. I say these things as to their methods, on the observation of people who frequent their library.

It occurs to me that it would be proper not to supply that society with any of the printed matter hereafter issued relating to the family. They lack many family histories, found in all the other libraries, for like reasons. I note in the current number of their magazine, a long list of the genealogies they lack, many of which may be found in the Boston Public Library. Evidently people are finding them out. It is a great pity the society has taken this course for it once did good work, and in proper hands might do a great work now.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. RUGGLES.



COAT ARMOR IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

BY HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES, ESQ.



WITH all the works on the subject of heraldry upon the shelves of our local libraries, there is very little to be found that will throw any light upon the status of American colonial arms, and most persons are densely ignorant of the whole matter. Certain nearby societies of a historical or antiquarian nature are supposed by many to be qualified to speak authoritatively on the question and are sought by the inquirer only to have quoted to him by some officer certain rules governing the heralds' College of England, and is given the impression that all colonial arms must be grants from this source.

Nothing can be farther from the facts than this theory, for the English college never for a single moment since its foundation had any authority or jurisdiction outside of the boundaries of England and Wales. The regulations it has laid down have nothing more to do with this country than have those of the heraldic offices of Scotland, Ireland, Sweden or Austria, and the laws governing the descent and proof of arms in the different countries are not alike by any means. Even in Scotland and Ireland the officers of arms have made many important regulations markedly unlike those of England, being wholly independent of the English college and of each other.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has made a peculiar record in the matter of colonial heraldry. Previous to 1864 it apparently accepted and printed in its quarterly any American arms for which a claim was made by any writer. The pages of the magazine in the early years contain many family arms for which no evidence is offered, and probably for which none was ever asked. In 1864 the society took a new and radical departure in the following words:

"The committee on heraldry begs leave to report after several meetings the plan adopted for its future operations. It has seemed best to fix a period arbitrarily to the probable authenticity of coats of arms used in New England and we have settled upon the year 1760 as the latest period when the use of arms unsupported by other evidence can be considered "proof,"

This was a very extraordinary move to have made and certainly no one is bound by their "arbitrary" acts. This plan however, seemed to govern the society until 1898 when the following was substituted as the rule of action:

"As there is no person and no institution in the United States with authority to regulate the use of the coat of arms your committee discourages their display in any way or form. Prior to the revolution as subjects of a government recognizing heraldry certain of the inhabitants were entitled to bear coats of arms, but only such as were grantees of arms or who could prove descent in the male line from an ancestor to whom arms were granted or confirmed by the heralds. Females did not regularly bear arms, but the daughter of an arms bearing father could use the paternal coat in a lozenge. When she married such arms did not descend to her children (except by special authority) unless she was an heiress marrying an armiger and then only as quarterings of her husband's arms. The mere fact that an individual possessed a painting of a coat of arms, used it upon plate or as a bookplate or seal or had it put upon his gravestone is not proof that he had a right to it. Proof of right must either be found in the heralds' records or be established by authentic pedigree direct from an armiger. A coat of arms did not belong with a family name but only to the particular family bearing the name to whose progenitor it had been granted or confirmed, and it was as purely individual a piece of property as a homestead. Hence it was as ridiculous to assume arms without being able to prove the right as it would now be to make use of a representation of the Washington mansion at Mount Vernon and claim it as having been the original property of one's family, unless bearing the name of Washington and being of the line of those who owned it."

This is in direct opposition to the stand of 1864, and therefore in adopting the later report the society admitted that for fifty years it had been in error in the matter of heraldry. One

naturally asks what assurances there are that it is not equally at fault now.

In reciting the new regulations we are given to understand that they were applicable and of force here in these colonies. Such is not the fact. No restrictions or laws of any kind relating to arms bearing here ever existed. These rules more nearly resemble the position of the English heralds of today than any others, but they do not truthfully state the present requirements of the English college, and they are very unlike the rules in force in England at the time of the colonization of America. The settlements here were made at the time of the visitations in England, and the later visitations there, were of a subsequent period.

That we may understand how the bearing of arms was regarded by the heralds of the visitations, the words of one of the best known, Sir William Dugdale, Norry king of arms in 1668, are quoted:

"Therefore, it will be requisite that he do look over his own evidences for some seals of arms, for perhaps it appears in them, and if so and that they have used it from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or about that time, I shall allow thereof, for our directions are limiting us so to do, and not for a shorter prescription of usage."

This makes it sufficiently clear that use in a family for about one hundred years gave good title to arms. This was in accord with the practice in the visitations in some other countries, and such proof is admitted by the heralds in some parts of Europe even now. Prescription of usage covering three generations will establish one's right to arms today with the Ulster king, so liberal are the regulations of the Irish office.

Although until 1898 the New England Historic Genealogical Society did not adopt its present plan, there was a disposition by those in control to disparage all American claims some time before the society formally took this new stand. In 1891, W. S. Appleton printed in the magazine the names of twenty-nine families as the sum total of New England's founders entitled by evidence satisfactory to him, to bear arms; and this list has been used as a final dismissal in many instances of any inquiry there as to arms.

The exact title of this extraordinary roll, as it appears in the pamphlet reprint is,—"*Positive Pedigrees and Authorized*

Arms of New England," and the second family in the list is that of its author. Its preface contains this precious bit of information:

"It is a fact that the early settlers of New England were not "all of the same social rank at home. Some belonged to the "gentry and were entitled by birth to use shields with the arms "of their families, while many more were simple yeomen with "no claim to such distinction."

This idea that no one of the yeoman class can have any valid claim to arms is very industriously nurtured by the heraldry people of the New England society, and the admission by them of one's right to arms is to be taken also as establishing his standing as a gentlemen. While the modern English herald fosters the same theory, it is nevertheless utterly untrue.

Theoretically, the younger son of a gentleman is always a gentleman. In practice the younger sons of younger sons are generally of the yeomanry or lower yet. The younger son of a peer is but a gentlemen, and in a few generations it is not unusual to find the descendants of noblemen among the actual peasantry. A coat of arms once acquired descends forever to **all** heirs male of the body of its original bearer, and however low by poverty one of these may have fallen, his right to the arms of his family still holds. It is a commendable spirit that leads the Spanish peasant rudely to emblazon upon the stones of the hut he inhabits, his armorial bearings. In England, on the contrary, poverty and the conditions that go with it, cause many to relinquish any claim to their armorial rights, and in time all trace may be lost.

The use of the term "authorized arms" has this exact meaning: the herald will certify to a man's right only if he has upon record in the office of arms his grant or his lineage from a grantee. Arms having such certificate are "authorized." The right to arms exists without the record, by virtue of inheritance. The herald cannot deny a man's right to arms—he can only refuse to certify if fees have not been paid to record the requisite pedigree. The majority of arms borne by the recognized gentry of England today, have not the sanction of the herald, and the absence of a record in the college is evidence of nothing in the world but the refusal of one's ancestors to pay fees. The New England people would have us believe that a man is not permitted to display arms in England unless they are sanctioned by the heralds, but the truth on the contrary is, that the heralds have

not the power to give a man this right. A yearly tax payment collected independently of the college and its officers, is the only means and the only requirement by which one may there have the privilege of placing arms upon his carriage door.

The enactment of the law making arms bearing dependent upon this tax alone, accomplished the purpose of protecting claimants whose right through lapse of time was impossible of establishment by unbroken pedigree. It was also a rebuke to the avarice of the heralds, who sought to deprive such of their arms and to coerce people in various other ways to pay tribute.

Remembering the significance of the term, "authorized arms," as employed in heraldry, let us see what Mr. Appleton's list of "authorized arms of New England" claims to be. He names twenty-nine emigrants to these shores as the authorized arms bearers. Unless the names of these individual men are entered in the records of the college of arms they were not "authorized." Let us take his own family as a test case. He says:

"Appleton, Samuel of Ipswich, Mass. From Little Waldingfield, Suffolk. In visitation of Suffolk. Arms. Argent a fess sable between three apples gules leaved and stalked vert. Evidence: Will of Robert Ryece of Preston, Suffolk, 1637, 'who married Mary Appleton of Little Waldingfield: 'My loving brother-in-law, Samuel Appleton, now dwelling at 'Ipswich in New England.' See also Lichford's Note Book as 'published by American Antiquarian Society.'"

Nothing here making Samuel Appleton of New England an "authorized" arms bearer. His name is not in the visitation records nor upon any pedigree in the heralds' college. Mr. Appleton's family have a claim to arms no whit better than a thousand other New England families. In some respects not as good, for unfortunately for the claim here set up we find no use of these arms, he has described, by the emigrant, his sons or his grandsons, but we do find an entirely different coat claimed by Colonel Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, grandson of the emigrant, and this shield may be seen upon his tombstone in that town.

The value of this roll of arms may be judged by this sample. The whole thing bears the appearance of an attempt to place his own family in a social plane above the majority of the founders of New England, and the preface emphasizes this effort as a piece of offensive impertinence.

The false standards set up in this pretended roll of authorized

arms in 1891 appear to have dominated the course of the society later in making the regulations adopted in 1898. How utterly untenable these restrictions are, can be understood when we realize that the assumption of a coat of arms was once a right enjoyed by everyone—that until king or constituted authority supervenes that right continues, and that no such power has ever attempted any regulation here.

The bearing of arms has always been a right of every colonist in America and of every American citizen even to this day. It is very probable that every colonial family has an inherited right to arms, though very few can trace the intervening generations back to the founder of his line or the ancient bearer by the record. That our ancestors, like their kindred in Europe, in some instances used such arms as they had reason to believe had been the ensigns of their family, when the actual proof was wanting, was natural and in no way reprehensible. The English heralds have provided a way for the enrollment of such assumptions among the authorized arms. This is done by a new grant (though discreetly called generally a "confirmation") of the very arms the family had adopted. To avoid duplication a slight change may sometimes be made by the herald, that is unnoticeable except to the professional eye, yet sufficient to mark a distinction. These officers are so very obliging if one only pays their fees.

In America there has never been a way to have an official "confirmation" of arms. In a few cases a grant of arms made to an Englishman has carried with it the name of his son in America, and there is one case upon record where a man of New England origin, but at the time of his application an admiral in the British navy, obtained from the college a grant on the representation that his family was "by tradition" a branch of one of the same name in England.

So general had been the assumption of arms and the claim of right by descent, though no pedigree had been entered with the heralds, and so universal the knowledge that the official records held only a small part of the arms justly borne, that Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster king of arms, issued his "*General Armory*." This was an honest effort to give a register of all arms in use at any period in Great Britain and Ireland, and has run through many editions and brought upon its author unbounded abuse from his brother heralds during his life and after his death.

It is a work of great value, however the supporters of the college in England and their imitators here may regard it, for it has preserved the blazonry of thousands of arms that otherwise would be lost.

There are families in England who are able to trace lineage to remote generations, who make no attempt to satisfy the officers of arms, being quite content in the possession of shields that have long been borne by their ancestors. No new grant from the college would be accepted by them as a substitute under any circumstances. Lineage is not by any means an attribute peculiar to the nobility, for Macaulay tells us, "Pedigrees as long and escutcheons as old were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it. There were new men who bore the highest titles and there were untitled men known to be descended from knights who broke the Saxon ranks at Hastings and scaled the walls of Jerusalem."

Among the untitled men that made up the pioneers of New England it is possible now to trace in some cases to the like period, and our old line American families today have preserved the evidences of descent in much more complete lines than have the peerage of England. The proofs of arms that were sufficient for the visitations, should be accepted here and applied to the arms left by our American progenitors, and it should never be deemed the province of any historical society to assail the record of an American heraldic tombstone.

Very industriously do the ruling spirits of the New England society try to instil this doctrine that arms are property in the sense that lands and houses are possessions protected in the law. They are imitating the course of the modern English herald who seeks in England to place arms upon this footing that he may draw revenue from every bearer. His efforts thus far have had the result to make it impossible to know now who are by inheritance entitled to bear them in that country. His American allies in the New England society have not this motive and we can ascribe their position to Anglo-mania solely. Most arms, excepting only the late grants, were arms of assumption—the fancy of their first bearer transmitted to his descendants. When kings or legislatures took these matters under their control, confirmation was given to the arms thus created, and in some countries voluntary assumption was still permitted, while providing means for recording such assumptions and making the

bearings hereditary. Wherever the governmental power was not exercised, arms bearing rested in its original state, wholly at the will of the individual. The American colonies were never included within such restriction, and the general adoption of arms here previous to the revolution was entirely within the rights of the people. In Scotland, before the union with England, the legislature passed restrictive measures as to arms, and this old law still exists, and the resident families there generally comply with it. In no other part of the British Empire has there ever been any legal obstacle to prevent a man from bearing such arms as he chose.

It is a matter of little real concern, in examining the relics of our colonial period, whether this or that coat of arms had come down through a series of generations to its then claimant or was the original device of the man who bore it. It should be sufficient that a man of colonial times claimed and used it, and no other credential should ever be asked or wanted. The heraldry of America should rest upon the heraldic remains of these colonial days, the evidence of tombstone, seal and bookplate, of heir-looms—plate, paintings and embroidery—and the evidences of every other nature that can now be brought forth to show the arms then used.

To impeach, as do our critics, the claims of Benjamin Franklin and many more of the leading spirits of the revolution, the very founders of this nation, is almost sacrilegious; and the efforts of these same men to place the bearings of Washington upon a different and firmer basis are ridiculous and amusing. By the rules of the college of arms the coat that the father of our country proudly displayed upon his carriage was "without authority," yet no true American would for a moment ask to know more than that he bore it.

Of the arms in use in the United States at the present time, very many are recent productions. In this land, where the people are the sovereign we may freely admit the right of every man to assume and display such devices; but the antiquary will feel interest only in those arms that have the stamp of time and were borne by the forefathers. No systematic attempt has ever been made to collect or compile a record of such, and the cause of colonial heraldry is in sad need of some published roll of arms bearers. As the time passes on the possibility of an approach

to completeness grows steadily less, and the wonder is that the work has not before this been done.

NOTE.

Since the above paper was read at the meeting of the Association in 1902, I have learned that many English antiquaries have of late taken very similar ground on this question to that advocated by me. Among them, E. Marion Chadwick, Esq., an eminent lawyer, as well as an accomplished writer on archaeology and armory, has declared: "That it is only a sovereign power which can grant arms, I flatly deny. It has been the practice of persons and families, not to speak of tribes and nations in all countries, and in all ages, to use symbols for the purposes of identification, historical record, marks of ownership, and in various other ways, and this is the simple and universal form of heraldry. It is simply nonsense to say that the whole system of the use of symbols, must be changed in its nature or purpose, or in any other way by the mere fact of placing the symbol or combination of symbols on a shield."

H. S. R.



SOME DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE AND MARY (BUSHNELL) ROBINSON.

BY HAMLINE ELIJAH ROBINSON, OF MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.



THE first notice of record which I have been able to find of this ancestor of a now widely spread family, is from Suffolk Deeds, Book 1, page 283, where it is stated that on July 17, 1656, he witnessed a deed given by Joshua Hues and Henry Fowler to Thomas Savage.

On Oct. 3, 1657, George Robinson was married to Mary Bushnell, by Governor John Endecott. She was born in England in 1634, and was daughter of Francis Bushnell, a carpenter, who came to America in April, 1635, with his wife Martha and child Mary. He first settled in Boston, but soon removed to the Winthrop farm at Ten Hills. He was admitted freeman at Salem, and died March 28, 1636. The widow, Martha, returned to Boston, where on Feb. 3, 1638, she was admitted to the church by Mr. John Cotton, who on the 17th of the same month baptised Mary.

To George and Mary (Bushnell) Robinson were given three children, of record,

George², born March 30, 1658.

John, born 12.6. 1661.

Martha, born March 31, 1665.

In Suffolk Deeds, Book 3, page 366, is recorded an execution against John Horsam, master of the ship Samson, in favor of George Robinson, mate, for "thirteene pounds, fower shillings, and fower pence, for wages due."

George Robinson is witness to an endorsement on a deed dated January 16, 1678, given by Sarah Jameson to William Gard, recorded in Suffolk Deeds, Book 11, page 217.

George Robinson

HIS SIGNATURE.

The great fire of November 27, 1676, in Boston, seems to have stirred the authorities towards measures of prevention of such losses, and a fire engine was ordered from England. In the town records under date of Jan. 28, 1678-9, we find the following entry:

"In case of Fire in y^e towne where there is occation to make vse of y^e Engine lately come from England, Thomas Akins, Carpenter is desired & doth ingage to take care of the Manageing of the s^d Engine in y^e worke intended & secure it y^e best he can from damage & hath made choyce of y^e severall psons followinge to be his Assistants which are aproved of and are promised to be paid for their paines about the worke. The persons are Obediah Gill, John Raynsford, John Barnard, Thomas Elbridge, Arth^r Smith, John Mills, Caleb Rawlins, John Wakefield, Sam^l Greenwood, Edward Martin^r, Thomas Barnard, George Robinson."

This was the first paid fire department of Boston and George Robinson was one of the first members.

On April 25, 1681, George¹ Robinson was chosen one of the tithing men for Major Thomas Clarke's Company in Boston. His name is found in various tax lists, etc., of Boston, and he seems to have been a man of some substance.

Mary Bushnell Robinson died before 1698, for on April 7th of that year George Robinson and Sarah Maverick were married by Mr. Cotton Mather. He appears not to have lived many years after his second marriage, for we find the following entry in the Boston Town records:

"Sarah Robinson, widd^o, her Petition for license to Sell Strong drink by retayle both within doors & without dissaproved by the Selectman July 17th,—and since by y^m approved July 12th, 1702."

George² Robinson, born March 30, 1658, joined the second church in Boston in 1680. He was married about that time to Elizabeth ———, whose maiden name is as yet undiscovered. To them were given eight children, as follows:

George³, born December 28, 1680.

John, born June 19, 1684.

Martha, born August 8, 1687, died young.

Nathaniel, born June 22, 1689.

Nathaniel, born February 7, 1690.

Robert, born January 23, 1692.

Sarah, born February 5, 1693.

Martha, born January 7, 1695.

In 1694, George² Robinson joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1697 he was chosen third Sergeant. He was earlier a member of Major John Richard's Company, of which he was chosen tithing man, May 5, 1686. On March 11, 1694-5 he was elected one the Constables of Boston, and on March 14, 1714-15 he was elected one of the tithing men.

George Robinson

1715. GEORGE².

Elizabeth Robinson died July 7, 1697. George Robinson and Deborah Burrill were married November 30, 1710, Rev. Cotton Mather performing the ceremony. About this time he removed to Dedham, where he had acquired land some time previous, for we find him listed on No. 1, Country rate, in June, 1691. There he died in August, 1726, and among the articles named in his inventory is "Armour, 16 s.," evidently a relic of his soldiering days.

George³ Robinson, born December 28, 1680, settled in Dedham. He married at Sherborn, January 17, 1707, Mary Learned, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Bigelow) Learned. Isaac Learned was one of the wounded in the Great Swamp Fight of December 19, 1675, and John Bigelow, father of Sarah, was a soldier in both the Pequot and King Phillip's Wars. He was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which he joined in 1710.

George³ and Mary (Learned) Robinson had seven children, the first six recorded at Needham and the last at Dudley, Mass. They were:

Mary, born August 13, 1708, married Joseph Wakefield and had six children.

Sarah, born September 20, 1711, married John Thompson and had one son.

Eliakim, born September 12, 1714, died in infancy.

Eliakim, born July 2, 1716, died January 17, 1734.

Paul, born July 2, 1717.

Silas, born Nov. 19, 1721, married Susannah Moore and had sixteen children. Their descendants are many at Oxford, Mass., Hartwick, N. Y., and in the West.

Samuel, born June 19, 1726, married his cousin Hannah Learned of Oxford, Mass. Their descendants are found in Worcester County, and elsewhere.

In 1719 George³ Robinson bought 500 acres of land in Oxford, Mass., of Col. William Dudley of Roxbury, moving to his new home in 1723. That year he bought 225 acres more, which lay just across the line in Connecticut. At the first town meeting held in Dudley after its incorporation in 1732, George Robinson was elected one of the Selectmen, and again in 1740 and 1741. He built the first mill in Dudley. He gave his children farms as they came of age, and seems to have been a thrifty citizen. Mary (Learned) Robinson died June 30, 1750, and George³ Robinson died April 13, 1752.

Taking up the line of my own immediate descent, Paul⁴ Robin on, born July 2, 1717, grew to manhood in Dudley. He bought a tract of land there when he was but 18 years old, and after becoming of age his father gave him another farm. In 1740, he was elected one of the Constables of Dudley and afterwards served on many important town committees. In 1758 he was Captain of the Dudley Militia. Late in life he moved across the line into what is now Thompson, Conn., where he died.



SIGNATURE OF PAUL⁴ ROBINSON.

Paul⁴ Robinson was married 1st, in May, 1737, to Mary Jones, daughter of Col. Jones of Hopkinton, Mass., by whom he had six children, nearly all of whom died young. Mary (Jones) Robinson died March 8, 1748, and in 1749 Paul⁴ Robinson married 2nd, Hannah Trumbull, daughter of Joseph and Abia (Gale) Trumbull of Framingham, Oxford and Leicester, Mass. On both sides Hannah Trumbull was descended from men who did valiant service in the Pequot and King Phillip's Wars, and in the 1690 expedition to Canada.



THE ROBINSON HOME ON WEST HILL, JAMAICA, VERMONT, WITH STRATTON MOUNTAIN IN THE DISTANCE.

The children of Capt. Paul and Hannah (Trumbull) Robinson were:

Elijah, born July 25, 1750.

Aaron, born January 27, 1753, served in the Revolution, and has descendants living in Thompson, Conn., Springfield, Mass., and elsewhere.

Mary, born December 19, 1754, married a Mr. Jewell.

Moses, born May 3, 1757.

John, born May 15, 1759.

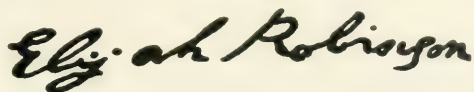
Mehitable, born September 25, 1761, married a Mr. Shaw.

Phoebe, born June 6, 1764, unmarried.

These children were all alive August 15, 1798, when their mother made a will in which she names each of them.

About 1765 Paul⁴ Robinson and family moved to Thompson (then Killingly), Conn., to the farm left him by his father, and there he died, his wife Hannah surviving him and dying in 1798.

Elijah⁵ Robinson the oldest child of Capt. Paul and Hannah (Trumbull) Robinson, born in Dudley, Mass., July 25, 1750, grew to manhood on a farm in Killingly, Conn. In April, 1775, he marched out at the Lexington Alarm in the Company of Capt. Joseph Elliott from Killingly. On May 8, 1775, he again enlisted in Capt. Elliott's Company (8th) of Col. Israel Putnam's Regiment (3rd) and served during the siege of Boston, and was engaged at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1780, Elijah⁵ Robinson was married to Mary Dike of Thompson, two of whose brothers served with him in Putnam's Regiment, one of them dying in the service. She was descended from Anthony Dike, who came over in the Ann in 1623, and who was lost during the great storm of December 15, 1638, while in command of a trading vessel. Elijah⁵ Robinson and family moved to Windham County, Vermont, in 1800, and settled on a hill farm in Townshend, and he and wife are buried in the old cemetery of that town. Two of his children remained near their parents, the other four settling in Jamaica, about 12 miles to the westward. Mary (Dike) Robinson died February 22, 1822, aged 71 years, and Elijah⁵ Robinson died August 6, 1826, aged 76 years.



SIGNATURE OF ELIJAH⁵ ROBINSON—THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.



APPLE TREE ON THE ROBINSON FARM ON WEST HILL, JAMAICA, VERMONT, PLANTED IN 1805, AND STILL BEARING.

Their old farm is now deserted. Their children were:

James⁶ married, settled in Jamaica, Vt., had six children whose descendants are mostly in the West.

John, born January 24, 1782.

Amaziah, born 1785, remained a bachelor, died Feb. 12, 1852, aged 67 years, and is buried by the side of his parents.

Rachel, born March, 1787, married Benjamin Tourtellot of the Rhode Island family of that name. He died October 3, 1848, aged 61 years and 5 months, and she died September 11, 1858, aged 71 years and 6 months. Their descendants are living in Grafton, Vt., and the West.

Hiram, raised a family which still lives in Jamaica, Vt.

Reuben died in Savannah, Ga., a young man.

John⁶ Robinson grew up on a farm in Thompson, Conn. He then went to work for William Gray, the merchant prince of Boston, and on Oct. 10th, 1804, he was married at Dorchester, Mass., to Hannah Patch, daughter of John and Lucy (Safford) Patch of Ipswich, where John was member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety in 1775. Hannah was baptised by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the father of the Ordinance of 1787, which made the Northwest free territory. Soon after their marriage, John and Hannah (Patch) Robinson, moved to Vermont, and settled on West Hill in Jamaica, battling with the bleak and stony place of their adoption. The view of this home is given elsewhere, taken in 1902, from the hillside looking westward. On the left of the picture, in front of the house, is seen Stratton Mountain, one of the highest peaks in Vermont. The old apple tree, from a picture taken at the same time, was planted when the farm was first settled, and is now healthy and vigorous and still bearing. It measures over 9 feet in circumference 3 feet above the ground. Hannah was a most saintly woman, one of the early Methodists of New England. She died in Jamaica, July 12, 1855, and John⁶ Robinson died there August 15, 1865. The scene of their strenuous labors is now a deserted farm. Their children were:

Lucy, born June 18, 1805, married in 1829 Dexter Hayward, who was born in Jamaica, June 11, 1805. They raised a family of six children, all of whom are still living in Winhall, and Londonderry, Vermont. He died April 28, and she November 22, 1874.

Patty, born June 4, 1807, married Lewis Williams and had

five children, whose descendants are living in California, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. She died in 1859.

Rachel, born January 12, died August 23, 1809.

Hannah, born March 4, 1810, married William Conkey of Worcester, Mass., and died there February 21, 1873, leaving one son William.

Mary Ann, born November 3, 1811, married Ephraim Glazier and had six children. The family moved to Illinois in 1855, and there she died July 21, 1860. The children live in Nebraska.

John Patch, born June 27, 1814, spent his life as a farmer in his native town, dying there in September, 1898. In April, 1838, he married Mary Cheney Brown, widow of Orrin Brown, and had a family of five children who live at Jamaica, Vermont, and Leicester, Mass. Their oldest son was killed during the war of the Rebellion, and another son served his country, returning home at the close of that war.

Elijah, born August 21, 1817.

Elijah[†] Robinson, born in Jamaica, Vermont, August 21, 1817, grew to manhood on his father's farm. He then studied for the ministry, entering the Methodist Episcopal Conference in June, 1843. On June 10, 1844, he was married at Newfane, Vermont, to Ellen Brown, who was born January 26, 1826, in Jamaica, Vermont, the daughter of Orrin and Mary Read (Cheney) Brown. Her grandfather and great-grandfather Brown, and grandfather Cheney and great-grandfather Read, all served their country during the Revolution. After filling appointments in Vermont until 1855, in that year Rev. Elijah[†] Robinson moved West, settling in Wisconsin. He joined the Wisconsin Methodist Episcopal Conference, filling several appointments in that State, but in the Fall of 1860 continued ill-health forced him to retire from active work. Both he and his wife were of most eminent Christian character, leaving a holy memory to their children. Ellen (Brown) Robinson died May 24, 1881, and Elijah[†] Robinson died March 10, 1887, both at Evansville, Wisconsin. Their children were:

Hamline Elijah⁸, born April 22, 1845, in Brattleboro, Vermont. Was prepared to enter college in the Sophomore year, but enlisted in Company F, 16th Regt. Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He settled in Maryville, Missouri, where he married, December 25, 1871. Florence

Annetta Donaldson, born in Schoharie County, New York, whose grandfather and great-grandfather both served in the Revolution. They have three children. He has been editor of the *Maryville Republican* for over thirty years.

Ellen Hannah, born at Irasburg, Vermont, July 30, 1850, died at Evansville, Wisconsin, October 3, 1864.

Theodore Pierson, born at Irasburg, Vermont, June 3, 1852, studied Art in France and became a noted impressionist painter. While at the height of reputation as such in New York City, where he had established his studio, he died April 2, 1896, having been a life long sufferer from asthma.

John Cheney, born December 2, 1859, at Whitewater, Wisconsin, married May Emery, December 25, 1880, and has three children. He is a successful farmer and stock raiser at Evansville, Wisconsin.

Grant, born January 10, died February 27, 1864, at Evansville, Wis.

Mary, born January 25, died February 1, 1865, at Evansville, Wis.

I have endeavored to present to your approval, within the limits proper for such an occasion, an epitome of the line of Robinsons to which I am proud to belong. I trust you will not deem it unseemly when I call your attention to the fact that every family to which I have referred, and all of the ancestry which time has compelled me to pass unnoticed, was in New England, prior to 1650. It is pardonable in this city, the scene of the first settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, to refer with pride to such unmixed Yankee descent. And I may further state in closing, that I am directly descended, on my father's side, from Thomas Gardner, the first Overseer of the Cape Ann Plantation, which was within sight of our present gathering.



TO THE ROBINSON ASSOCIATION

A WANDERING TRIBE SENDS GREETING.



WE are the descendants of a branch of the family of George¹ Robinson, an original proprietor and first settler in the part of Rehoboth, Mass., now called Attleboro. This town suffered severely in King Phillip's War, and George Robinson contributed £4-12s. toward the expense of carrying it on, and also served in Major Bradford's command in his campaign against the sachem. As the block houses, built for defense, were the only ones left standing in the town, we have reason to think our ancestor not only gave time and money but lost his home in that trying period.

His son George² had, among other children, a son, Nathaniel³, who in turn had a son, George⁴, who was born in Attleboro. and was the father of a patriarchal family of eighteen boys and girls, whom he is said to have governed well. The Christian principles which guided his life were accepted by him at the early age of 20. He was active in his church relations and not less interested in the welfare of his country. He served as second lieutenant on the "Lexington Alarm" and later in the defence of Boston and Rhode Island. The quaint record tells us "he never had anything to do in the law; had few or no enemies, and departed this life in peace, August 19, 1812, at the place of his nativity," aged eighty-six. His second wife and widow removed with her children to Maine, but their history does not come within the scope of this paper.

George¹ Robinson's first wife was Abigail Everett, a descendant of Richard Everett, the emigrant, and an original proprietor of Dedham. This couple numbered among their ancestors, besides those given, Gov. Thos. Mayhew and John Daggett of Martha's Vineyard, Dea. John Guild of Dedham, John Johnson and Robert Pepper of Roxbury, and John Fuller, Thomas

Emerson and Daniel Ring of Ipswich, with wives as staunch and true as themselves.

Of the seven children of George⁴ and Abigail (Everett) Robinson four died in infancy, and their youngest child, David⁵, our ancestor, when only a little over a year old was motherless. In 1780 he enlisted in the War of the Revolution and served thirteen months. In a descriptive record of his Company his height is given as "five feet five inches, age nineteen, and complexion light."

When about twenty-two he married Anna Whitaker, but whether in Massachusetts or after his removal to New Hampshire we have not ascertained. The father of the writer is sure his father, who was David's⁵ oldest son, was born in Cornish, N. H. David⁵ gave his mother's maiden name to his oldest son Everett⁶. The name has been kept up in each generation, and the youngest member of this branch of the family has just had the name bestowed upon her.

David⁵ and Anna (Whitaker) Robinson had nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom lived, reared families, and died in and near the town of Cornish, N. H.

David had a daughter, Cynthia, whose name has been handed down in connection with an incident worthy of record here. The writer would remark in passing that every Robinson she has seen or heard of has a keen sense of humor.

A church or family quarrel had shaken the town of Cornish from center to circumference when a good minister took the matter up, called all the parties to a conference and so vigorously exhorted them on the enormity of their sin that they repented, said they would be good and shook hands all around. Before they could separate, however, a busybody present managed to mar the perfect harmony, and it came to pass that as they filed out shaking hands with the good parson, when it came Cynthia's turn and he thanked her for being so forgiving, etc., she remarked: "Yes; but forgivin' aint forgettin'; and the woman behind her added before the parson could catch his breath: "An' my memory is just as good as Cynthia's!" The expression has become a proverb in the family.

But that was a digression. We must go back to the oldest son of David⁵, Everett⁶ by name, who married, April 17, 1805, Julia Williams, whose father, William Williams, served his country in the War of the Revolution, both on land and on sea.

Through her mother, Susanna Pond, she was descended from Daniel Pond, Jonathan Fairbanks, Michael Metcalf, and other emigrants and first settlers of Dedham, Mass.

This couple had eight children, all born in Cornish, N. H., and one of this family the writer has unexpectedly become the historian. The father, Everett⁶, followed the traditions of the family, and in the war of 1812-14 went with the New Hampshire troops to the defence of Buffalo.

His oldest son, Williams⁷ Dean, married Zilpha Clement of Plainfield in 1830, and died in Lowell, Mass., in 1854, leaving seven children and a widow who survived him nearly fifty years. Williams⁷ Dean's two oldest children, Zilpha⁸ and George⁸, have never left New England. Orrin⁸ Williams, the third son, at eighteen, went with his uncle, familiarly called "S.S.", to Northern Michigan. The "Soo" Canal was not built and the only boats on Lake Superior were three small steamers which had been hauled overland past the "Soo" Rapids. On one of these the party embarked: in one harbor they spent three days on a rock, but at last reached the little town where they were to land. From there they went in canoes, paddled by Indians, several miles into the interior to the tracts of land where copper was said to be abundant. They found rough log houses made ready for them by "S. S." Robinson, who had wintered there. The ladies of the party did not see a white woman from their arrival in May until the winter snows made travelling to other mines possible. Indians were daily visitors and we cherish a set of silver spoons which the quick wit of the housewife prevented an Indian brave from carrying off. Those were pioneer days! For weeks they were shut away from the rest of the world. The dog train mail which came in the early winter told of the panic of 1853-4, and with the Spring the mines were abandoned. Mr. Orrin Robinson left his uncle and went overland from the Lake Superior country to Iowa. An account of his adventures on that journey would fill a book, and it would be good reading. One morning he wakened in a cabin he had reached late the night before, to find the family, which included young ladies, at breakfast almost at his bedside. In a frantic attempt to get up unnoticed he fell into the half cellar beneath and was rescued under most embarrassing circumstances. A few years in Iowa sufficed and he returned to Michigan where he has been active in business and politics, having served his adopted State in its

Legislature and twice as Lieutenant-Governor. He has only one son and one daughter living.

Williams¹ Dean's sons, Oscar⁸, David and Orcemus⁸ Blodgett, the day they graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., in 1861, enlisted for "four years or for the war," and went through their term of service almost without a scratch. One came out a Captain and the other a Lieutenant. Captain Oscar D. then went to Dartmouth, graduated, and for about

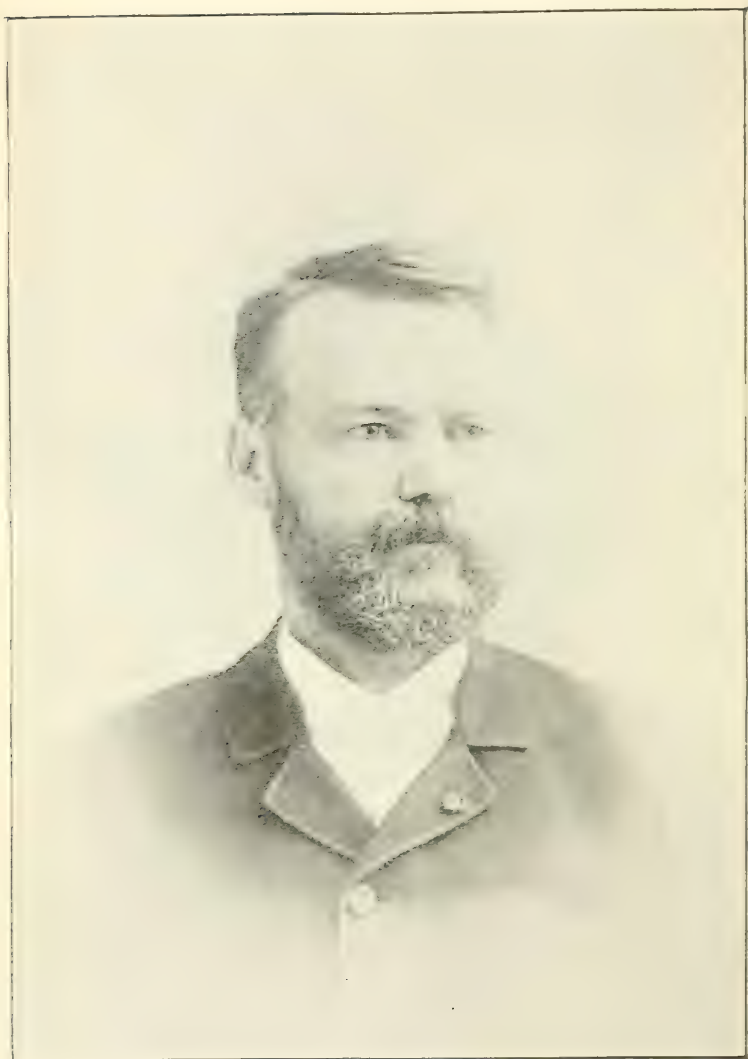


EX-LIEUT. GOVERNOR O. W. ROBINSON.

thirty years has been the honored Principal of the High School at Albany, N. Y. Lieut. Orcemus B. has three children and one or two grandchildren, and has had his home in Northern Michigan for many years.

During the war one of the daughters of Williams¹ Dean was a pupil-teacher in a Woman's College in Winchester, Tenn., and received from it an academic degree. Her new calico dress on graduation day was the envy of the entire class to whom the fortunes of war had brought only misfortune.

Everetts⁶ third son, Horace⁷ Everett, was a sailor and a wanderer. At the time of his death he was a gunner in the



JOHN G. H. ROBINSON,
PRINCIPAL OF ALBANY, N. Y., HIGH SCHOOL.

United States service, and he is buried on Whampoa Island in the China Sea.

Jesse⁷ Larned, was Everett's⁶ fourth son. He married Clementine Pease and had nine children, only three of whom survive. He lived and died in Lowell, proud to have served his country in the Civil War. One of his sons, after a life of adventure, was lost on his way to Alaska. A son lives in Lowell and has a family. One daughter is in Chicago, and one in Rhode Island.

Everett's⁶ two daughters died young and only one married. His seventh child, Leonard⁷, grew up in Cornish, N. H.; learned a stone-mason's trade, and for a time lived in Lowell. A desire for adventure led him to make a voyage to California in '49 or perhaps earlier. His young sons told their still younger cousins that their father had seen cannibals at their feasts; and with pride and awe showed a strange club taken from the savages as a proof of their warlike tendencies. In 1854 or 1855 Leonard went to Minnesota with his family. In 1859 he wrote "Pike's Peak or Bust" on a "prairie schooner" and joined the other gold seekers who returned disappointed. Later he spent some years in California again, but returned to Sauk Rapids, Minn. When quite advanced in life he went to Tampa, Fla., and was one of the yellow fever victims of 1887. Two of his sons live in Minnesota and one in Kansas; his only daughter, now a widow, lives in Chicago, Ill.

The youngest of Everett's⁶ children, Samuel⁷ Stillman, the "S. S." previously mentioned, hardly remembers his mother, who died when he was two and a half years old. He was brought up on a farm in Cornish, N. H., and at twenty-one was six feet two in his stockings and of proportionate weight. He learned the stone-cutter's trade and was a foreman of such work on the Vermont Central R.R. when it was being built. From the early 50's until within a few years he has been the successful manager of large mining properties in Michigan, Nevada, Colorado, and New Mexico. He is a practical geologist, and though now seventy-eight, within two years has made a winter trip to Montana to examine some mines.

For some years he has made his home on a farm near Detroit; and he has expressed the opinion that farming is the most dangerous occupation a man can engage in. He has three daughters, two sons and thirteen grandchildren, but only two grandsons to hand down the name.



SAMUEL STILLMAN ROBINSON.

DIED JUNE 13, 1904, PONTIAC, MICH.

I have omitted nearly all of the dates, for they add to the dullness of an after-dinner paper; and are they not all to be found in the Robinson Genealogy which our kinsman is compiling?

We are interested in all who bear the name of Robinson, and wish the Robinson Association a long life and much prosperity.

With great regret that I cannot look into your faces at this time, I am,

Sincerely your kinswoman,

IDA⁸ ROBINSON BRONSON.

(Mrs. Edward P. Bronson.)

Chicago, Ill.



JOHN ROBINSON,

A DESCENDANT OF ABRAHAM ROBINSON OF ANNISQUAM, NOW GLOUCESTER, MASS.

BY MRS. MARTHA A. ROBINSON, PORTLAND, ME.



JOHN ROBINSON was a descendant of Abraham Robinson, who came to America in 1630, it is supposed, in the ship "*Lyon*." Where he first located there is no known record, but there is a record of his death on February 23, 1645, at Annisquam.

Abraham had a son who bore his father's name, born about 1644, and who died about 1740. He was married in Gloucester, Mass., on the 7th of July, 1668. He married Mary Harrenden, who died in Gloucester, September 28, 1725. They had twelve children: Mary³, who married John Elwell; Sarah³, who married John Putnam; Elizabeth³, who married Timothy Somes for her first husband, and John Brown for her second husband; Abigail³, who married Joseph York; Abraham³, who married Sarah York for his first wife, and Anna Harney, for his second; Andrew³, who married Rebecca Ingersoll; Stephen³, who married Sarah Smith for his first wife, and Edith Ingersoll for his second; Ann³, who married Samuel Davis; Dorcas³, who married Jonathan Stanwood; Hannah³, who died single, and Jane³, who married John Williams.

Abraham³ Robinson, the fourth child, was born in Gloucester, Mass., on the 15th of October, 1677, and died there on the 28th of December, 1724. His first wife was Sarah York, and second, Anna Harney. Their eleven children were: Abraham⁴, who married Lydia Day; Isaac⁴, who died in infancy; Samuel⁴, who married Elizabeth Littlefield; Sarah⁴, who married John Sawyer; Andrew⁴, who married Martha Gardiner; Mary⁴, who died single; John⁴, who married Mehitable Woodbury; Jonathan⁴, Hannah⁴, David⁴, and Abigail⁴.

John⁴ Robinson, the seventh child, married Mehitable Woodbury on the 9th of February, 1738. She was the daughter of Joshua Woodbury, who was born in Beverly, Mass., in the year 1693.

It is recorded that this Joshua "was the third generation of Woodburys in America, and settled in Falmouth (now Cape Elizabeth, Me.) in 1727, on land situated on the northeast side of Simontons' Cove (so called), which juts out from the shore to the Cottage Road, taking in the square from Peeble Street. He followed the business of tanning and currying leather, accumulating a handsome property by his good management and industry."

Seventeen years after his marriage, it appears from a deed, (a reduced photographic copy of which is here inserted) that John⁴ Robinson sold his house and land in Falmouth, to Joshua and Peter Woodbury on the 28th day of February, 1755.

Of the children of John⁴ and Mehitable Robinson, the writer has been able to find only a record of three sons, namely, Joshua⁵ called Captain Joshua, Samuel⁵ and Ebenezer⁵, who were sea-captains.

Captain Joshua⁵ Robinson, was born on the 9th of March, 1756, and died on the 1st of December, 1821. He married Hannah Stone, who was born on the 2nd of May, 1765, and died on the 22nd of July, 1841. They had twelve children: Jenny⁶, John⁶, Joshua⁶, Hannah⁶, who died, Hannah⁶, Andrew⁶, Mary⁶, Stephenira⁶, Betsey⁶, Mehitable⁶, George⁶ and Martha⁶.

Of these children, Jenny⁶, married Robert Barbour; Mary⁶, married John Newcomb, and Betsey⁶, married Noah Edgecomb.

There are six grandchildren of Captain Joshua⁵ and Hannah Robinson living, viz.: George⁷, Caroline⁷, and Albert⁷ Staples; Mrs. Mary Robinson Fuller; Mr. Russell Barbour, and Mrs. George Milliken. There are ten great-grandchildren, and thirteen great-great-grandchildren.

Captain Joshua⁵ Robinson, served in the Revolutionary War as a private, enlisting on the 12th of May, 1774, in Captain Bradish's Company, Col. Phinney's Regiment.

Captain Ebenezer⁵ Robinson, married Mary White on the 16th of January, 1764. A daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (White) Robinson, Mary⁶, who married Jesse Willard, died Sept. 18, 1854. A daughter of this Jesse and Mary Robinson Willard, who was also named Mary⁷, married Mr. Woodbury.

Captain Ebenezer⁵ Robinson built about 1760, on the main

street of Cape Elizabeth, at the head of Simonton's Cove, a dwelling house which stood until 1851, when it was taken down and rebuilt on another location. On the foundations of the old house Captain Caleb Willard, now in his eighty-first year, a grandson of Captain Ebenezer⁵ Robinson, has erected a spacious mansion which is occupied by himself and family.

Mr. B. F. Woodbury of Willard, Me., and Mrs. James E. McDowell of Portland, Me., are children of Mrs. Mary⁷ Robinson



CAPT. EBENEZER⁵ ROBINSON'S HOUSE, BUILT ABOUT 1760.

(Willard) Woodbury, and I am told that there are living in Cumberland, Me., eight in the fourth generation, and twenty-seven in the fifth generation, and at least fifty in the sixth generation of the descendants of Ebenezer and Mary (White) Robinson.

Samuel⁵ Robinson, son of John⁴ and Mehitable Robinson, was born in Cape Elizabeth, Me., in 1758. He married on the 17th of Sept., 1781, Elizabeth Emery, a daughter of John Emery, who settled in Cape Elizabeth on the "Point." They had eight children: (1) Betsey⁶, born Nov. 2, 1782, and who died Feb. 22,

1786; (2) Samuel⁶, who married Harriet Ilsley, and have seven children, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren now living; (3) Ebenezer⁶, who married for his first wife Hannah Noyes, and second, Betsey E. Peabody, had six children, not one descendant now living; (4) John Emery⁶, who married



CAPT. SAMUEL⁵ ROBINSON.

Sarah H. Hamon, had nine children, one son living, Mr. Albion⁷ K. P. Robinson, and eleven grandchildren and nine great grandchildren; (5) Betsey⁶, who married Thomas Capen, and had one daughter; (6) Harriet⁶, who married Thomas Capen as his second wife and had five children, one grandson living; (7) Woodbury⁶, who married Louisa A. Tolford, and had three

sons, two are now living, the third son Franklin⁷ Robinson, the Vice-President of the Robinson Association and husband of the writer, died on the 14th of August, 1902. There are six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren living;* (8) William Dodge, who married Jannett McLellen Warren; they had six children, four of whom are now living, and eight grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

Samuel⁵ Robinson, son of John and Mehitable Robinson, was a sea captain. Shortly before starting on his last voyage, he purchased a new house on the corner of Congress and Wilmot Streets, Portland, Me., which he intended to occupy on his return, and retire from his sea-faring life. His family, wishing to give him a surprise, moved into the house and awaited his arrival. He came into the port of Boston, when, after a little delay, he set sail for Portland. Somewhere on his course, his ship and all on board were lost. Nothing was ever known regarding the catastrophe.

Mr. Robinson served in the same company and regiment with his father in the Revolutionary War. He was a musician, and was promoted to the office of Drum-Major. His wife survived him for thirty-three years. As a pensioner of the war, she received a land grant in Eastern Maine, and a stipend of \$108.00 per annum. †

* Since the writing of this paper one of the grandchildren of Captain Woodbury Robinson, Arthur H. Robinson, son of Charles Woodbury Robinson has died. He enlisted in Liverpool, Eng., and served two years in the Boer War. He decided to remain in that country, but recently passed away from a stroke of apoplexy.

† BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 18, 1903.

To Mrs. Franklin Robinson, No. 203 Cumberland St., Portland, Me.

Madam:—In reply to your request for a statement of the military history of Samuel Robinson, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, you will find below the desired information as contained in his widow's application for pension on file in this Bureau. January 1, 1777, date of enlistment. Length of service three years. Rank, Drum-Major. Under Capt. Clark, Col. Tupper's Regiment, State of Massachusetts. Battles engaged in: Bennington, Saratoga and Monmouth. Residence of soldier at enlistment, Cape Elizabeth, Me. Date of application for pension, by the widow, August 10, 1838. Residence at date of application of widow, Portland, Me. Her age at date of application, seventy-four years. Remarks: He married Elizabeth Emery, September 17, 1781, and died at sea in August, 1806, while on a voyage in the brig "*Polly*" from Portland to Charleston, S. C. Said Elizabeth was pensioned as his widow.

Very respectfully,

J. C. DAVENPORT,
Acting Commissioner.

John⁴ Robinson, who married Mehitable Woodbury of Cape Elizabeth, Me., on the 9th of February, 1738, was born Dec. 31, 1714. At the age of twenty-one he was chosen by the town, in 1733, and for the following six years to the office of Highway Surveyor. He was also one of the Selectmen for several terms and held other important town offices of trust for more than thirty years. In the Revolutionary War he served as a sergeant in Capt. Dunn's Company, of Cape Elizabeth, in Col. Edmund Phinney's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, from April 24th to July 11th, 1775.

The writer copied from a paper in the hands of Mr. Mayberry of Cape Elizabeth, the following: "French and Indian War—York against Falmouth, Sept. 19, 1758. The above named Capt. John Robinson made oath to the truth of the foregoing account, by him, subscribed before me. Moses Dearborn, Justice of the peace."

On the outside of the paper was written: "Capt. John Robinson, Bayonet account. Filed Oct. 10, 1758. Committed Allowed 18 lbs.—4 shills.—52 Bayonets. Warrents advised Nov. 11, 1758."

From the above, it would appear as if this John Robinson served in the French and Indian War. It must have been the John Robinson who married Mehitable Woodbury, as I find no other record of a John Robinson of this date.

The records of the Revolutionary service of John Robinson and his son Samuel, were obtained from Mr. Zebulon Harmon, who was pension agent for many years in Maine, and he refers for proof to the—"Vida Rolls of service in archives of Secretary of State's office, Boston, Volume 14, page 80."

On the eastern side of the Eastern Cemetery in Portland, there stands a grave stone of slate, well finished and preserved, bearing this record:—"John Robinson departed this life, Feb. 6th, 1775, aged 60 years, one month, three days."

The top of the slab is in the form of a half-circle which is filled with masonic emblems—the square and compass, the hour glass and the scythe. We were told in answer to the question by the man in charge of the yard, that there was nothing like it in the cemetery; that he had seen many people taking an impression of the record and emblems. The finding of this grave stone, led the writer to search masonic records, where she found that John⁴ Robinson was one of the earliest masons in the state.

The first Masonic Charter granted to Maine, bears the date of March 20, 1762, by Jeremy Gridley, Grand Master of Massachusetts.

"Owing to the avocation, (sea-faring) and infirmities of the Grand Master of Falmouth, Alexander Ross, Esq.," no lodge meetings were recorded for several years. A new deputation was granted March 13, 1769, William Tyng, Esq., Grand Master. John Robinson appears first at the third meeting of the Lodge, "held June 21, 1769, at his house," where it was held until May 1770. Another notice reads "John Robinson elected a mason May 17, 1769." The first stated meeting was held May 8. One of the eight men elected to take degrees in Falmouth Lodge, now Portland Lodge No. 1, of Maine, was John Robinson. "At a special meeting of the Lodge held November 22, 1769, it was voted that the Master and Wardens, be a committee to invite Rev. Mr. Wiswill to preach a sermon on St. Johns day, and that the Lodge will dine at Brother Robinson's house, and that the Rev. Mr. Wiswill be invited to dine with them."

John Robinson's son Joshua, a master mariner of Cape Elizabeth, was elected a mason December 21, 1796. There is also this record: "Samuel Robinson master mariner, I. February 19, 1800. p. March 3, 1801."

Capt. Woodbury⁶ Robinson, a son of Samuel⁵, was a member of "Ancient Land Mark Lodge." Also Franklin⁷ Robinson, youngest son of Woodbury⁶, and his two sons, Frank⁸ Woodbury and George⁸ Randall Robinson, were all members of the same lodge, making five generations of Robinsons in the two lodges of Portland, Me.

It will be noted that there is a discrepancy in the dates in the record of John⁴ Robinson's death as shown on his grave stone, and that of his Revolutionary service, but as the grave stone was undoubtedly imported, it is more than likely that the mistake in the date was made in cutting the stone.

In the family of the late Franklin Robinson, there is a watch which was once carried by John Robinson. On the back of its cover his name is engraved with the figure of three deers trippant in the center. Surrounding this is a collection of military and musical instruments. This watch was in the possession of Mr. Hosea⁷ I. Robinson, a son of Samuel⁶, some thirty-five years ago. On the death of Hosea, it passed into the hands of his

younger brother George⁷, who lived but a few years after Hosea's death. The watch then came into the possession of a cousin, Mrs. Henry Fox (Mary⁷ C. Robinson) a daughter of Captain Ebenezer⁶ Robinson, who, shortly before her death, gave the watch to Mr. Franklin⁷ Robinson of Portland, with the remark that the deers trippant was the Robinson Coat of Arms. The first owner of the watch was, without doubt, John⁴ Robinson, whose name was engraved thereon; then his son, Samuel⁵, who married Elizabeth Emery; and from Samuel⁵ to his son Samuel⁶, who married Harriet Ilsley and were the parents of



JOHN ROBINSON'S WATCH.

Hosea⁷, from whom the watch passed to his brother George, and from him to his cousin, Mrs. Fox, and from her to Franklin Robinson as above outlined. The statement regarding the coat of arms, led the writer to take the watch to the rooms of the Historical and Genealogical Society in Boston, to establish, if possible, if it was the Robinson Coat of Arms. No satisfaction whatever was obtained from those in charge of the Heraldry Department. But from "The Robinsons and their Kin Folk" we find confirmation of the statement.

In gathering the data contained in this paper, the writer is indebted to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Albion K. P. Robinson, whose personal assistance was valuable in the researches made. We were always most kindly received by those interviewed.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE LIFE OF JOHN W. ROBINSON, OF WILKES-BARRE, PA.

BY GEORGE R. WRIGHT, ESQ.



LARGE proportion of all history is founded upon tradition; a larger proportion of biographical history is constructed upon a similar foundation. The deeper we delve in our efforts to illumine antiquity, the more fully we realize the truth of the assertion since tradition is mainly the result of memory. Nor are we surprised to find the latter so vulnerable and unreliable as to engender doubt in the minds of disinterested readers. Family pride, malice, forgetfulness, are apt, unconsciously, to tincture the recollections of conscientious tongues with the individuality of the narrator; and when we are unacquainted with an author's personality we are at a loss to discriminate between fact and tradition. Hence, realizing the justification for the presence of doubt as to all that may be asserted in a paper of this nature being true, I have earnestly endeavored to eliminate every expression or statement relating to the life and character of my subject that is not founded upon written evidence contemporary with the life of John W. Robinson. Moreover, I have excluded individual opinion as to his appearance, his capabilities, his manhood, except in those instances where such conclusions are corroborated by letters and documents penned during his life time.

Neither do I deem myself infallible in the construction or conclusion put upon, or drawn from, the data in my possession. The inherent family pride existing in many of us may have caused me to err, as others have erred, by adding a more brilliant color to the portrait than the subject was really entitled to. But in as strict accord with the material before me, and as truthfully as nature permits me (a relative) to justly and faithfully sketch the life of an honored ancestor, so shall I endeavor to give you a word picture of one whose light of life was extinguished

before the majority of this assemblage first beheld the morning sun.

John W. Robinson, late of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., was born at Norwich, Conn., April 5th, 1779, being the first son and child of Samuel Robinson and Priscilla (Metcalf), his wife, and of the sixth generation from William Robinson, of Dorchester, Mass.



JOHN W. ROBINSON.

Reproduced from a portrait painted on wood about 1802-5.

He located at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, about 1798, making that his place of residence. What education he then possessed was principally acquired at and in his New England home. An innate desire to cultivate self-reliance and self-support (thus dispensing with the burden of paternal maintenance) induced him to migrate to Montrose, and, later, to move down the Susquehanna River to the Wyoming Valley,

locating at Wilkes-Barré, Pa., in 1804; where on January 1st, 1805, a partnership was formed with one, John P. Arndt, in a general merchandise business. Each partner was to furnish all the capital he was able to invest and which was considered necessary to the success of the enterprise. Robinson, being a fair penman, an accurate accountant and a good book-keeper,



MRS. JOHN W. (ANN BUTLER) ROBINSON.

From an oil painting made about 1850.

was to give his entire time and attention to the industry—profits and losses were to be equally shared and divided.

It was then the custom, in an undertaking of this nature, to keep liquors; and that wines in the cask were generally used in the Wyoming Valley, and seemed to be as essential and necessary commodities in a general merchandise business as was a spool of thread, is not at all surprising. Under the head of “notions”

was implied the having in hand pretty much all that was required by the humble rustics of the community. Consequently the articles dealt in were almost as diverse as those in larger stores of the present time, so that (though on a very diminutive scale) one might compare these village stores with the compartment establishments of to-day, where a purchaser is able to procure a



STONE HOUSE AND DWELLING OF JOHN W. ROBINSON.

Built about 1818, and occupied by the family until about 1860.

Steinway piano, a pair of woolen socks, a roast of meat ; open a bank account, have a tooth extracted or buy an ape. Hence it is not so wonderful that this inland place of barter and exchange—an hundred miles from any large center of population—managed, in some years, to transact business to an amount exceeding ten thousand dollars a year.

At the commencement of the fourth year of this partnership, Mr. Robinson was married to Ann Butler (January 12th, 1808).

at her step-brother's (General Lord Butler) house, on Front, now River Street, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., by the "Rev. Ard Hoyt." Miss Butler was the second daughter and third child of Colonel Zebulon Butler and Phebe Haight, his third wife. If I here, very briefly, note the military career of Mrs. Robinson's father, you will condone the digression.

Colonel Zebulon Butler took part in the campaigns of 1758 on



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. CONYNGHAM.

Occupying the site of the old Robinson homestead.

the frontiers of Canada, Fort Edward, Lake George, Ticonderoga and elsewhere. He was at Havana in 1762 during the long siege, and was nearly lost in shipwreck while going thence. When the to.sin of war was signaled from the Heights of Lexington he did not hesitate a moment to offer his services, which were accepted, and he was appointed Colonel in the Connecticut line, and so became an active participant in the campaign of 1777-8-9, and, later, was commissioned Colonel in the Second Connecticut Regiment. He was with Washington in New Jersey, and evidently highly es-

teemed by him. He was the leader of that small but memorable band of settlers, who went into the contest against a superior number of the British and Indians, in what history knows as the "Massacre of Wyoming." The recollection of the barbarities then perpetrated by the savages on the brave and sturdy broth-



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE HON. HENDRICK BRADLEY WRIGHT, AND HIS WIFE,
MARY ANN BRADLEY ROBINSON.

Built of brick in 1847. The residence of George R. Wright, Esq.

erhood of white settlers is what causes his descendants, and the residents of Northeastern Pennsylvania, to cherish his memory and the memory of all his associates, with affection and enviable esteem.

Probably the monotony and confinement of the mercantile business to which Mr. Robinson was subjected induced him to relinquish these duties and pursue more congenial, and probably

more lucrative pursuits; for in about 1814 the partnership was dissolved, and from then until 1818 a portion of his time was spent at Springville (near Montrose), Susquehanna County, Pa., though his home at Wilkes-Barré was retained, for there his three sons were born. The only daughter, Mary Ann Bradley Robinson (the writer's mother), was born at Springville.

About the time the dissolution of partnership with Mr.



VIEW OF RIVER STREET (OLD FRONT STREET) WILKES-BARRÉ, PA.

Looking north from South Street, showing the row of elms on the left, extending from South Street to Market Street bridge, two thousand feet. Set out about 1858, by Hon. H. B. Wright. The wagon on the right is standing in front of the Wright residence, and nearly opposite the late residence of John W. Robinson.

Arndt, was effected, Mr. Robinson saw fit to insert the letter *W* in his name for reasons which are given in the following memorandum, noted in the "Book of Reckords, 1746," in Mr. Robinson's hand-writing and which I quote: "In the year 1814 John Robinson, who was born on the 5th day of April, 1779, introduced the letter *W* in his Name to distinguish himself from other John Robinsons in the North part of Pennsylvania, as Many incon-

veniences had occurred by way of letters maild, etc." That this *W* indicated Wallace and had reference to John B. Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., seems very probable from the vast business and warm social relations existing between them.

That his profits from the late mercantile business; dealings in real estate, the investing and collecting of large amounts of money for others, placed him in a position of considerable affluence is corroborated by documentary evidence in the writer's possession. A founder of the Silver Lake Bank at Montrose, and a director of the same; one of the seven "Managers" of the Bridgewater and Wilkes-Barré Turnpike Road; intrusted by the Commonwealth with the disposition of five thousand dollars appropriated by the State for road purposes; made responsible for the transmission of a like amount in bills from Philadelphia to Montrose; post-master at Four Corners, Susquehanna County, Pa.; obtained a large contract for the construction of a portion of the Wilkes-Barré and Eastern Turnpike Road; bid for a section of the North Branch canal, including docks and bridges; taking an important contract for the excavating and grading of a large division of the roadbed for the Susquehanna Railroad Company, from White Haven to Wilkes-Barré, and throughout these years was also a farmer of some magnitude in the raising of grain and of cattle, principally for the market, and which latter employment indicates also his fondness for agricultural pursuits. His extensive real estate transactions involving the expenditure of large sums of money, and these other undertakings in which he was entrusted, reveal the variety and nature of his engagements as well as suggest the activity of the man's life and career.

Later he formed a *quasi* partnership and went into the coal business, he owning the property and preparing the coal for shipment by arks, to Baltimore, Md., where the same was disposed of.

In a land speculation, Mr. Wallace, of Philadelphia, asks if he does not desire to purchase a lot of farm land including fifteen tracts, and containing over four thousand acres, situated in two or three adjoining counties, which, if taken together "it is questioned if there be a finer, or more valuable body of land anywhere in the country."

In 1816 we find him drawing deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, agreements, etc., for parties whom he represented; Mr. Wallace, one of them, gave him a general Power of Attorney to "buy and sell land; loan and invest money," and with excep-

tional latitude delegated to him the power usually retained by the principal; thus intimating his possession not only of business qualifications, but a fair knowledge of the law as well.

In his habits he was always temperate, at one time being a member of the Sons of Temperance; yet he was in no sense a prohibitionist. In moments of great aggravation a mild profane word would occasionally escape his lips; in the midst of political strife he would, now and then, be bantered into making a small wager on election of state officers; in the evening in company with his more intimate friends he might be persuaded to take a drink of whiskey if it was made a "straw color."

That he was interested in the political welfare of the country and took a small part in municipal and national affairs we learn from letters from prominent men of the State requesting, as one does, information to be sent to the representative of Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky; while comments upon presidential campaigns and administrations likewise clearly reveal his abhorrence of some questionable political methods, when, with vigorous denunciation of such innovations, drastic measures for essential reforms are loyally advocated. He would have scorned (as some of his descendants do) the tender of a nomination and election to the lower House of Congress,—if the cause-way leading to that goal wound through the quagmire and corruption of political debauchery characteristic of so many contests of the present day. The aims and ambitions of many of those who now clamor for the imaginary honor of being a Congressional representative would be supremely obnoxious to him. When some of our so called statesmen first assume their official positions their minds and hearts seem to be swayed by four aims, viz:

1st. What can I do to advance my political aspirations, and how can I enhance my exchequer?

2nd. How many of my constituents can I procure a pension for; and how can I increase the amount of those already receiving a pension?

3d. How much can I extract from the government's treasury for the erection of a public building in my district?

4th. Whenever a member votes for a personal or pet bill of mine, reciprocate the kindness by supporting any private measure he may desire enacted.

The diminutive *ego*—the mortal I! Inexplicable selfishness predominates in so many rational lives that such seem utterly

ignorant of the fact that Public business may be essential; that many pensions are granted more on account of politics than meritorious service at arms; that legalized pilfering from a rich treasury for local improvement is censurable, or that the sworn duty of a representative is to guard, promote and maintain the interests and welfare of *all* the people, and not merely a few thousand "constituents" of an isolated Congressional District.

And hence we gather why it was that John W. Robinson, many years ago, significantly used the well known phrase:

"When vice prevails and imperious men bear sway;"

"The post of honor is a private station."

In holding such views he naturally avoided politics. These precepts were early inculcated in the minds of his children:—

"At all times be honest."

"Exert yourself in earnest."

"Avoid duplicity; deceitfulness is bare falsehood."

"Youth should gather together against time of need."

"Six days shalt thou labor, and on the seventh thou shalt rest."

"Those being good rules, the whole Creation will work such as to Him seemeth best."

That brief code of civil conduct is an epitome exemplifying his life. He died at Wilkes-Barré, December 16, 1840, leaving a will that is duly recorded at the proper office in that place. The inventory shows his personal estate to have been worth \$10,248.38, exclusive of real estate. His wife, Ann Butler, died May 11, 1856, in her 69th year; his sons, Charles Miner, April 15, 1829; John Trumbull, August 28, 1848; Mary Ann Bradley (Robinson) Wright, September 8, 1871; and Houghton Butler, December 29, 1892, in his 84th year. The immediate family of John W. Robinson are now all dead, and are all buried in the Hollenback Cemetery, at Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

This is but an abstract of a more detailed biographical sketch of the life of John W. Robinson, and I regret to say has consumed more time than the ten minutes allotted for its delivery. As charity is a Robinson characteristic I hope to be condoned for the transgression, and sincerely regret not being able to make this abbreviated sketch more instructive and entertaining.

SAMUEL ROBINSON OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

BY REV. JOSEPH H. ROBINSON.



OF the special line of the Robinsons from which the present writer descends, William Robinson "of Watertown" is at once the progenitor and the Melchizdek. For in all the records I can find, he is without genealogy, having neither father nor mother. The first notice modern history takes of him is that he "was living in Watertown, Mass., in 1670." The fact of a progenitor having once actually lived is of course a great deal,—or else how should his descendants be able to be sure that they are not themselves mere creatures of the imagination? But from the point of view of the technical genealogist, it leaves much to be desired. It is added indeed that William lived "upon a farm" which makes it probable, if not to be proven, that there is a legendary hint in the history here that, as Aphrodite sprang directly from the waves, so he sprang straight from the soil of Mother Earth on that farm. Yet further to heighten the historian's sense of mystery, it is said that his farm was situate "on a narrow neck of land,"—which at once reminds us of the old verse :

"Lo, on a narrow neck of land,
Twixt two unbounded seas I stand,
Secure! Insensible!"

Whether or not he felt himself thus reprehensibly "secure," it is evident that he was quite "insensible" to the trouble he was to make his descendents in their "efforts after ancestry."

We are also told that Watertown and Concord both claimed that farm, and it may well have been the angry flood of their contentions which formed the "narrow neck of land" on which he stood.

His first real date, as if to indicate that the real beginning of a man's life only comes when he takes unto himself a better half, is that of his marriage in 1667, to Elizabeth Cutter, born 1645. I adduce that date as some evidence of the probability of *his* birth having occurred somewhere about 1640—if so be that he ever was born, like ordinary men.

Those of our line who claim for him some connection with the Rev. John, the Pilgrim Pastor, as the present writer does,—basing his belief on one of those mere family traditions which are so wonderfully persistent,—must work back from about that year of 1640.

I have begun my sketch of his descendant, Capt. Samuel, in this way, in the hope that some information may possibly be forthcoming along this line.

We have the following record :—“ To William and Elizabeth was born, 6th, Samuel, in Cambridge, 1680 ; ” and to his name tradition attached the title of “ Lieutenant.” He was twice married ; and by his first wife, Sarah Manning, he had, among other children, a son, who is the subject of this paper.

Samuel Robinson was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 4th, or 19th, 1707. The next date we know of him, as of his grandfather, is that of his marriage in 1730 or 1732, to Mary Lenard of Southboro, Mass. They lived for a year or two at Grafton, but in the spring of 1735, they went to Hardwick, in the same state, where was their residence for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Robinson became at once active in all the town doings, and not least in the church life, in which he was long a deacon. He brought up a large family of children, ten in number, seven sons and three daughters, in the phrase of that day, “ in the fear of the Lord and the exercise of piety.” And there is still preserved his copy of Isaac Watts, “ Way of Instruction by Catechism,” along which “ way,” somewhat rough to the feet it seems, every child of his must go, whatever tears and tiredness might result; for it seems possible yet to discern on its yellow pages those traces of many thumbs and blotches which have always been the children's tribute to knowledge and grace.

But Samuel Robinson was militant not only in the church and Her doctrine, but also as a member of the State militia, no position of mere ease and emolument in those days. In the old French War, “ during the years 1755-6, he was a captain in Col. Ruggles' regiment of Provincials, and served as such on the

frontier ;" in 1748, had been "stationed at Fort George," and was in the battle of Lake George.

What is now the State of Vermont had then long been known by the uncomplimentary title of "The Wilderness,"—possibly for the reason that, as an Uncle of the writer's was wont to say, "the State of Vermont is composed of two stones to every dirt,"—but more probably, loyal Vermonters will claim, because of New York's sheer ignorance of the subject. Through it "those first colonial armies were often compelled to march ; and it is complete disproof of the opprobrious title of "Wilderness," that to the wearied soldiers it seemed so attractive, in the beauty of its scenery, and the fertility of its soil, as that many of them planned when peace should come, to go back thither and dwell. It was on one of his returns from these military expeditions that Captain Robinson, mistaking the Walloonsac river for the Hoosac, was led to what is now Bennington, for a night's encampment.

No one who has ever stood at the summit of that hill where stands the granite grey of Bennington's monument to her soldiers, and has looked out over the winding valley and the vast ranges of encircling hills, till the little summit seems like an island in the midst of giant waves of green, can wonder that at this first sight, the returning soldier named it, "The Promised Land," and determined to make it some day his home.

Parties from New Hampshire had already obtained a grant of the wide country around, and named it Bennington, in honor of Governor Benning Wentworth of that State.

About thirteen years after the grant in 1761, Captain Robinson persuaded a company of his associates to join in purchasing the rights of the original grantees ; his first party of settlers arrived on June 18th of that year ; others came through the summer, and himself and family in the next October. The first party is said to have consisted of the families of Peter and Eleazer Harwood, and Samuel and Timothy Pratt, who probably came from Amherst, Mass., and others from neighboring towns followed shortly.

There is reason for believing that a predominating motive for this move lay in what has been always a prolific cause of the courage for emigration and new settlement, religious persecution.

The early majorities of Massachusetts, though themselves the children of religious oppression, had not learned tolerance

through suffering, and no more than their opponents in England, could they broke Independency.

Majorities have always known how to make life hard for the minority; and therefore the latter, nicknamed in New England, "the Separates," began to look for some new region where they could be at peace. Two entire societies of these Independents, one from Massachusetts, and one from Connecticut, emigrated together to these New Hampshire "grants" which we have mentioned. And these families of Robinsons, Deweys, Fays, Saffords, Wallridges and others were "the principle agency in establishing the title under New Hampshire Law, and afterward of achieving the independent existance of Vermont as a State."

It is clear from the records that no family pride need be called on to make the claim of our captain's primacy in the movement and the neighborhood in which it found a home. He became by common consent the moderator of the first town meeting there; and it was largely due to his power of leadership and untiring zeal that the little colony began at once to flourish. Memories have come down of how his timely aid and firm wisdom were felt in every house and need of the community, a man on whom many men and women loved to depend and delighted to honor. He was the first person to be appointed to judicial office in the State, being made justice of the peace in 1762. But it was in his management of the land-sales that his characteristic firmness grew into sheer dogmatism; he must personally be convinced, not only that the purchaser had the necessary means and character, but was of the proper religious denomination.

It is one of the wonders of human nature that somehow persecution often makes persecutors. One would imagine that they who had themselves felt the rigors of religious tyranny, would be the least tyrannical and most broad. It is seldom so; it was not so with the early settlers of Vermont. Capt. Samuel was a strict and dogmatic Congregationalist, and one of the first questions he would put to any would-be purchaser of the neighborhood lands, was, "To what religious denomination do you belong?" If the answer agreed with his own sectarian feeling, well and good; the purchaser might own land among the finer portions on the Hill. But should he prove to be a Baptist, or Methodist, or even Episcopalian, woe be on him, his purchase

must be of the poorer portions in the far valley, if indeed he were allowed to purchase at all.

Little by little the "Wilderness" became a garden of beauty and desirability: north and south the country was opening to settlers. Suddenly New York began to realize how valuable was this region which had been so hitherto unnoticed, and laid claim to the right of granting all lands therein. The settlers of Bennington with other townships were ordered to repurchase their lands under New York "grants," and at once banded together in making steady resistance to this injustice. And when under Governor Colden, sheriffs were sent into the territory to evict the recalcitrant, there quickly grew up those companies of bold and fearless men who later became the "Green Mountain Boys" under the command of Col. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, able to make their resistance to force effective with force. Meanwhile a petition to the King was drawn up, signed by more than a thousand of the grantees asking for relief against the New York demands, and to have the jurisdiction of the territory firmly settled upon New Hampshire. Such a petition would hardly be effective at any royal court unless supported by personal effort. Samuel Robinson for the settlers from Massachusetts, and Samuel Johnson, a then eminent lawyer, for those from Connecticut, were chosen to be the Commissioners and bear the petition to England, and there lay this and all their grievance before King George. It was no small matter, and required men of no small calibre in those days, to embark on such a mission.

It is significant of the wide power and headship which Mr. Robinson held among his fellow settlers that no other was ever thought of to undertake the lead in this enterprise over seas.

On this mission they sailed from New York city on Christmas Day, 1766, arriving in Falmouth on the 30th day of January following. It is evident that the New Hampshire and Vermont men were but poorly able to provide their Commissioners with funds, for in his letters to his family from London, Mr. Robinson writes of "the great expense of living" there and of being "in want of money." It is evident also that he was made to feel the weight money might have in the hands of the wealthier and better known New Yorkers, for he writes again that, "it is hard to make men believe the truth when there is ready money on the other side." But the mighty determination of character which had made him master of men in the wilderness now gave him a

power which even money could not defeat; for he obtained an injunction order from his Majesty, under date of July 24, 1767, prohibiting the Governor of New York, "Upon pain of His Majesty's highest displeasure from making any further grants whatever of the lands in question, till His Majesty's further pleasure should be known concerning the same."

Feeling that his business in England was thus far enough advanced to permit of his leaving it in the hands of his associate, a decision doubtless based largely on the steadily depleting financial resources, both of himself and his family's at home, he began the arrangements for his departure—with what joy one can well imagine. He had, at his departure six months before, left at the head of his household, a wife of determination and force of character as great as his own. She had come from one of the cultivated homes of eastern Massachusetts; and it is said that she wept as she thought of going so far to the West and the wilderness. But courage consists, not in having no fears, but in conquering them; and she braved the hardships of the journey and the later struggle for existence in the new settlement as only a brave woman can who loves a brave man. For she not only helped him with manual labor to keep the wolf of hunger from the door at first, but many a time after his departure abroad, she literally drove hungry and howling packs of wolves from the roof of the house. From her Massachusetts home she carried her high tastes with her, and was known in all the Bennington neighborhood as one of "the superior sort" in intellectual power and in cultured manner. She is said to have been a great reader of history, ancient and modern alike, and she so instilled these tastes into the minds of her children that she lived to see her third son, Moses, Governor of Vermont, and her youngest son, Jonathan, leading lawyer and jurist of all that southern tier of the State.

In those days when the voyage from the one continent to the other took more than a month, and letters were few and far between, one can imagine the anxious thoughts, each of the other, that had constantly flown between this far-separated husband and wife, and therefore his great pleasure of having settled the day of his departure, all the more saddened, therefore, at the blow that fell just as he was making ready to embark, he was suddenly taken ill with the dread disease of small pox; and although, as Mr. Samuel Johnson wrote Mr. Robinson's wife in a most kindly and appreciative letter, the original of which, I

believe, is still in the Robinson collection in Bennington—"No attention, care or expense has been spared for his comfort and healing;" he died in London on the 27th day of October, 1767, and was interred in the old burying ground belonging to Mr. Whitfield's Church, where he had attended public worship. "He was sensible to the last," the letter adds in its quaint style, "and calmly resigned to the will of Heaven." In the little old Catechism which the children had struggled and struggled through years before, we find that the youngest of his children wrote when just thirteen years of age, these words: "Capt. Samuel Robinson, His Book, Who now is dead, and gone out of this world, in exchange for a better we hope. Written by his son Jonathan, March 14, 1770."

The news would be long in travelling those days; and one can feel the shock that letter must have been to the house on the beautiful Hill, which brought the news of its owner's death, just as they were thinking of his longed for arrival—but a shock not alone to that household, rather to the whole little world of the Bennington settlement and through the near country side, a calamity to many a friendless life of whom he had become the kindly, mighty friend, as when in the forest a mighty oak falls, and bears with it downward a hundred lesser trees. A father, leader, counsellor, was dead far across the sea, and they might not even view the place of his burial. Only a single slab of white marble in the old Bennington church-yard stands for the work and remembrance of the man to whom Vermont owes so much. And indeed, until very lately, his grave across the sea had been utterly forgotten of men.

A Mr. Lyons, teacher in a New England school, was travelling not long since through England upon a vacation tour. One day as he passed a church building newly completed, his eye was caught by a tablet on the wall: "Whitfield Memorial Church." Knowing something of the story of Capt. Robinson, he entered, and soon learned that upon that spot the older church had stood. After some search, he found the old church records well kept for more than two hundred years. And under date of 1767, he read the following inscription: "Samuel Robinson, buried or died October 29, 1767, aged 60 years. Brought from the parish of St. Mary Le Bon." Only so much the world keeps of so many "of whom the world was not worthy." But though its honors little crown his life, yet its work, its human meaning for other lives,—these

things abide. It is good to know the life of such a man, good to bear his name, yet better to strive to put into one's life something of the determination and deed which were in his.

Two descendents of Judge Jonathan Robinson, his son, have placed at the close of their chapter of his doings, the lines which will stand for the man in his manliness and godliness together :

“To justice, freedom, duty, God,
And man forever true,
Strong to the end, a man for men,
From out the strife he passed.”



LIFE MEMBERS.

Bennett, William Robinson.....	803 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
Larned, Charles.....	1025 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
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Shippee, Harold Robinson.....	24 Spring St., Pawtucket, R. I.
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Wardner, Mrs. Fannie Lewis.....	33 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEMBERS

Who have changed their addresses since the meeting of the Association at Gloucester, Mass., in 1902.

Austin, C. Downer.....	141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Briggs, Mrs. Martha A. Robinson.....	Box 856, Providence, R. I.
Bronson, Mrs. E. P.....	Chicago, Ill.
Butler, Mrs. Ellen Robinson.....	Attleboro, Mass., R.F.D.
Cogswell, Mrs. Wm.....	7 Pleasant St., Medford, Mass.
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Hubbard, Mrs. Chas. D.....	Wyncote, Pa.
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Little, Mrs. G. Elliotte.....	46 West 10th St., New York, N. Y.
MacLachlan, Mrs. Harriett R.....	23 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.
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Pierce, Mrs. H. F.....	Oronoque, Norton Co., Kas.
Porr, Mrs. Janette H.....	Corinna, Me., Route 1.
Potter, Miss Emma.....	707 Madison St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Robinson, Prof. Benj. L.....	3 Clement Circle, Cambridge, Mass.
Robinson, Dr. J. Blake.....	75 Wilbert St., Portsmouth, N. H.
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Robinson, Charles Edson (Life Member).....	123 Richmond St., Plainfield, N. J.
Robinson, Charles Kendall (Life Member)	
	374 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Robinson, Capt. Charles T. (Vice-President).....	Taunton, Mass.
Robinson, Franklin, Esq. (Vice-President).....	Portland, Me.
Robinson, George A.....	West Mansfield, Mass.
Robinson, Samuel Stillman.....	Pontiac, Mich.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is earnestly desired, by the officers of this Association, that every member will contribute towards a special fund, set apart for the purpose of research in the records of England for Robinson ancestry. The fund will be spent judiciously with the belief that valuable information may be disclosed greatly to the advantage of all the members.

With few exceptions the line connecting the early Robinson emigrants to America with the mother country, is in absolute obscurity; even the birth place and parentage of that most noted man who stands in history as one of the founders of this great nation, the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, is utterly unknown. Why not then make a record for The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association that will be worthy of record, and make clear what is locked up beyond the sea, which all are so anxious to know?

Contributions may be sent to the Secretary, Miss A. A. Robinson, North Raynham, Mass.

The Secretary also has for sale a few copies, left over, of the Robinson Coat of Arms in colors, suitable for framing. Price, \$1.00 each.





*Fraternally yours
Adelaide A. Robinson.*

The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association

The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk

THIRD SERIES, JULY, 1906

OFFICERS, CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
SECRETARY'S REPORT, HISTORICAL
SKETCHES ILLUSTRATED, MEM-

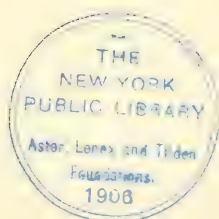
Compliments of

THE ROBINSON FAMILY
GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Chas. E. Robinson, HISTORIOGRAPHER

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION

1906



152911

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MRS. HETTY ROBINSON GREEN	" " "
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Charles Larned,	Boston, Mass.
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Bethuel Penniman,	New Bedford, Mass.

Constitution

1. The name of this Association shall be "The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association."

2. The purpose for which it is constituted is the collection, compilation and publication of such data and information as may be obtained concerning the Robinson Families.

3. Any person connected with the descendants of

William¹ Robinson of Dorchester,
George¹ of Rehoboth,
William¹ of Watertown,
Isaac² of Barnstable, son of Rev. John,
Abraham¹ of Gloucester,
George¹ of Watertown,
John¹ of Exeter, N. H.,
Stephen¹ of Dover, N. H.,
Thomas¹ of Scituate,
James¹ of Dorchester,
William of Salem,
Christopher of Virginia,
Samuel of New England,
Gain of Plymouth,

or of any other Robinson ancestor, by descent or marriage, may become a member of the Association.

There shall be a membership fee of one dollar, and an annual due of twenty-five cents, or ten dollars for life membership, subject to no annual dues.

4. The officers of the Association shall be a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, Historiographer, and an Executive Committee of five.

By-Laws

1. The President shall preside at all business meetings of the Association, and in his absence a Vice-President shall perform the duties of President.

2. The Secretary shall keep the records and minutes of the meetings.

3. The Treasurer shall receive all monies of the Association. He shall have the custody of all the funds belonging to the Association. He shall disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee.

4. The Executive Committee shall have the control of the affairs of the Association and its property, and shall receive for safe custody all documents entrusted to them. It shall be their duty to make arrangements to obtain all data and information concerning the descendants of the aforesaid Robinson ancestors for the purpose of compilation and publication of the same. The officers of the Association shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

5. The members of the Executive Committee present at any regular notified meeting shall form a quorum. They may fill any vacancies that may occur in the board of officers until others are regularly appointed.



MRS. ALMIRA PIERCE JOHNSON
Mildord, Mass.

Born, June 24, 1894

Died, December 25, 1995

Aged, 101 years, 6 months, 1 day

Secretary's Report



ON the morning of the 19th day of August, 1904, the Robinsons and their Kin Folk gathered in the old historic town of Plymouth, Mass., to hold the third biennial meeting of The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association, where landed that little band of Pilgrims with the blessing of their beloved pastor, the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, two hundred and eighty-four years before.

This little band of pioneers builded better than they knew, laying not only the foundation of a mighty nation, but made it possible for this notable gathering of the Kin Folk to-day.

The meeting was held in the lecture room of the Universalist Church, whose doors were hospitably thrown open for this occasion.

The members of the Executive Committee met at ten o'clock, and at eleven o'clock the Association was called to order by the President, Hon. David I. Robinson of Gloucester, Mass., and led in prayer by the Rev. Lucian Moore Robinson of Philadelphia, Pa.

On motion, Ebenezer T. Robinson, M. D., of Orange City, Fla., was chosen secretary pro tem., and Miss Myra S. Robinson of Pawtucket, R. I., assistant secretary pro tem.

On motion, the secretary's report of the proceedings of the last biennial meeting, held at Gloucester, Mass., on the 26th of August, 1902, was read and adopted.

N. Bradford Dean, treasurer of the Association, then addressed the chair, calling the attention of the assembly to the lamentable and painful accident to the secretary of the Association, Miss Adelaide A. Robinson of North Raynham, Mass., which was the cause of her unavoidable absence to-day. He stated that she was thrown from her carriage on the 2d of August, 1903, by a trolley car which came in collision with

and overturned her carriage, injuring her spine seriously, so that she has been constantly confined to her bed under the care of a physician since the accident; that notwithstanding her painful condition, with assistance she has performed her duties as secretary of this Association most faithfully, replying to her voluminous correspondence in relation to the object and aim of this society. In conclusion, he made a motion that Miss Robinson be made an honorary member of this Association, as a testimonial of the esteem which she is held by us. The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Calista Robinson Jones of Bradford, Vt., moved that a telegram of sympathy and condolence be transmitted to our absent secretary, Miss Robinson, which was adopted, and Mrs. Jones, N. Bradford Dean and Charles E. Robinson of New Jersey, were chosen as a committee to prepare the telegram and a set of resolutions.

Members of the Association and visitors from their respective States were invited to address the meeting, which called forth remarks from Dr. E. T. Robinson of Orange City, Fla.; Mrs. Martha S. Robinson of Portland, Me.; Rev. Lucian M. Robinson of Philadelphia, Pa.; Hamlin E. Robinson of Maryville, Mo.; Prof. O. D. Robinson of Albany, N. Y.; A. O. Robinson of Sanbornville, N. H.; William Robinson of Boston, and others.

At the request of N. Bradford Dean, treasurer, that an auditing committee be appointed to examine his accounts, Roswell R. Robinson of Malden, Mass.; William Robinson of Boston, Mass., and Albert O. Robinson of Sanbornville, N. H., were appointed the committee.

A telegram was read from Mrs. Ida Robinson Bronson, who was on her way to attend the meeting, when she was recalled to Detroit, Mich., by the sudden death of her brother, Frank E. Robinson.

Prof. O. D. Robinson of Albany, N. Y., spoke of the recent death of Samuel S. Robinson of Michigan, Mrs. Bronson's father. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of Mr. Robinson's great work in forwarding the vast mining interests of his State, and of his noble characteristics as a man.

N. Bradford Dean spoke feelingly of the death of James H. Dean, Esq., of Taunton, one of the vice-presidents of this Association.



TOMB OF JAMES AND THANKFUL ROOT-PENNOCK

In article, page 10.

On motion of Charles E. Robinson, a vote of sympathy was passed, to be forwarded to the families of members who have died since the last biennial meeting of the Association.

On motion, the following were appointed as members pro tem. to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee: Roswell R. Robinson of Malden, Mass.; Dr. E. P. Robinson of Newport, R. I.; Hamlin E. Robinson of Maryville, Mo.

Suggestions as to the place to be selected for holding the next biennial meeting of the Association in 1906 were called for from the chair. Remarks in this connection were made by Mrs. Martha S. Robinson of Portland, Me.; Hon. N. W. Littlefield of Pawtucket, R. I., and Dr. E. T. Robinson of Florida, setting forth the advantages of their respective locations.

The committee on telegram to be sent to Miss Robinson, the secretary, reported they had attended to their duty, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply appreciate the arduous services performed the past year under the most trying circumstances by our highly esteemed and faithful secretary, Miss Adelaide A. Robinson; that we fully recognize her self-sacrificing devotion in the interest and prosperity of this Association, though suffering intensely from the deplorable accident which befell her.

Resolved, That Miss Robinson has our warmest sympathy in her trying affliction and our heart-felt wishes for her speedy recovery.

Resolved, That this, our tribute of her devotion, be made a part of the minutes of this convention and that a copy thereof be transmitted to her as an expression of the high esteem in which she is held by us.

On motion, the following named were appointed a committee to nominate a board of officers for the ensuing term: James L. Robinson of Brockton, Mass.; A. P. R. Gilmore of Acushnet, Mass., and Dr. E. P. Robinson of Newport, R. I.

The report of the Auditing Committee was called for. The committee reported the books of the treasurer correct and a balance of \$279.59 in the treasury.

The treasurer, N. Bradford Dean, offered his resignation of that office, with the remark that his other business was of such a nature that it would not admit of his giving the time and atten-

tion to the duties of treasurer which it demanded. His resignation was accepted and a vote passed thanking him for his faithful discharge of the duties of the office since the organization of the Association.

On motion of Charles E. Robinson, Mrs. Almira Pierce Johnson of Milford, Mass., was elected an honorary member of this Association, she having reached the age of one hundred years on the 24th of June last. She is a descendant of William⁷ Robinson of Watertown, Mass.

After a short discussion in relation to the incorporation of the Association, it was voted to postpone the subject until the next biennial meeting.

The committee on the nomination of officers reported the following list, which was adopted: President, Hon. David I. Robinson of Gloucester, Mass. Vice-Presidents, Judge Gifford S. Robinson, Sioux City, Iowa; Increase Robinson, Waterville, Me.; George R. Wright, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; George O. Robinson, Detroit, Mich.; Prof. William H. Brewer, New Haven, Conn.; Roswell R. Robinson, Malden, Mass.; N. Bradford Dean, Taunton, Mass.; Rev. William A. Robinson, D. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John H. Robinson, Boston, Mass.; Charles F. Robinson, North Raynham, Mass.; George W. Robinson, Elburn, Ill.; Henry P. Robinson, Guilford, Conn. Secretary, Adelaide A. Robinson, North Raynham, Mass.; Treasurer, Roswell R. Robinson, Malden, Mass.; Historiographer, Charles E. Robinson, Plainfield, N. J. Executive Committee, Frederick W. Robinson, Boston, Mass.; Charles K. Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Larned, Boston, Mass.; Orlando G. Robinson, Raynham, Mass.; Bethuel Penniman, New Bedford, Mass.

On motion that a stated time for the payment of the annual dues of members should be adopted, it was voted that the first day of January in each year, following the time of joining the Association, should be established as the date of payment of such dues.

On motion, it was voted that the secretary might, at her discretion, have additional copies of the brochures bound in cloth. It was also voted that she charge not less than 50 cents each for all extra copies furnished the members, this not to include complimentary copies for those preparing papers for the brochures published by this Association.

On motion, the convention adjourned until two o'clock, to partake of a collation in the dining-room of the church.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the meeting was called to order by the president.

A paper on Abraham Robinson, the ancestor of the Robinsons of Gloucester, Mass., by William A. Robinson of Gloucester, was read by the president.

Prof. O. D. Robinson of Albany, N. Y., read a paper prepared by Charles Nutt, editor of the *Worcester Spy*, Worcester, Mass.

Hon. N. W. Littlefield of Pawtucket, R. I., made a most pleasing address, giving an interesting account of his visit to the home of the Pilgrims in England, on the occasion of the dedication of the John Robinson Memorial Church.

A paper by Mrs. Augusta A. Lakin of Bennington, N. H., on Douglas Robinson and his descendants in New Hampshire, was read.

A song by Miss Peterson, accompanied by William A. Robinson of Gloucester, was most enthusiastically encored.

The desirability of a distinctive badge to be adopted by the Association was received with great favor, and on motion was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, a committee consisting of John E. Kimball of Oxford, Mass.; Charles Larned of Boston, Mass.; Hamlin E. Robinson of Maryville, Mo., were chosen to solicit funds for foreign research of records to establish the line of ancestry in England, Ireland and Scotland of the early Robinson emigrants to America.

The secretary's report of the work of her office was read and adopted, as follows: From August 26, 1902, to August 15, 1904, there were enrolled fourteen life members (twelve of whom had previously been annual members), also sixty-eight annual members.

The following eight deaths have been reported: Mrs. Sarah Robinson Atherton, honorary member, Peru, Ohio; James H. Dean, Esq., vice-president, Taunton, Mass.; Capt. Charles T. Robinson, vice-president, Taunton, Mass.; Mrs. Mary R. Fuller, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Mr. Adrian G. Robinson, Hanford, Cal.;

Capt. Charles A. Robinson, Germantown, Pa.; Mr. George A. Robinson, West Mansfield, Mass.; Mr. Samuel S. Robinson, Pontiac, Mich.

Donations of money have been received from: George R. Wright, Esq., Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mrs. J. E. R. Dow, Exeter, N. H.; Miss Martha G. Robinson, Lynn, Mass.; Solomon D. Robinson, Falmouth, Mass.; Albert O. Robinson, Sanbornville, N. H., and Hon. A. R. McClellan, Riverside, N. B., Can.

I have written and dictated seventeen hundred and fifty-three letters, one hundred and eighty-five postal cards and have mailed out thirty-four hundred and eighty-nine circulars and invitations, including newspapers. A copy of "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk" has been donated to thirteen libraries, also one copy to each and every member of this Association has been mailed to them.

The following names were inadvertently omitted from the list of members printed in the second series of "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk": Frank R. Robinson, Boston, Mass.; Richard L. Robinson, Portland, Me.; Ebenezer Benjamin Robinson, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Jennie K. Talbot, Phoenixville, Pa.

At four o'clock it was announced that barges were in readiness for the transportation of those who wished to make a tour of the town and surrounding country.

A vote of thanks was passed to those who kindly furnished the interesting papers read, and those the reading of which was omitted for want of time. It was ordered that these historical sketches be printed in the next issue of "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk."

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Fred W. Robinson and Mr. John H. Robinson for the ample arrangements made for the accommodation and comfort of the members of the Association.

A full list of all members who have joined the Association since its foundation will be found in this edition of "The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk," with their present address so far as reported to date.

The convention at four o'clock adjourned sine die to meet on the next biennial occasion at Portland, Me.

MISS ADELAIDE A. ROBINSON.

North Raynham, Mass., June 15, 1906.

Executive Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the office of Mr. Charles Larned, 101 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., at four o'clock on the afternoon of May 15, 1906, President Hon. David I. Robinson in the chair. Fred W. Robinson, chairman of the committee, acting as secretary. Members of the committee present were: Mr. Charles Larned of Oxford, Mass., and Mr. Edward R. Barbour of Portland, Me. Also were present Mr. Roswell R. Robinson, treasurer; John H. Robinson, vice-president, and Mr. John E. Kimball of Oxford, Mass.

Ten subjects for discussion and action were considered, viz.: Place of Meeting; Time of Meeting; Entertainment; Transportation; Programme; Revision of By-Laws; Incorporation of the Society; Publication of Proceedings of Plymouth Meeting; Publication of Records of Charles E. Robinson; Foreign Investigation.

Place.—The secretary reported by letter that at the Plymouth meeting it was voted to hold the next reunion at Portland, Me.

Time.—The committee recommended that the reunion be held on two days, or parts of two days, instead of one. Suggested and approved that those who could, go to Portland on the day boat, others on the afternoon train of the first day, and an informal reception be held that evening. Those who could not go the first day, go down on the night boat, and the reports, papers and banquet be held the second day, closing in time for return boat or evening train.

Moved and carried that the chairman send circular letter with return postals asking members for first and second choice of dates, July 25-26, or August 1-2.

Entertainment.—Mr. Barbour reported that the Congress Square Hotel would give a dinner for 75 cents and a rate of \$3.00 per day and allow free of charge the Auditorium of the hotel for the meeting. Moved and carried to accept. Also reported that

the street car company would provide special cars for a trolley trip at the usual fare.

Transportation.—Mr. Barbour reported that the railroad company would, if fifty persons were guaranteed, give special rate of one and one-third fares for round trip.

Programme.—Moved and carried that Mr. Charles E. Robinson be asked to prepare a programme for the meeting and that as soon as prepared copies be mailed the members.

Revision of By-Laws.—Moved and carried that a committee of two, of which the president be chairman, prepare revised set of by-laws, to be submitted to the Association for adoption at the Portland meeting. The president asked Mr. F. W. Robinson to serve with him, and that others present offer such suggestions regarding changes as they consider important.

Incorporation.—Mr. F. W. Robinson reported that he would be ready at the Portland meeting to report, and that if deemed advisable by the Association, the society could be incorporated without delay.

Publication of Proceedings of Plymouth Meeting.—Moved and carried that Mr. Charles E. Robinson be authorized to have published at once the proceedings of the Plymouth meeting and that the secretary's picture be published as frontispiece.

Publication of Records of Charles E. Robinson.—Moved and carried that the Executive Committee recommend to the Association that it accept with proper acknowledgment the generous offer of Mr. Charles E. Robinson, viz.: The genealogical records acquired by him covering a period of twenty-five years, and as soon as possible have typewritten copy made for printing.

Foreign Investigation and Research.—Mr. Kimball, chairman of committee appointed at Plymouth, to consider ways and means of such research, reported that owing to unusual circumstances, not as much progress as was hoped for had been made, but the committee would report at the Portland meeting.

Personal thanks of all present given Mr. Barbour for so early securing special rates and information regarding entertainment and transportation.

Meeting adjourned subject to call of president.

ROWLAND ROBINSON

THE MAN AND HIS CENTURY

BY

MRS. (FRANCES ROBINSON) HERBERT TURRELL

Regent of Orange Mountain Chapter, D. A. R.; Chairman of Committee of Education for Citizenship, Woman's Press Club of New York; Member of the May Flower Society; Member of the Society of Colonial Dames; Member of the Society of Colonial Governors; Chairman of House Committee, Gospel Settlement Association, New York.

"Rhode Island's small, yet wears one star,
'Pluck wins' not size is her device,
But when the country calls, look out!
This little hand grips like a vise."



ARLYLE, in his famous Burns essay referring to Scotland, said: "we hope there is a patriotism founded on something better than prejudice; that our country may be dear to us without injury to our philosophy; that in loving justly and prizing all other lands, we may prize justly and yet love before all others our own stern motherland and the venerable structure of social and moral life, which mind has through long ages been building up for us there; surely the roots, that have fixed themselves in the very core of man's being, may be so cultivated as to grow up not into briars but into roses in the field of his life."

We of Scottish origin interpret the spirit of a Carlyle in our intense love for our New England ancestry. In the twentieth century perspective, these men and women were heroes and martyrs; their shortcomings are forgotten, and we regard alone the spirit of those who built for the centuries.

The question which has arisen in the minds of individuals without a claim to New England pedigree, or without any

patriotism—the key to our love—for that matter, as to the heroic spirit of many of these early settlers, may be a pertinent one. This question could not consistently apply, however, to the Pilgrims.

There were too many hardships to face in the peril of the sea, savage protest, and barren soil, but the love of adventure, and freedom from old world restraints, no doubt inspired young blood a generation or two later, when forests were cleared, natives reconciled, or a certain tolerance and encouragement assured by England to her colonies. Many shirked duties at home; but very many more hoped for an opportunity for a fuller expression of their powers and faiths than European nations with their intrigues and cruel persecutions were countenancing.

As our knowledge and interest in psychological forces advances, we find a stimulus in the study of types. To the New England American it is becoming of great interest, if not of vital importance, to know the mental and moral stuff of which our fathers were made, through traditions, records, but more especially through personal influence. Temperamental forces are guides to a true estimate of the trend and ultimate fate of this great nation so gloriously and patiently established. The question of the day is: are these early New England forces still dominant; are we assimilating into our national life, if not the same physical, the same mental and spiritual fibre of the founders; have we the same mind in us as was in the men and women who struggled for a principle?

In many respects this is a period of analysis; that was a period of synthesis, and the patriotic men and women of to-day do not feel so much the pride in being well born: this is man's heritage, but are New England Americans living up to the standards necessary to preserve the harmony of the nation?

Among the early settlers of Rhode Island was Rowland Robinson of Narragansett. Who was he? *What was he?* We, his descendants, have a peculiar interest in the man, the home of his birth, his parentage, the men and women with whom he had daily intercourse. The political and religious influence of his day we may know, but of his youth and early manhood we have, in some respects, but meagre data with which to become familiar.

"Love furthers knowledge," and by a careful analysis of his century we learn what the boy and man ought to have been in

qualities of character to be transmitted to generations of men and women following.

Rowland Robinson was born "at or near Long Bluff, Cumberland County, England, in 1654," says the Chronicler, and "came to this country in 1675 at the age of twenty-one."

In the past two centuries so many national events have changed the geographical face of England that many old towns are lost and forgotten; among the towns to suffer extinction so far as available records are concerned, is Long Bluff, possibly now known as Long Town, on the northwest coast of England.

We know the county Cumberland which lays to the northwest extremity of England, with Scotland, Northumberland, West Moreland, Lancashire and seventy miles of Irish Sea about it.

This territory, fifty miles wide and thirty miles long, with seventy miles of sea coast, was not so extensive but that a good live boy might know every mile of it, and often find his way to the seaport towns to watch the incoming and outgoing vessels freighted for West Indies and America. The seaports of Cumberland County, established by Oliver Cromwell, were the first to embark in East India trade long before the Mersey and the Clyde. It became a county in England in the reign of William Rufus, who rebuilt Carlyle, which the Danes had destroyed. Because of her traditional interest, Cumberland County must have been dear to the people, who always retained some of the clannish fidelity of their Scottish ancestry, and a spirit of patriotism was aroused in them by its growing importance in England's commerce. This is attested by the fact that Cumberland County is referred to in the annals of European nations in various relations; her disputed border was the haven for the persecuted of every clime.

The home of Rowland was a veritable treasure house to an imaginative boy, with its wealth of glowing scenery and historic importance. Great rugged mountains of the Pennine chain ("the backbone of England") with their gigantic, sterile peaks, reared their noble heads into melting clouds, casting dark, mournful shadows in deep valleys. Beautiful sylvan dales, fine clear lakes, dainty verdant islands, rivers and cascades were among the natural beauties. Over all hung the sky peculiar to the north, which suggested to the untutored, primitive mind, gods, demons,

and their dwelling places in the clear deep heavens above them. Here were laid the foundations of a religion upon which the Christian religion with its dogmas of grim justice, eternal punishment, and incessant striving could easily be grafted.

The softer, saving religious development must wait until the mind of the Occident is harmonized by the culture of the Orient.

Then there were the Druid temples, a mystery even in the seventeenth century, now understood in a worship of Baal as a religion foreign to the north but peculiar to the Semetic race, without doubt transplanted by a wandering tribe. In young Rowland's day, this country was famous in verse and song, and a romantic interest was aroused for travel and discovery.

There exists somewhere in old Aryan literature this proverb: "We grow like what we contemplate." The history of the race proves that the thought in the early mind is true.

What a boy young Rowland must have been—tall, strong and manly, with a touch of vigor from the sea; with dignity from his own towering mountain peaks; tender, with a touch of poesy inspired by the sun-kissed slopes, with their deep mysterious shadows, and by the melting purple and gold of a northern twilight which made the boy dreamy, and again questioning to know the reason why in God's beautiful universe so much hatred and cruelty entered into the hearts of men. Temper? Yes, and plenty of it—a torrent when provoked like the surge of the foam from the rugged cliff; passionate, again gentle, thoughtful and penitent. Amid such influences were formed characteristics to be transmitted to a new race of men and women.

The romances of the coast people are thrilling stories of fisher folk, whose conflicts are not with the elements alone, but with gods, semi-gods and dragons; of heroic contests for supremacy of the sea, that put a daring into the blood and a heroism into the soul which no mere savage could daunt. The spirit of the old vikings still haunts the north, and we of a younger generation feel the blood mount and the sinews tighten when a slave is scourged or the ignorant racked. It is in some such way we must account for the courage of the Anglo-Celtic blood; the spirit of adventure and conflict is in the very air they breath.

Homely as our reference is, it serves to prove the endurance

of an idea in the northern mind: the first day of the week was set aside by law for the cleansing of linen; this was also in a way a religious duty with a penalty attached for its non-observance. A first offence was subject of fine, and so strict was the law that a death penalty was inflicted for a third offence. Cleanliness was next to godliness, and no people on the face of the earth are so clean in mind and body as the northern races. How much climate has to do with it, is of more than passing interest. Let us remember that from these same hardy people came the beautiful lyrics that gave a hymnal in which the religious fervor of the seventeenth century expressed itself. It is obvious how old laws become fixed in the mind of a people. The Sagas and Eddas of an old heroic race, unlocked from the archives of Iceland, as the scholar interprets their meaning, will give to the world many curious revelations. The history of the Aryan race receives new light from these interpretations.

Ruskin tells us that the children descended from Goths, when given blocks many centuries afterwards, instinctively built Gothic.

The descendants of Rowland Robinson are sportsmen, the smell of the salt spray and the freedom of the forest gives to them the keenest enjoyment, and the blood in their veins leaps with the joy of living.

Who were the parents of Rowland Robinson? We know but little; some devoted descendant may learn more than has been so far discovered. Indications point to a probability that his father was an estate man, if not of higher rank. The innate nobility and refined taste of Rowland Robinson would testify to "quality."

At this time of which we write there were three distinct classes represented—the nobles, estate men (often allied to the nobles), and commoner or tenant class, subservient to the nobles. Estate men owned large tracts of land which they often tilled with their own hands, very much as our New England farmers do to-day.

"They were noted for their sturdy independence, positive convictions, and attached to their homes and husbandry." (Enc. Brittan.) They were certainly not of the tenantry, because of the power the Robinsons of the north of England seemed to have possessed to dispose of land, and because of leadership. We do

not know whether Rowland's parents were rich or poor. Some members of the family incline to believe they were rich. We do not know on what they base their theory that young Robinson brought property to America. The writer inclines to believe he came with but little; certainly if he ran away from home at the age of twenty-one, which records show, unless rich in his own right, we must suppose that he came empty handed. The father of Rowland may have been able to give his children the advantages of collegiate education, for during his life the great colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, at their height, had added to their curriculum religious courses under the most advanced leadership, and the young men of England were eager to matriculate. We are sure that Rowland's home was a cultivated one, and that within the walls could be heard "Let us worship God." Refinement of taste and cultivation of manners are natural instincts of Rowland Robinson's descendants, and such instincts do not happen, but are a result of many generations in which habits may be formed. Plumbago and rich copper mines were found in Cumberland County. No doubt many estate men and nobles were enriched thereby.

The mother of Rowland came from Barnstable, England. We find that Isaac Robinson of Massachusetts, son of Rev. John Robinson, was also of Barnstable, thus we immediately connect the two families—that of Rowland and that of the immortal John—as being near of kin, and possibly after his marriage Rowland's father removed to Long Bluff. John Allen, the father of Mary Allen, was of the same town.

As in sequence we can connect various inter-related families in the same locality, no doubt frequent visits were exchanged by young Mary of Barnstable and young Rowland of Long Bluff. An attachment was formed in their youth to be consummated by marriage in a new land when they shall have reached manhood and womanhood.

When Rowland was about ten years old, the great plague ravaged London, followed by the burning of St. Paul's Cathedral. This calamity was sounded in every port. How the whole pulse of England must have throbbed! History relating to this awful time tells us that many families fled to the north. What horrible accounts of the death pits along the highways; of old men, women and babes left to starve and rave in their death agonies,

and of the immune thieves confiscating household goods. The riot and general havoc could only have been equaled by the revolution to follow a few years after. The whole of Europe stood aghast. All of this must have reached young Rowland's ears at a period when a young boy begins to look out into the world about him. News traveled to the north by the way of Cumberland County in that day.

When Rowland was thirteen, Milton, at the height of his literary genius, gave to the world "*Paradise Lost*." Poor blind Milton, fearless in protest, powerful in conviction, was he not the poet of the people? Persecuted, despised, hunted because of his convictions, England had many men in the seventeenth century of Milton's stamp.

Then came the Rye House plot, another cause of trembling. John Bunyan, before Bedloe jail, was tinkering his pots and pans and fearlessly disseminating his Baptist creed. It was thought in the religious upheaval that nothing could happen much worse. In fact, great history making events were transpiring around the globe in the early boyhood of Rowland. Vessels with traders, mendicants, and in fact with all sorts and kinds of travelers, who were circulating the world's news, were entering the ports of Cumberland. Newspapers at this period were almost unknown. Ireland had ventured one, and Russia published a news medium of some importance, but this was short lived. Even in this period of Russian history the people must not know too much.

When Rowland was a mere lad the dying words of Oliver Cromwell (who was to the last a warm friend of New England) resounded throughout the world: "O Lord, though I am a miserable sinner I am in covenant with Thee. Thou hast made me though very unworthy an instrument to do Thy people good! and go on, O Lord, to deliver them and make Thy name famous throughout the world." As our sons to-day have heard the great martyred McKinley in his death agony say, "It is God's way; Nearer My God to Thee," so the boy Rowland heard the words of Cromwell as they sunk into the hearts of the English speaking race, not to know their full significance until a fickle people had reinstated a vicious King and fomented the Revolution of 1688.

"It was an age of intense earnestness and martyrdom that

kindled a fire of enthusiasm." There existed "a rough earnestness of character, a power of conscience and a dominating sense of moral accountability to God, that in England's Reformation began with the princes and ended with the people; in Germany began with the people and ended with the princes." The great men whom the English Reformation produced culminated in Oliver Cromwell.

We are told that his glory reached Asia and the descendants of Abraham asked if he were the "servant of the king of kings."

A learned rabbi journeyed from Asia to London to study his pedigree, thinking to discover his kinship to David. Through a twentieth century perspective we see clearly the policy of nations, and they appear like a game played by the kings with the people for their puppets. If Cromwell's policy had been followed in England, Louis XIV. would not have dared revoke the edict of Nantes. We dwell with renewed interest upon this fascinating period within the span of a young man's life.

Here we find a galaxy of preachers, unrivaled in any age for eloquence; philosophers and scholars, jurists and moralists (the greatest since the day of Plato and Aristotle), poets and satyrists, who must ever be classed with the immortals who gave to the world of letters and jurisprudence models for centuries, if not for all time, founded as they were on spiritual truths and human understanding. Voltaire doubts if any period saw such illustrious men, and compares the age with that of Pericles in Greece, Augustine of Rome and Medicis of Italy. The policy of Catherine De Medicis, Coligny and Richelieu were too firmly fixed in the French mind to be easily erased. The Huguenots had become submissive since August 24, 1572. Spain, dying, laughed with Philip in derision, not disguising but revealing her moral rottenness; Germany with Maximilian II. had uttered her protest against the dictum of the Roman Catholic powers, and a cry of vengeance against Mary Queen of Scots had fomented England. History making events followed quick and fast after 1624, when Richelieu was virtually King. "Everything for but nothing by the people" had been the keynote of his policy. Then the Holland, Swedish and English alliance against France led to the greatest preparation for war by Louis XIV. since the

Crusade. There have been some periods in the history of human development when it would seem as though Satan himself stalked through the earth and held absolute sway over rulers of men.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries certainly stand as unique examples in this respect.

The year young Rowland was born began the terrible war in Poland. Poland had defied Ivan the Terrible; for this Alexis must revenge. Through the bloody days of Poland stands out the heroic, noble, immortal—in the annals of Poland history—John Sobieski.

As we look back from the present dark days of Russia we see another period of terror in her history. Then as now the Cossack was an important factor. In those days of Stenke Razine—a Don Cossack—their depredations extended to the shores of Persia; indeed, the Cossacks threatened the world. Not until 1670 were they subdued. Moscow, surrounded by foes on all sides, quickly recovered, though not as yet ready to make trade treaties with the world.

We think our boys of to-day in troublous times, and that the twentieth century is making history fast, true as this is, we must look to the seventeenth century for an introduction to many of the great movements of which the twentieth century will be the sequel. We gather up the threads of the great religious movements which tore the church into factions to see them in this generation brought together into a bond of spiritual brotherhood. Creeds are subservient and the Divine living Christ is dominant. The inquisition that sounded the death knell of Spain in that century, in the last century was crushed as a fiendish relic of barbarism too terrible for modern civilizations. Maritime and trade relations then established are among some of the vital issues of the present century.

Cumberland County, as we have shown, was of great maritime importance; it was the great internal highway to Scotland; it was a country in which great religious movements were fomented and fostered. "Martin Luther, who hungered after truth," had said: "Let the scriptures be put into the hands of everybody; let them interpret for themselves; let spiritual liberty be revived as in apostolic days, and obey God rather than man." And the great Reformation was born in the hearts of a people, of transcendent importance to the human race, planting "Eng-

land with Puritans, Scotland with heroes and North America with colonists," which created such men as "Knox, the aggressive reformer; Calvin, the logician and oracle of the Protestant; Crammer, the calm man of common sense and peaceful reform, founder of the English church; Latimer, who protested against the Scarlet Mother and her trappings; Taylor, Baxter and Howe, much greater in the history of civilization than the Renaissance that dug for buried statues in the ruins of Greece and Italy, 'that soften but do not save.'"

In the seventeenth century, no family was too poor to own a Bible; everybody could read it who would. Whether the parents of Rowland were the followers of Luther, Knox, Crammer or Latimer, we cannot say, but later evidence points to an affiliation with the Quakers.

Quakerism was first preached in 1648 by John Fox, son of George Fox, a weaver of Drayton in Leicestershire, who was its founder. Itinerant preachers promulgated the doctrine in churches, barns and market places, we are told. Without a creed, liturgy, sacrament or priesthood, how it must have been welcomed by God's children struggling for freedom from religious conflict and longing for spiritual peace. The Quakers passed into Scotland, making conspicuous converts along the way.

Under the Commonwealth, the Puritans in England had a period of rest, and few if any immigrants sought the colonies. In 1662 the Act of Non-Conformity deprived the non-conforming ministers of their living, and this act furnished the colonies with some of their ablest clergymen and with many of their best men in civil life.

The men independency forced to the front were remarkable men: "Strong of will, clear of eye, mighty through faith in their principles, steeped in the commanding emotion and enthusiasm of religion. They were principles that ennobled man, that asserted rights of the individual." This was the type of man Rowland Robinson became and the type of men the Robinsons were before him, we believe.

During the stringency of early times, many families to which the Robinsons of Narragansett were allied sought freedom of worship in America, although conditions in New England from a surface point of view were not much more attractive than at home, but to a student of colonial events there is to be found an

undercurrent, strong, vital and persistent toward uninterrupted progress in all things civic, religious and commercial.

For a long period England's wars had kept her too busy to interfere in colonial affairs; indeed, they were altogether neglected. Left to themselves, much of the old world spirit not yet outgrown appeared in the colonies. In the spirit of Jesuitism the Baptists were persecuted.

In 1654 this persecution was terminated by Roger Williams. About the same year the Quakers, led by John Fox, appeared in Rhode Island. Their meetings were forbidden by the court of Massachusetts, but their doctrine was spread to all parts of New England, rooting itself deep in the hearts of the people. The persecuted Quakers found refuge in Rhode Island as the Pilgrims found refuge in Holland. Rhode Island, independent, defended her position by saying that they had found "where the Quakers are suffered to defend themselves freely, there they least desired to come," and that, "they are likely to gain more followers by their conceit of their patient suffering than by consent to their pernicious sayings." Several Quakers were put to death in Massachusetts.

In England persecutions were most severe. From 1651-1657, two thousand were imprisoned and many died. Massachusetts imposed a penalty of one hundred pounds on any captain who landed a Quaker. Ears were cropped, tongues bored, and one William Robinson—a Quaker—suffered a death penalty. The writer may be pardoned this brief review, so familiar to a student of New England history. It may serve to refresh the memory and form a background to the picture of a young man subjected, no doubt, to much of the persecution his parents were called upon to endure; we have no reason to believe they were exempt, but every reason to believe the Robinsons of England were sympathizers or followers of either the Quakers or Baptists, and the youth Rowland was, no doubt, of the faith of his parents, and altogether a product of his times.

The 24th of June, 1675, was an eventful day in the history of Rhode Island; this was the day of fasting and prayer preparatory to a final contest with the Indians. The strong forts of the Narragansetts defied all intrusion; Warwick and Providence had been almost destroyed, and village after village had been burned throughout Massachusetts by the Indians through the instiga-

tion of King Philip; these successes had made all tribes defiant; many of the Christian converts became spies and martyrs; the colonists feared to trust one of them. The outcome is too well known to recapitulate.

Rowland Robinson landed onto the shores of New England into the thick of this trouble. What induced him to try his fortune in a new land at such a time?—conditions were not better than in England—they were worse.

We can see young Rowland at the age of twenty-one, restless and impatient to reach America; there lived the little maid of Barnstable who had stolen his boyish heart.

Again the chronicler tells us that "he ran away from his parents and boarded a ship, embarking for the colonies." That very ship, no doubt, brought to the Cumberland ports news of the pending Indian unprising. Whatever domestic trouble may have arisen, of which we will hint later, we do not believe that this was the motive that prompted Rowland to leave his home. Stories of the Indian massacres were to the English people, nurses' tales, told to restrain immigration in some instances, in others, to arouse co-operation at home. The boyish heart of Rowland throbbed and ached to be by the side of the woman he had loved all through his boyhood and manhood's early years. *Would the time never come?*

Quick to resent interference, impatient at delay, he waited and waited. At last his opportunity arrives, and foregoing a good father's and mother's blessing and reconciliation with a meddlesome (?) brother, dares all and does all a young man can do for a woman he loves.

Rowland apprenticed himself at once to a carpenter. If he had brought money from England, he could have established himself in an independent business, but he took the position of an humble apprentice, and in a short time "was advanced in business for his good behavior." The year following his landing in America he married Mary Allen.

Mary's father was a rich farmer, and the prestige that his influence as a man of affairs gave, with his own upright character and industrious habits, advanced him greatly. In a few years he became a man of wealth.

Updike, in his history, records that the settlers of Narragansett were gentlemen of fine culture, of courtly manners, and in hospitality in the New England colonies were not surpassed.

These families carefully educated, occupied a place of leadership in colonial affairs, and in the affairs of the nation which called for men of this character.

Mrs. Caroline Robinson, in her rare and valuable genealogy of the Hazard family, gives the following anecdote of Rowland Robinson:* "Among the slaves owned by Rowland Robinson was one called Abigail, who grieved so bitterly for her son left behind in Africa, that her master sent her back to her native land to find the boy and bring him to her master's house and to a state of bondage. The old man provided carefully for her comfortable sustenance on the voyage, giving the captain a list of the things that he was to provide; these included cups and saucers, plates, knives and forks, with a certain amount of bread and meat and other necessities, one bed with furniture for the outward voyage, and two beds and furniture for the home voyage. Of course, Rowland Robinson's friends and neighbors all laughed at his credulity in trusting his faithful slave, but as he had a crusty temper, he was saved from an outward show of their amusement, for it was a bold man who offended him. A man who had such faith in human nature must have safely been trusted."

The story runs that Abigail returned with her son, who became a slave in her master's household.

A short time before Rowland left England for America, he quarreled with one of his brothers. Some ten or fifteen years afterwards a son of this brother came to seek his future in New England, and of course went to his uncle's house. The uncle refused to see him, but gave him the best room in the house and detailed a servant to the young man's own service. He stayed several months, and then his Uncle Rowland bought for him an estate in Virginia, built a house, furnished it, and sent him with the slave he had given him to take possession of the new home.

Rowland Robinson held many responsible positions under both the Colonial and State governments, among others that of Sheriff of Kings County. Many anecdotes exist of Rowland Robinson's career, full of humor and pathos, charmingly told by

* By one authority this anecdote is attributed to Rowland Robinson 2d.

Thomas Hazard in his book, "Recollections of Olden Times." The writer regrets they are out of print and most difficult to procure.

Rowland Robinson bought from the Indians large tracts of land on which he built. The homestead in Point Judith, now standing, was built partly by his own hands. This land he greatly improved. He also purchased Pettaquamscutt and other land, where he built several houses. Westerly records for 1709 have recorded a deed for 3000 acres of Wood River land purchased by Rowland Robinson. The lands were sold in parts of 150 to 300 acres each. Portions of his Pettaquamscutt and Point Judith estate have descended from father to children until within a very few years, if not to the present day.

The records tell us that the gentlewoman, Mary Allen, whom our Rowland so loved, was born in 1654 in Barnstable, England, and died at the age of fifty (1706). Rowland died at the age of sixty-two (1716). Both were buried in the northwest corner of the Narragansett Quaker burying lot in Kingston, now known as South Kingston.

Thus closes the record. Their folded lives redolent with the perfume of a beautiful romance. The little boy and girl together in their English home; the youth and maid wandering through the fields on sunny, golden days, talking of the troublous times and recounting fabulous tales of the Druid orgies, Roman conquests and northern invasion, shrinking with fear when a refugee would pass them on the highways, or listening eagerly to a Pilgrim's gossip. Mary's immigration to America, young Rowland's broken heart; as he neared the year of emancipation, his discontent and impatience; his fear for the colonists, as their lives were from time to time imperiled; his escape to America, where he could face the perils with her and for her—his Mary.

The little Quakeress was the reward for a courageous young manhood, and together they bequeath a noble name—the finest heritage to many generations of men and women yet unborn. With no wealth but his own brave, loyal heart and willing hands, he landed on these New England shores for freedom's sake—and for Mary—and became a *self-made man*.

We, his descendants, "strike anew that deep mysterious chord of human nature which once responded to a dark, earnest, wondering age, and which lives in us, too; and will forever live,

though silent now, or vibrating with far other notes, and to far different issues."

DEPUTY GOVERNOR WILLIAM ROBINSON

BY

MRS. CAROLINE E. ROBINSON

WILLIAM ROBINSON was born January 26, 1693; he died September 19, 1751. He was the son of Rowland and Mary (Allen) Robinson, and great-grandson of Governor Henry Bull. His mother was a woman distinguished for her intelligence, firmness and well-rounded beauty of character. With these traits, she richly endowed her children. Governor William Robinson was a man of great energy and executive ability, his personal appearance corresponding with his character, being a tall, strong, well-developed man, of a fair and ruddy complexion. The generosity of his character is shown in the fact that as executor of his father's will, he went before the Town Council and declared that his father had expressed a wish before he died to give to two of his granddaughters, Mary and Sarah Robinson, orphan daughters of his son John, a farm of 150 acres each. By consent of the Town Council, William Robinson conveyed said land to his two nieces. This was land that had come to him as a residuary legatee, taken entirely from his own share of his father's estate. Also the four orphan nieces of his brother John were brought up in his own family. His second wife had three young children by her first husband—these helped to swell the number of his household, making twenty children who were brought up in the old mansion. Himself and wife, with twenty children and nineteen slaves, made a household of forty-one persons. The plantation was like a small village, with its barns, stables, store quarters and other out-buildings. To the considerable estate left to him by his father he added largely by purchase. In 1734, Jeremiah Wilson sold him for one thousand two hundred pounds, 350 acres; 1737, Robert Hannah for four thousand pounds, "one messuage or tenement," with 260 acres; 1737, George Mumford for four thousand five hundred pounds, sold him 200 acres on Point Judith; 1739, Samuel Allen, Jr. of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J., for one thousand pounds sold to him "all that messuage or tene-

ment, together with houses, outhouses, buildings, barns, gardens, orchards," etc., containing 80 acres, bounded north by County road, east by Sanatucket mill, and lying near to a certain place called Sugar Loaf Hill. (This was the western boundary of his home farm.) In 1741, Joseph Mumford for six thousand pounds sold him 160 acres; 1742, William Brenton and wife Alice, for two thousand pounds, sold him 630 acres in Point Judith. In 1746, for eight thousand pounds, 230 acres more. It must be remembered that the money paid for the land was in depreciated currency. The sales will, however, give the exact amount, which even then will show large sums that he expended in land. There being no banker, the only investments possible in those days seems to have been in land. The products of his dairy and large farms (all under cultivation) were exported. His Point Judith farms were used in part for raising horses—the celebrated Narragansett pacers. His inventory shows eleven breeding mares with one stallion. These horses were from stock imported by himself.

William Robinson's home was on what is now known as Shadow Farm, the old mansion having been taken down in 1882. This home was built before 1716 by his father, as the inventory of his estate at that date mentions certain articles in the "old house," flock, beds and bedding, pewter plates and pewter platters, galley pots, casseroles (which were called cassions) and other articles which seems to prove that the "old house" was the quarters for the slaves. This "old house" was near the head of Pettaquamscutt Cove, not far from the Manor House, which descended from father to son for five generations, when it was sold in 1874 to Mr. Samuel Strang of New York. The inventory of Governor Robinson's estate shows not only the amount of his wealth and the extent of his dairy, but even the size of his house, that was none too large for his numerous household. The rooms—guest room (it was 20 feet square), six more bedrooms, dining room (equally large), store bedroom, northeast bedroom, store closet, kitchen, milk room, cheese room, kitchen closet, dining room, bedroom—these were all on the first floor with corresponding rooms above and several finished rooms in the attic. The rooms were all large; even the basement was not small. The storeroom bedroom had a fireplace, and it was here that was placed the trundle bed and cradle which tells its own story. It

was "Mother's room." The size of the dairy can be easily inferred from the fact that there were 4060 pounds of cheese on hand at the time of his death in September, the product of the summer; this was valued at five hundred and fifty-eight pounds. In 1751 a Spanish mill was valued at two pounds six shillings.

Governor Robinson's public life covered a period of twenty-four years, and during all this time he was actively engaged in business of the colony. He was Deputy in 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1741, 1748. Speaker of the House 1735, 1736, 1741, 1742. Deputy Governor 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748.

It goes without saying that the duties attending upon these offices were well and faithfully performed, and that he was a man trusted and appreciated not only by his townspeople, but by the colony.

He married about 1718, Martha, daughter of John and Sarah (Wilson) Potter, and widow of James Allen, a cousin of Governor Robinson. She had five children, and died November, 1725. She, born December 20, 1692. He married secondly Abigail, daughter of William and Abigail (Remington) Gardiner, and widow of Caleb Hazard. She, born 1700 and died May 22, 1772. They were married March 20, 1776. They had eight children, the eldest son, Christopher, born December 31, 1727; he married November 30, 1752, Ruhamah, daughter of Col. Christopher and Elizabeth (Hill) Champlin.

THE NARRAGANSETT PACER

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

"One sunshiny afternoon there rode into the great gate of Manhattoes, two lean and hungry looking Yankees, mounted on Narragansett Pacers."

—Knickerbocker, Washington Irving.

IN importing horses into Rhode Island, William Robinson displayed a keen insight into not his own needs alone, but into what would prove to be an absolute necessity with the growth of the State. When we realize the limitations of the colonists in transportation facilities and farm equipment, we marvel at the

results accomplished. The products of William Robinson's farm must have been considerable, for inventories show trade relations with Spain to no small extent. The supervision of the farm was conducted by himself, and as we know this farm contained many acres, he must have been puzzled how to give it personal attention. As Deputy Governor, his duties were most exacting in official work, and again, the seat of government was a long, weary journey from home, when traveled in slow stages. In importing horses, Governor Robinson anticipated his own need and accomplished what would have been subsequently done by another.

The native Indian horse was no doubt in use, as were also a few horses driven into the colonies from Canada, either of a wild breed or of French import. Facilities for transporting horses to any great extent did not exist subsequent to the days of Governor William Robinson, although it is reasonable to suppose some breed of horse was brought into the country; however, the writer can find no record relating to it.

The pacer horse, such as Governor William Robinson imported, was of Arabian origin, dating back into the earliest Spanish history. In the English records, the Spanish pacer figures more conspicuously than any other breed of horse. It is stated that William the Conqueror rode a pacer and that Queen Elizabeth's favorite "pillion" was a Spanish pacer. (Enc. Britt.)

With the introduction of heavy armor into England a change was made in the breed of horse used. The pacer was too delicate to carry a man heavily accoutred; the breed was mixed, developing a horse with the quick step of the pacer and the tough, heavy build of the horse in the north of France. Eventually the horse commonly known as "hack" was developed.

For a time the pacer was lightly regarded in England, except for the ladies, and when carriages were introduced the pacer was discarded almost entirely for saddle work. The English used the pacer, however, to perfect the delicacy and symmetry of a coarser breed. If England exported horses to the New England colonies, the records are not easily available.

Upon the introduction of gunpowder into England, the pacer comes to the front again, and we find it the favorite horse. The breed at this time reaches its highest stage of development.

The pacer horse has always been an aristocrat of the finest type, and wherever found, "blood tells."

The history of the pacer horse in its southern home as the darling of Moor and Spaniard, to the Narragansett pacer in its Rhode Island home is like a charming romance. We see it the pet of the court, the joy of the turf and the servant and messenger of the colonist. The saying, "ride a pacer to a jolly death," which has come to us from Spanish literature, expresses the use and the abuse to which this "best friend" has been subjected.

It was about the year 1735 that Governor William Robinson imported the pacer to America. The Point Judith farms were used in part for raising these horses. His inventory shows eleven breeding mares with one stallion. The farm is now known as "Shadow Farm," and was the one bought by Samuel Strang in 1874. The original home was built in 1716.

As we have seen, the activity of Governor William Robinson demanded rapid transit; he could appreciate the value of a horse, swift of motion, small in bulk, and of good spirit without feeling great fatigue. The pacer was very swift and readily took the ford, even where swollen by great storms.

It is surprising that the origin of the Narragansett pacer was so little known. To Fenimore Cooper, it was a "freak of nature." In his "Leather Stocking," his heroines ride Narragansett pacers, which he proceeds to account for in a footnote to this effect: "The origin of the Narragansett pacer is unknown, but it is probably a cross between a native horse of Narragansett and an Indian pony." A freak of nature, he called it.

It is evident from the suggestion of Cooper that the Narragansett pacer played no small part in the history of the colonies. The call to arms came, and the hearts of our forefathers were thrilled with the hope of independence, and rapid communication from colony to colony and State to State aroused the patriot to action. No electric wires, no railroads; stage coaches and runners, slow at the best, are some of the means recorded whereby the colonies were aroused.

The "lean, hungry-looking Yankee," mounted on a Narragansett pacer, entered not only the gates of Manhattoes, but into Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, into town after town, arousing Americans to protest against the injustice of England. With his strong heart and willing feet,

through forest and brake, by shore and mountain, our beautiful pacer sped to do his part in God's providence for a great nation that was to be.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that Paul Revere, in his historic ride, rode a Narragansett pacer, for through the close relation of many families of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the fame of the pacer must have been conveyed. A matter of such importance must have occasioned comment. In paying our tribute to men, let us pay a slight tribute of praise to the Narragansett pacer. Through hostilities, savage tribes and many hardships we follow him, ever willing, ever faithful to serve his master. A man who owns a pacer of American pedigree, although like the "Morgan" horse it is almost extinct, should decorate him with the buff and the blue, for to him no small honor is due.

GENEALOGY OF THE ROBINSON FAMILY OF NARRAGANSETT, R. I.

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

ROWLAND ROBINSON'S* children were as follows:

1. John, born in 1677; married Mary Hazard in 1703; died in 1711, aged 34 years. His wife died in 1722, aged 46 years. He left four daughters, all of whom were brought up in Gov. William Robinson's family. One of them married a Hazard, and was the mother of one of the Stephen Hazards. Another married a Babcock.

2. Joseph, born in 1679; died in infancy.

3. Elizabeth, born in 1680; married William Brown in 1698. She died in 1745, aged 64 years. Mr. Brown died in 1749, aged 73 years. They left children, Thomas Brown and others.

4. Mary, born in 1683; married George Mumford in 1703.

* In 1845 the remains of Rowland Robinson were removed from Friends Burying Ground, Tower Hill, South Kingston, to the Wakefield Cemetery, by Atmore Robinson, a lineal descendant of his in the fifth degree.

She died in 1707, aged 23 years. Mr. Mumford died in 1745, aged 66 years. They left children, James among others.

5. Sarah, born in 1685; married Rufus Barton in 1712. She died in 1760, aged 76 years. Mr. Barton died in 1743, aged 70 years. They left children, Rowland, Rufus and others.

6. Rowland, born June 16, 1688; died in 1693, aged 5 years.

7. Mercy, born in 1690; married Col. John Potter in 1714. She died in 1762, aged 72 years. Col. Potter died in 1739, aged 50 years. They left children.

8. William, born in 1693; married Martha Potter in 1717. She died in 1725, aged 33 years. He married his second wife, Mrs. Abigail G. Hazard—widow of Caleb Hazard and daughter of William Gardiner—in 1727 or 1728. William Robinson died in 1751, aged 58 years. His second wife died in 1773, aged 76 years.

NOTE—The following are the children of John, son of Rowland:

1. Mary, born in 1705; married Stephen C. Hazard in 1727. She died in 1756, aged 51 years. Mr. Hazard died in 1750, aged 47 years. They left children.

2. Rowland, born in 1706; died in infancy.

3. Sarah, born in 1707; married Ichabod Potter, Jr., Jan. 16, 1722. She died in 1744, aged 37 years. Mr. Potter died in 1755, aged 55 years. They left children.

4. Ruth, born in 1709; married Joseph Underwood in 1728. She died in 1758, aged 49 years. Mr. Underwood died in 1763, aged 58 years. They left children.

The children of Gov. William Robinson—eighth son of Rowland—by his first wife, Martha Potter, were:

1. Rowland, born in 1719; married Anstis Gardiner in 1741. "December 3, 1741, the bans being duly published in the church of St. Paul's, Narragansett, Rowland Robinson, son of William, was married to Anstis Gardiner, daughter of John Gardiner, by the Rev. Dr. McSparran." (Updike's History of the Narragansett Church, page 188.) Mr. Robinson died in 1806, aged 87 years. Mr. Robinson died in 1785, aged 68 years. The children of Rowland Robinson were: 1. Hannah, born in 1746; married Peter Simons. Mrs. Simons died in 1773. 2. Mary, born in 1752; died in 1777. 3. William R., born in 1759; married Ann Scott, 1784; died 1804, aged 45 years. Mrs. Robinson

afterward married Dr. John Mann and died in 1839, aged 76 years, without issue.

2. John, born in 1721; died in 1739.

3. Margaret, born in 1722; married William Mumford in 1745. She died in 1768, aged 46 years. Mr. Mumford died in 1790, aged 69 years. They left children.

4. Elizabeth, born in 1724; married Thomas Hazard in 1745. She died in 1804, aged 79 years. Mr. Hazard died at his homestead in South Kingstown in 1795, aged 76 years, and was buried in the Friends old burying ground in South Kingstown.

5. Martha, born in 1725; married Latham Clarke in 1747. She died in 1768. Mr. Clarke died in 1776, aged 60 years. They left children: Martha, who was the second wife of John Hazard of North Kingstown, and a woman of strong intellect and sterling character; Samuel; Louis Latham; Hannah, born April 19, 1760. Hannah married Peleg Gardiner—his second wife—Oct. 26, 1791. Her children were: Martha Clarke, born Sept. 10, 1795, who married Rowland F. Gardiner and died Dec. 19, 1837; Hannah Robinson, born June 3, 1798, married Robert Morey and died June 3, 1869; Mary Ann, born Nov. 15, 1800, who married Timothy Clarke Collins and died in October, 1860. The family now have Rowland Robinson's family Bible, containing among many other entries in his own handwriting, the following: "William Robinson, died 19th Sept., 1751, aged 57 years, 7 months, 27 days;" "Martha, wife of William, died November, 1725;" "My daughter, Hannah Robinson, departed this life the 30th October, 1773, aged 27 years, 5 months, 9 days (Hannah Gardiner Morey, daughter of Robert Morey, has now in her possession four silver spoons that belonged to the 'unfortunate Hannah Robinson');" "Anstis Gardiner, wife of Rowland Robinson, died November 24th, 1773;" "Mary, my daughter, died April 5th, 1777, aged 25 years, 1 month, 21 days;" "William, my son, died 29th October, 1804, aged 45 years;" "My beloved brother John Robinson, died October 5, 1739."

6. Christopher—the first child of Gov. William Robinson by his second wife—born in 1728; married Rhuama Champlin Nov. 30, 1752; died in 1807, aged 79 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1783, aged 52 years. Their children were: 1. Abigail, born 1754; married Stephen Potter 1772; died 1803, aged 49 years. 2. Christopher Champlin, born 1756; married Elizabeth Anthony.

Dec. 30, 1790; died 1841, aged 87 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1849, aged 79 years. The children of Christopher C. and Elizabeth Robinson were: (a) George C., born 1791; married Mary Niles Potter 1812; died at Canton, East Indies, 1827, aged 36 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1870, aged 75 years, 10 months and 18 days. (b) Thurston, born 1793; married Sarah Perry 1823; died 1875, aged 82 years. Mrs. Robinson died 1874, aged 85 years. (c) Mary, born 1794; married John Brown 1815; died 1866, aged 72 years. Mr. Brown died 1834, aged 42 years; left children. (d) Harriet, born 1795; died 1796, aged 21 days. (e) Rhuhamia C., born 1797; married John Robinson 1821; died 1869, aged 71 years. Mr. Robinson died in 1841, aged 47 years; no children. (f) Elizabeth, born 1799; died 1799, aged 3 months and 5 days. (g) Rodman G., born 1800; died 1841, unmarried. (h) Elizabeth A., born 1801; married William B. Robinson 1830; died 1876. (i) Sally, born 1803; died 1816. (j) Elisha A., born 1804; married Mary Hull 1837. (k) Harriet, born 1807; married William B. Robinson—his second wife; died 1828. Mr. Robinson died 1875. (l) Frances Wanton, born 1809; died December, 1876; married Thomas Hazard Watson, son of Walter. The children of Thomas H. and Frances W. Watson were: Walter Scott, George Robinson, Caroline, Elizabeth and Thomas H. (m) Christopher, born 1810. (n) Albert, born 1812; married Hannah Pierce 1844; died 1856, aged 44 years. The children of Albert and Hannah Robinson were Albert C., born 1854, and George P., born 1856. (o) William H. Robinson, born 1814; married Eliza Hazard, 1841.

7. William—seventh child of Gov. William Robinson—born 1729; married Hannah Brown 1752; died 1785, aged 56 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1791, aged 60 years. The children of William and Hannah Robinson were: 1. Philip Robinson, born 1754; married Elizabeth Boynton 1779; died 1799, aged 45 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1785, aged 26 years. They had one child, Samuel Boynton Robinson, born 1785; died 1794, aged 9 years. 2. Hannah, born 1756; married George Brown 1774; died 1823, aged 67 years. Lieut.-Gov. George Brown died in 1836, aged 80 years. They left a large family of children, William, George, John and several daughters, one of whom married Rowse Babcock of Westerly.

8. Thomas—eighth child of Gov. William Robinson—

born 1730; married Sarah Richardson 1752; died 1817, aged 87 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1817, aged 84 years.

9. Abigail, born in 1732; married John Wanton 1751; died 1754, aged 22 years. Mr. Wanton died in 1793, aged 65 years. They had only one child, which was buried in the same grave with the mother.

10. Sylvester, born in 1734; married Alice Perry in 1756; died in 1809, aged 75 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1787, aged 50 years.

11. Mary, born in 1736; married John Dockray in 1756; died in 1776, aged 40 years. Mr. Dockray died in 1787, aged 56 years. Their children were: 1. John Bigelow. 2. James Dockray. John Bigelow Dockray married a daughter of William Congdon, and was the father of John, Nancy and Mary. The last named John Dockray married Mercy Peckham. Their children were: John, William, James and Mary—all now living. Nancy married William Brown, a son of Gov. George Brown. Their children were: Mary, Nancy, John, Hannah, Edward and Susan.

12. James, born 1738; married Nancy Rodman.

13. John, born 1742; married Sarah Peckham 1761; died 1801. Mrs. Robinson died in 1775.

The children of Thomas Robinson—eighth child of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. William T., born 1754; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Franklin of New York City; died 1835, aged 81 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1811, aged 52 years.

The children of William T. and Sarah Robinson were: 1. Esther, born in 1782; married Jonas Minturn of New York.

The children of Jonas and Esther Minturn were: (a) Elizabeth, born 1801; died young. (b) William, born 1802; drowned in a sailboat near New York, Sept. 21, 1821. (c) Rowland, born 1804; died 1839, unmarried. (d) Caroline, born 1806; married David Prescott Hall of New York. Their children were: John Mumford, Rowland Minturn, Caroline Minturn, Elizabeth Prescott, Frances Ann and David Prescott. David Prescott Hall married Florence Howe, daughter of Dr. Samuel G. Howe of Boston, and his children—Samuel Prescott, Caroline Minturn and Henry Marion. (e) Thomas, born 1808; died unmarried, aged about 70 years. (f) Lloyd, deceased, born 1810; married

Julia Randolph of Newport, R. I.; second wife, Anne K. Robinson, of Ferrisburgh, Vt., whose children are named elsewhere. (g) Frances, born 1812; married Thomas R. Hazard of Vacluse, R. I. Their children were: Mary, died aged 27 months; Frances, Gertrude, Anna—the last three named all died in early womanhood—Esther, who married Dr. E. J. Dunning of New York, and Barclay, born in 1852. (h) Niobe, married Duncan Ferguson of New York; had one child, Lucy, who died, aged 2 years; married, second, Ward H. Blackler of New York, whose children were: Mary—who married Theodore Wright of Philadelphia, and has one child—Minturn, Gertrude, who died in early womanhood, and Edith Belliden. (i) Jonas, born 1819; married Abby West of Bristol, R. I. Their children were: Rowland, Mary—married Charles Potter of Newport, R. I., and his children, Charles, Mary Minturn and Aracelia—Thomas, Gertrude—married Capt. George Sanford, U.S.A., and has one daughter, Margaret—Madeline and James. (j) Agatha, married Edward Mayer of Vienna, Austria, and has children John, Lloyd and William. (k) Gertrude, married William H. Newman of New York City. All the above named daughters of Jonas and Esther Robinson Minturn are deceased.

2. Thomas—second child of William T. and Sarah Robinson—attached himself to the fortunes of Aaron Burr and died in Paris in early manhood, unmarried.

3. Samuel, unmarried; lost in a sailboat near New York Sept. 21, 1815.

4. Sarah, married Joseph S. Coates of Philadelphia. Their children were: Joseph H. and Sarah R. Coates. Joseph H. married, first, Elizabeth W. Horner, who died without children; second, Sarah Ann Wisner. Their children were: Alma W., Ellen W., Arthur R. and Joseph S. Coates. Sarah R. Coates married Joshua Toomer of Charleston, S. C., and has one child, Mary Ann.

5. Mary, married William Hunter, United States Minister to Brazil. Their children were (a) William, married Sally Hoffman, daughter of General Smith of Georgetown, D. C. The children of William and Sally H. Hunter were: Walter, Mary—married Richard H. Jones of Cumberland, Md.—Blanche, Irene, William and Godfrey. (b) Eliza, married James Birckhead of Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Their children were William and Katherine.

William Birkhead married Sarah King of Newport, R. I. and has children—James, Philip and Hugh. (c) Thomas R., married Mrs. Frances Wetmore Taylor of New York City. Their children are: William, Elizabeth, Augusta, Mary and Charles. (d) Mary, married Captain Piers of the Royal Navy of Great Britain. (e) Charles, Commander U. S. Navy, married Miss Rotch of New Bedford. Their children are: Catherine—married Thomas Dunn of Newport, R. I.—Caroline, Mary—married Walter Langdon Kane of New York—Anna Falconet. (f) Catherine, married William Greenway of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, whose son was Charles. (g) John, died in youth.

6. Abby—daughter of William T. and Sarah Robinson—married Mr. Pierce; both lost at sea.

7. Franklin, married and died in Alabama, leaving Mary, who died while at school in Newport, R. I., and other children.

8. Nancy, married John Toulmin of Mobile, Ala., and left one child, Agatha.

9. Rowland, married and settled in Ohio, where he died highly respected, leaving several children.

10. Eliza, died in early womanhood, unmarried.

11. William, died in mature manhood, unmarried.

12. Emma, married John Grimshaw; died 1878. They had a daughter, Emma, who married Benjamin Haviland and had children—William Robinson, Gertrude, Ellen and Frances.

2. Thomas—second son of Thomas Robinson, the eighth son of Governor William—born 1756; died young.

3. Mary, born 1757; married John Morton of Philadelphia, 1793; died in Philadelphia 1829. Mr. Morton died in Philadelphia 1828. Their children were: Esther, born 1797; Robert, born 1801; died unmarried 1848. Esther married Daniel B. Smith 1824. The children of Daniel B. and Esther Smith were: Benjamin R., born 1825; John, born 1828, died 1836; Mary, born 1830, died 1854. Benjamin R. Smith married Esther F. Wharton, 1859. Their children are: Robert Morton, born 1860, died 1864; William Wharton, born 1861; Anna Wharton, born 1864; Esther Morton, born 1865; Deborah Fisher, born 1869, died 1877; Edward Wanton, born 1875. Benjamin R. Smith inherited and now occupies as a summer residence the old homestead of his maternal ancestors in Newport, R. I.

4. Abigail, born 1760; died at an advanced age, unmarried.

5. Thomas Richardson, born 1761; married Jemima Fish 1783; died 1851, aged 90 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1846, aged 85 years. They left children: 1. Abigail, married Nathan C. Hoag. Their children were: Rachael, married, no children; Amy, unmarried; Thomas, married Huldah Case; Huldah, married Louis Estis; Jane, married Henry Miles; Joseph, Nathan, died young; Mary, married Daniel Clark. 2. Rowland T., married Rachel Gilpin of New York. Their children were: (a) Thomas R., married Charlotte Satterly and had children, William G. and Sarah R., who married William Harman. (b) George G. (c) Anne K., married Lloyd Minturn. Their children were: Rowland R., Agatha Barclay—married William R. Haviland—and Frances. (d) Rowland E., married Anna Stevens.

6. Rowland, born 1763; lost at sea in early manhood; unmarried.

7. Joseph Jacobs, born 1765; died at an advanced age, unmarried.

8. Amy, born 1768; married Robert Bowne of New York. Their children were: George, who died unmarried, and Rowland, who left a daughter.

The children of Sylvester Robinson, son of Gov. William Robinson, were:

1. James, born 1756; married Mary Attmore of Philadelphia in 1781; died 1841, aged 85 years. Mrs. Robinson died 1856, aged 86 years.

2. Mary, born 1763; married Jonathan N. Hassard 1788; died 1837, aged 74 years. Mr. Hassard died 1802 in the West Indies, aged 42 years. He left children, Stephen, James, Alice, Jonathan N., Robinson and Mary, and numerous grandchildren.

3. Abigail, born 1769; married Thomas H. Hazard 1789; died 1818, aged 49 years. Mr. Hazard died 1823, aged 61 years, and left children.

The children of James Robinson—ninth child of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Abigail, born 1768; married John Robinson 1794; died 1805, aged 37 years. Mr. Robinson died in 1831, aged 64 years; left children.

2. Ruth, born 1769; was never married; died in 1839, aged 70 years.

3. Mary, born 1771; married John Bowers 1792; died 1826,

aged 55 years. Mr. Bowers died 1819, aged 53 years; left children.

4. Ann, born 1772; died 1790, aged 17 years.

5. James, born 1774; died 1781, aged 7 years.

The children of John Robinson—the tenth and youngest child of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Benjamin, born 1763; married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Gov. George Brown, 1801; died 1830, aged 66 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1855, aged 86 years.

2. Sarah, born in 1764; married John Taber 1789; died 1837, aged 73 years. Mr. Taber died in 1820, aged 62 years; they left children.

3. William, born 1766; married.

4. John J., born 1767; married Abigail Robinson 1794; died 1831, aged 64 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1805, aged 39 years.

5. Sylvester, born 1769; married; died in 1837, aged 68 years.

6. Thomas, born 1771; died 1786, aged 14 years.

George C.—third child of Christopher, son of Gov. William Robinson—born 1758; died 1780, aged 22 years. He was taken prisoner in the privateer "Revenge" in 1778, carried into New York and placed on board the prison-ship "Jersey" at the Wallabout, Long Island, N. Y., where he died with the prison fever, and was buried at that place.

4. Elizabeth—fourth child of Christopher—born 1760; married Mumford Hazard, son of Simeon, 1786; died 1822, aged 62 years. Mr. Hazard died in 1811, aged 55 years. They left no children.

5. William C., born 1763; married Frances Wanton 1794; died 1803, aged 40 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1816, aged 43 years.

6. Jesse, born 1764; married Hannah T. Sands 1789; died 1808, aged 44 years. Mrs. Robinson died in 1848, aged 82 years.

7. Robert, born 1765; married Sarah Congdon 1795. She died in 1802, aged 26 years. Married Ann Deblois 1807. Mr. Robinson died in 1831, aged 66 years. Mrs. Robinson, his second wife, died in 1850, aged 68 years.

8. Hannah, born 1769; married John Perry 1788; died 1849, aged 80 years. Mr. Perry died in 1834, aged 69 years. Left children: Robinson Perry of Wakefield, John G. Perry of Kings-

ton, Oliver Hazard of Peace Dale, and several other sons and daughters.

9. Matthew, born 1772; married Mary S. Potter 1797. She died in 1801, aged 24 years. Married Mary Potter in 1802. Mr. Robinson died in 1821, aged 49 years. Mrs. Robinson, second wife, died in 1836, aged 54 years.

The children of William C.—fifth child of Christopher and grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Edward Wanton, born 1797; died 1818, aged 21 years.
2. Stephen Ayrault, born 1799; married Sarah H. Potter 1822, at Wakefield, R. I.; died in South Kingstown, April 7, 1877, aged 78 years.
3. Francis W., born 1800; died 1802, aged 2 years.
4. George C., born 1802; died 1820, aged 18 years.
5. William C., born 1803; married Abby B. Shaw 1827; died 1871, aged 67 years.

The children of Jesse—sixth child of Christopher and grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Robert, born 1790; died 1809, aged 19 years. Mr. Robinson was killed by falling from the masthead of the ship "Resolution" of Newport, R. I., while in the harbor of Charleston, S. C.

2. William J., born 1792; married Rebecca Ann Gould 1822; died 1852, aged 60 years, without issue. His widow married in 1859, Isaac Jacques of Elizabeth, N. J.

3. Matthew, born 1794; married Mary D. Shields 1828; died 1833, aged 39 years; left issue. His widow married Dr. DeForrest of Baltimore, Md., 1843.

4. Samuel Perry, born 1798; married Alzada R. Willey 1824; died 1868, aged 70 years.

5. Edwin, born 1801; married Mary Connor 1833; died 1843, aged 42 years.

6. Mary Ann, born 1803; married Elijah Johnson 1825. Mr. Johnson died 1875, aged 74 years; left children.

7. Abby, born 1805; married Samuel Clarke 1828; died 1847, aged 42 years; left children.

8. John Ray, born 1808; died 1818, aged 10 years. He was drowned in the Pettaquamscutt River near the foot of Tower Hill.

9. Sarah Ann, born 1807; married William Bailey 1832.

Mr. Bailey died 1854, aged 45 years. Mrs. Bailey died 1865, aged 58 years. They left no children.

The children of Robert—seventh child of Christopher and grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Alexander S., born 1797; died 1819, aged 22 years.
2. Samuel W., born 1799; never married; died 1862, aged 63 years.
3. Robert, born 1802; never married; died 1869, aged 67 years.
4. Sarah Ann, born 1808; never married; died 1864, aged 56 years.

The children of Matthew—ninth and youngest child of Christopher and grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. John P., born 1799; died 1801, aged 2 years. He was twin brother to Rowland.
2. Rowland, born 1799; married 1834; died 1859, aged 60 years; left children.
3. Samuel S., born 1801; married 1825; died 1874, aged 73 years; left children.
4. Maria, born 1803; died 1831, aged 27 years; was never married.
5. Frances W., born 1804; married Benjamin Balch 1842; died 1845, aged 41 years; left no children.
6. William C., born 1806; died 1827, aged 21 years.
7. Sarah Ann, born 1807; died 1832, aged 25 years.
8. Edward W., born 1809; married 1835; has no children.
9. Hannah, born 1811; married Edward Larned 1841.
10. S. Ayrault, born 1814; not married.

The children of James Robinson—son of Sylvester and grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. William A., born 1797; married Dorcas B. Hadwen 1828; died 1872, aged 75 years. The children of William A. and Dorcas B. Robinson were: 1. Mary A., married Jacob Dunnell. 2. James, married Anna Balch. 3. Edward H., married Grace M. Howard. 4. Caroline, died 1845. 5. Anne A. 6. William A, Jr., married Marian L. Swift.

2. Edward Mott, born 1800; married Abby S. Howland; died 1865. The children of Edward M. and Abby S. Robinson were: 1. Hetty H., married Edward H. Green. 2. Isaac H., died in infancy.

3. Anne A., born 1801; married Stephen A. Chase. Mr. Chase died in 1876.

4. Sarah, born 1804; died in infancy.

5. Attmore, twin of Sarah; married Laura Hazard. The children of Attmore and Laura Robinson were: 1. James A., married first, Mary E. Alger, second, Mary Ring. 2. Jane H. 3. Sylvester, died 1874. 4. George H., married Sarah Delamater. 5. Anne C. 6. William H. H.

6. Rowland, born 1806; died 1819.

7. Sylvester C., born 1808.

The children of Benjamin Robinson—son of John and grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. George, born 1792; died 1795, aged 3 years.

2. John, born 1794; married Rhuama Robinson 1821; died 1841, aged 47 years. Mrs. Robinson died 1868, aged 71 years; no children.

3. George B., born 1796; married Mary R. Wells 1832. She died 1838, aged 27 years. Married Julianna Willes 1839. Mr. Robinson died 1827, aged 76 years.

4. Sylvester, born 1798; married Eliza Noyes 1822; died 1867, aged 69 years. Their children were: 1. Ann B., married Nicholas Austin. 2. B. Franklin, married Caroline Rodman. 3. Hannah.

5. William B., born 1800; married Harriet Robinson 1827. She died 1828, aged 21 years. Married Eliza A. Robinson 1831. She died 1874, aged 72 years. Mr. Robinson died 1875, aged 75 years. His children were: 1. Caroline H., born 1828, died 1829. 2. Caroline E., born 1842, married Benjamin Sherman 1875.

The children of John I. Robinson—son of John and grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. James, born 1796; married Maria Gibbs 1832; died 1874, aged 78 years. Mrs. Robinson died 1875, aged 70 years. Their children were: 1. John C., born 1835, died 1865, aged 30 years. 2. James, born 1837, died 1838. 3. Virginia, born 1839, died 1846. 4. Arabella, born 1845, married John A. Cross 1871.

2. Mary Ann, born 1798; married Mr. Shotwell 1825; died 1870, aged 71 years, leaving one child.

The children of William C. Robinson—son of William C.—were:

1. Frances W., born 1829; died 1851, aged 21 years.
2. William A., born 1834; died 1837, aged 3 years.
3. Ann Maria, born 1836; married Albert J. S. Molinard 1836. Captain Molinard died 1875, leaving two children. Mrs. Molinard married Mr. Pendall for her second husband, 1875.
4. Edward Ayrault, born 1838; married Alice Canby 1871; has children.
5. George Francis, born 1843; married Ellen F. Lord 1869; has children.

The children of George B. Robinson—son of Benjamin and great-grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Maria, born 1833; died 1848.
2. Elizabeth B., born 1835.
3. John W., born 1836; died 1837.
4. Mary W., born 1838; died 1838.
5. Hannah W., born 1840.
6. George B., born 1842; married.
7. Thomas W., born 1843.

The children of Samuel Perry Robinson—son of Jesse and great-grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Anna R., born 1824; died 1853, aged 29 years.
2. William J., born 1828; died 1829.
3. William, born 1830.
4. Hannah T., born 1832; died 1834.
5. Edwin M., born 1834; died 1861, aged 26 years.
6. Sarah Jane, born 1837; died 1841.
7. Alzayda R. W., born 1839.
8. Rebecca, born 1842; married Alfred Gregory, 1870.
9. Alvira Weeden, born 1843.
10. Samuel P., born 1844.
11. Kingston Goddard, born 1846.

The children of George C. Robinson—eldest son of Christopher C. and great-grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Jeremiah P., born 1819; married Elizabeth DeWitt 1843. Their children are: 1. Mary N., born 1844; died 1845, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days. 2. Jeremiah P., born 1846; married

Margaret D. Lanman 1867. 3. Elizabeth D., born 1851; married Lewis H. Leonard 1871. 4. Harriet W., born 1853. 5. Isaac R., born 1856.

2. Sarah H., born 1821; married William Rhodes Hazard 1851; died 1860, aged 38 years.

3. Elizabeth A., born 1823; married James Stewart 1854.

4. George C., born 1825; married Mary L. Arnold 1852. Their children are: 1. George C., born 1854. 2. Louisa L., born 1856. 3. Mary N., born 1858. 4. Richard A., born 1860; died 1862, aged 1 year and 10 months. 5. Margaret, born 1864. 6. Anna D., born 1870; died 1871, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days. 7. Edward Wanton, born 1872.

5. Mary N., born 1827; married George G. Pearse, 1849.

The children of Thurston Robinson—son of Christopher C. and great-grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Morton, born 1825; married Ann E. Collins 1854. Their children are: 1. Anna, born 1855, married Sylvester Cross 1875. 2. Harriet E., born 1858. 3. Frances W., born 1859; married Herbert Turrell. 4. Benjamin A., born 1862. 5. Morton P., born 1864. Harriet E. married a son of Gen. Rodman, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam.

2. Harriet, born 1828; married Samuel Robinson.

3. Benjamin, born 1832; died 1834.

The children of Elisha A. Robinson—son of Christopher C. and great-grandson of Gov. William Robinson—were:

1. Sarah Hull, born 1838; married John Eldred of Newport, R. I., 1869. They have one son, John Robinson.

2. George I., born 1840; married Jane Porter 1864.

3. Christopher C., born 1842; married Alvira A. Blanchard 1867; died Feb. 8, 1879.

4. Elisha A., born 1845; married Abby A. Proud 1874.

5. Mary Anna, born 1847; died 1848, aged 5 months and 16 days.

6. Benjamin Hull, born 1849; died 1850, aged 6 months and 8 days.

7. Francis Warner, born 1852; married Mary Nichols 1875.

ROWLAND ROBINSON AND HIS DAUGHTER HANNAH.

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

(Thomas R. Hazard—Shepherd Tom—in his quaint "Recollections of Olden Times" furnishes us with the best material for the following narrative.)

AMONG the early descendants of Rowland Robinson—the founder of the Narragansett family of Robinson—no stronger type developed than Rowland Robinson, the eldest son of Gov. William Robinson.

Rowland Robinson, though perhaps a little too much after the brusque order of Fielding's Squire Western, was a fair specimen, in temper and manners, and a perfect beau ideal, in costume, presence and person, of the old-time country gentleman who constituted the semi-feudal aristocracy of Narragansett.

In person he was portly, tall and erect. His features were Roman, slightly tempered with the Grecian type. His clear, blonde complexion, inclining to red and undulating brown hair, worn in a queue behind, attested his Saxon descent. When in full dress Mr. Robinson generally wore a dark silk-velvet or brown broadcloth coat, light yellow plush waistcoat, with deep pockets and wide flaps resting partly on the hips, short violet-colored velvet breeches buckled at the knees, nicely polished white-top boots or silver buckled shoes, fine cambrie shirt profusely ruffled and plaited at the bosom and wrists, with white silk neck-tie to match; the whole surmounted and set off by a looped-up triangular hat on his head and a stout gold-headed cane in his hand.

I have heard it said by persons acquainted with Revolutionary data that such was the admiration inspired by the fine appearance and courtly bearing of Rowland Robinson, though then far beyond the prime of manhood, who occasionally came to his brother Thomas Robinson's house in Newport, where Count Rochambeau, commander of the French land forces, resided for some time as a guest, that many of the count's officers sought introductory letters to Mr. Robinson, that they might obtain access to and share in the hospitality of his home in Narragansett.

Many a Quaker beauty was watched with exceeding care

to protect them from his "most Christian Majesty's" land forces in Newport.

In the year 1741 Rowland Robinson married Anstis Gardiner, daughter of Col. John Gardiner, who lived in Boston Neck.

Mr. Robinson, with others, sent a vessel from Franklin Ferry to the Guinea coast for slaves for the purpose of selecting servants for his house and farm, and to sell the remaining portion which would fall to his lot. Up to the time of the return of the vessel, the cruelty and injustice involved in the slave trade had never been brought to his attention, but now when he saw the forlorn, woe-begone looking men and women who had been huddled together like beasts, disembarking, some of them too feeble to stand alone, the enormity of his offense against humanity presented itself so vividly to his susceptible mind that he wept like a child, nor would he consent that a single slave which fell to his share—twenty-eight in all—should be sold, but took them all to his own home where, though held in servitude, were kindly cared for.

It has been suggested that much of Rowland Robinson's popularity as a host was due to his beautiful and accomplished family, viz.: two daughters, Hannah and Mary. His son was spoken of as having been, in his gentle disposition, the opposite of his father. He seems to have been singularly beloved, and when he died (October, 1804) the whole town of Newport mourned his loss; it is said that strong men wept when recounting his virtues.

The death of his daughter Mary in early womanhood and the tragic fate of Hannah greatly weakened Mr. Robinson's mind. Many anecdotes were told of his eccentricities at this time, all of which lend force to the idea of his having possessed a marked character. The following shows us Mr. Robinson's religious sympathies: "One day while in a ferryboat on his way to Newport, a fellow passenger made some remark derogatory to the Society of Friends, for which Mr. Robinson reproved him in no very gentle terms. 'Are you a Quaker, sir?' said the stranger. 'No,' was the quick reply; 'but I know and love the Quakers so well that I would fight knee deep in blood in their defense,' which the man knew to be no idle boast."

On another occasion he called on his sister, in a towering rage against one of the Robinson family in Narragansett, with

whom he had quarreled, stating his grievance. "Sal," said he (as he always called her) "the Robinsons are all rogues." "Why, no," said she; "that cannot be so, brother Rowland, for in that case thou, being a Robinson, must be a rogue thyself." "I believe I am, Sal! I believe I am!" was the old gentleman's quick reply.

The strong love and jealous pride of Rowland Robinson, as exemplified toward his daughter Hannah, are two of the dominant characteristics of the Robinson family.

Of Hannah Robinson, it has been said that "her personal charms and accomplishments must have been of a character almost exceeding belief. She was described as being rather above the medium height, her figure just a trifle inclined to *embonpoint*, of a clear complexion, delicately tinted with the rose, dark hazel eyes, Greacean features of the finest mould throughout, surmounted with a faultless head of auburn hair that fell in luxurious ringlets about her swan-like neck and shoulders, all of which was made the more bewitchingly attractive by a surpassingly lovely expression of countenance, and an incomparable grace in speech, manner and carriage."

The parents of Hannah spared neither pains nor expense in the education of their children; when advanced in her teens their daughter was placed in the care of an aunt at Newport, that she might receive instruction in the more "polite branches" under the care of the celebrated Madame Osborne—a most accomplished lady, whose fame as an instructor of young ladies was not confined to Newport.

It was while studying with Madame Osborne that Hannah first saw M. Pierre Simons, a son of a Huguenot family of some note, who were obliged to flee from their country during the persecutions of the French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV. Almost from the hour they met a sentiment of affection sprang up in the hearts of the young tutor employed by Mrs. Osborne and his lovely, unsophisticated pupil, which ripened into a strong, mutual attachment.

The lovers were aware that it would not do for one in Mr. Simons' position in life to venture into the proud father's house as a suitor of his daughter. Fortune seemed to favor the young people: Hannah's uncle, Col. William Gardiner, educated his children at home, and in looking about for a private tutor, en-

gaged Pierre Simons to go with him to his Narragansett home and occupy that position in his family. The lovers enjoyed many opportunities of seeing each other, especially as Col. Gardiner, who was of a kind and easy disposition, on becoming aware of the love which existed between his beautiful niece and her former tutor, sought rather to promote opportunities for interviews between the lovers than otherwise.

The mother's suspicions were aroused, and Hannah confided to her the secret of her love.

After trying for months, in vain, to persuade her child to discourage her affianced lover, and finding that nothing would induce her to dismiss him, Mrs. Robinson forbore further opposition. Thus encouraged by the mother's tacit consent, if not approval of his suit, it was mutually arranged by the lovers that Pierre should occasionally walk over from Col. Gardiner's on an evening, and upon the appearance of a signal light in Hannah's window approach the house and secrete himself in a large lilac bush which grew beneath it, where love messages might be easily passed. In fact, so emboldened did the lovers become by the unbroken success that attended their stratagem, that they finally arranged for occasional meetings in Hannah's room; her mother lending her presence and countenance to the dangerous adventure, rendered all the more critical because of its being the undeviating practice of Hannah's father to bid her "good night" before he retired, even if it required his going to her own room or elsewhere. It was necessary to have a convenient place in which Hannah's lover might retreat on untoward occasions. Such a place—a cupboard—was in the room.

Though not grown to mature womanhood, Hannah, as might be readily surmised, had many admirers; among them was a William Bowen of Providence, who was ardently attached to the fair girl and earnestly sought her, with her father's full approval, in marriage. Hannah, however, graciously declined his attentions, and that he might not indulge in hope imparted to him in confidence the fact that her affections were engaged to another, which confidence he kept inviolate.

Dr. Joshua Babcock of Westerly, Narragansett, was a gentleman of refinement and wealth, at whose house Benjamin Franklin used to stop.

Udipe in his History relates charming anecdotes of this

distinguished man. Following is one: While Franklin was stopping at Dr. Babcock's, Mrs. Babcock asked him on one occasion if he would have his bed warmed—as was the custom in these early days. "No, madam, thank'u," he replied, "but if you will have a little cold water sprinkled on the sheets, I have no objection." Another story belonging to this period is one now familiar to many of us without our having known its origin: Dr. Franklin happened to arrive at a tavern near New London on a cold evening, where he found every place about the blazing wood fire occupied; the doctor called upon the landlord to feed his horse a peck of raw oysters; the oysters were carried out, followed by the curious guests. The landlord soon returned and told the doctor, who, by this time, was comfortably ensconced in an arm-chair in the warmest corner, that the horse refused to eat the oysters. "Poor, foolish beast," said Franklin; "he don't know what is good; bring them to me, and see if I will refuse them!"

Dr. Babcock's eldest son, Col. Harry Babcock—Crazy Harry—was a brilliant and extraordinary man. It is further suggested by the historian that his biography, written by one who has the requisite data, would form a curious and instructive record of the customs and manners of his times.

"Crazy Harry" Babcock was perhaps never subdued by female charms but once. Two anecdotes told of him are of interest: Before the Revolutionary War he went to London, and on the night of his arrival attended a play at the Covent Garden Theatre. There being no seat vacant, the colonel stood in the passage-way; a man seeing his tall, gaunt figure, standing erect, with a big slouch hat on his head, touched his shoulder and told him to uncover. Col. Babcock thereupon took off his hat, and reaching up to a chandelier near by hung it over one of the lights. A murmur of disapproval ran through the hall, and the police were about to eject the rude intruder from the theatre, when someone present called out, "Col. Harry Babcock!" Upon this announcement the performers ceased acting their parts to join in the uproarious applause that greeted the presence of the far-famed hero. A short time after this Colonel Harry received an invitation to the palace and was introduced to the royal family. When the Queen, in accordance with usage, offered him her hand to kiss, the gallant colonel sprang from his knees to his feet.

briskly exclaiming, "May it please your Majesty, in my country it is the custom to salute, not the hands but the lips of a beautiful woman," and seizing the Queen by the shoulders, impressed upon her lips a loud and hearty smack!

Rowland Robinson, chancing once to meet Col. Babcock on Little Rest Hill (now Kingston), asked the eccentric colonel to go home with him and stay the night. "Ah, ha!" said "Crazy Harry," "so you want me to see Hannah, that I've heard so much of, do you? Well, I will go, but don't expect me to fall in love with her, as so many fools have done." As was the custom in those days, they both rode on horseback, and when they came near McSparran Hill, one of the longest and probably the steepest hill in Rhode Island, the ground being covered with ice at the time, Mr. Robinson cautioned his friend against the danger of descending on a smooth-shod horse, and advised him to dismount and lead his beast down the descent. When Mr. Robinson was in the act of dismounting, "Crazy Harry" suddenly exclaimed, "Now, Mr. Robinson, I will show you how the devil rides," and putting spurs to his horse, went down the steep declivity on a full run.

When they arrived at the house the colonel was in high glee at the prospect, as he said, of seeing "the prettiest woman in Rhode Island," these words being spoken in a loud, jocular tone, just as they entered the door of the room where Miss Robinson was sewing. With a slight flush on her cheeks, and a look of surprise, she arose with her customary dignity and grace to receive her father and welcome his boisterous guest, whose eyes no sooner fell upon the beautiful woman than the rough-spoken hero seemed to have been suddenly overcome by some charmed spell. As Miss Robinson, on being introduced by her father, extended toward him her hand, Col. Babcock reverentially took it gently in his, and gazing in her face with a subdued look of wonder and admiration, he dropped on his knee before her, and with tremulous voice, softly and slowly said: "Permit, dear madam, the lips that have kissed unrebuked those of the proudest Queen of earth, to press for a moment the hand of an angel from heaven." Scarcely less flattering was the compliment paid by an old Quaker preacher: "Friend, thou are wonderfully beautiful!"

His daughter's rejection of many suitors aroused Mr. Rob-

inson's suspicions. Chancing late one evening to step suddenly out of the front door, Mr. Robinson caught a glimpse of his daughter's arm reaching down from the window above, just as she was about to drop a billet into the extended hand of her lover. Fortunately for Pierre, he escaped from Mr. Robinson's buckthorn cane, but not before Mr. Robinson recognized the young teacher of music he remembered to have seen at the house of his brother-in-law—William Gardiner.

Frantic with rage, he upbraided his daughter for throwing herself away upon a wretched "French dancing master." The poor girl answered not a word, but remained mute under all her father's reproaches. "If she walked," says Updike, p. 189, "her movements were watched; if she rode, a servant was ordered to be in constant attendance"; in fact, Hannah was never permitted to be alone. On account of Mr. Robinson's rabid and unreasonable opposition to his daughter's wishes, and because of the rigid measures adopted with Hannah, nearly the whole neighborhood became interested in the lovers' behalf, and almost every connection of the family was ready to assist in forwarding opportunities for their interviews. The life of anxiety and worry Hannah was subjected to, finally began to affect her health. With the proffered aid of friends, the poor girl planned to elope from her father's house, and it was not long before an occasion presented itself.

It was the custom in those days for wealthy families of Narragansett to entertain on an extensive scale. A ball was given by Mrs. Lodowick Updike, who was a sister of Mrs. Rowland Robinson. It would have been a breach of etiquette were not some of Mr. Robinson's family to attend; on the occasion it was arranged, with many misgivings on his part, that his two daughters, Hannah and Mary, should go to the ball and stay the night with their aunt. When the morning of the day of Hannah's departure—perhaps forever—arrived, the struggle to separate herself from all that was dear from her earliest recollection was sad to contemplate. Still Hannah maintained an outward appearance of composure until the moment came to take leave of the household. After bidding Phillis the cook, and Hannah her maid, an affectionate farewell, she threw her arms about her mother's neck and sobbed as if her heart were breaking. Still the high-spirited girl—the victim of what in the end

proved to be a misplaced affection—persevered in her resolution to remain faithful to her vows—mounting from the stone horse-block her splendid Spanish “jennet” (Narragansett pacer), Hannah and her companions rode away.

It was fortunate that Hannah took leave of her father at an earlier hour, for her filial and tender love for her father would have betrayed in her emotions her design—to make this journey from home the one to her lover. On Ridge Hill, a thickly wooded spot, Hannah and her companions encountered the lover with a closed carriage, into which the affianced bride hastily stepped and was driven rapidly away, on the road to Providence, in spite of the frantic appeals of Prince, the attendant. Miss Simons—Pierre’s sister—assisted Hannah with a necessary wardrobe, and with the aid of the pastoral services of a minister of the Episcopal Church, the lovers were married.

When Mr. Robinson learned of his daughter’s elopement with the “French dancing master” he so despised, he was, for a time, completely beside himself with rage, and offered a large reward to anyone who would make known to him the person or persons who aided his daughter’s escape, but wholly without success.

After her marriage Mr. Simons took his bride to reside for a time with his father. Here Hannah remained for some months until her husband obtained a professional situation in Providence, when he removed his wife to that city, where she lived for several years up to the time she went home to die.

Mr. Pierre Simons, though of pleasing person and seductive manners, proved to be an unthrifty and unprincipled man—as we might suspect—who, finding that his wife was discarded and likely to be disinherited by her father, began not long after her marriage to treat her with neglect, and through dissipated habits almost entirely deserted her.

Continuing to love her worthless husband, notwithstanding his cruel treatment, the poor woman’s heart broke and she became a hopeless invalid.

With the exception of her wardrobe and her little dog, which was sent to her by her mother, Hannah received no assistance nor recognition for some time whatever from her home. Upon learning the pitiable condition of her suffering daughter, Mrs. Robinson, through her son William and others, provided

for her most pressing material wants. It was in vain, however, that she pleaded with her incensed husband to permit her to be brought to the tender care and comfort of her father's home. Notwithstanding the opposition of the father, there was still a soft place in his proud and wounded heart for her memory to nestle in. Mrs. Robinson observed that when he returned home after an absence, in case Hannah's cat was not in sight, he would wander abstractedly from room to room until he encountered it, when, without seemingly noticing the animal, he would sit quietly down. He would stealthily feed *Felis* from his own plate, and on one occasion Mrs. Robinson found the sorrowing father, suffused with tears, pressing the dumb favorite of his discarded child to his bosom. Hannah's favorite horse was also caressed when Mr. Robinson thought no one was near to observe it.

When news arrived of Mrs. Simons' rapid decline, Mr. Robinson began to manifest symptoms of serious alarm, and told the mother that Hannah might come home, if she would reveal to him the names of those who assisted in her elopement, but on no other condition, let the consequences be what they might.

On being informed of her father's proposition, Hannah wrote an affectionate letter, full of devoted tenderness, but finally refusing to betray a confidence reposed in her. On receiving his daughter's letter, Mr. Robinson read it eagerly with apparent satisfaction until he reached the last paragraph, when, tossing the letter contemptuously to his wife, angrily said, "Then let the foolish thing die where she is."

As the accounts of Hannah's alarming condition reached Mr. Robinson, it became evident that a terrible struggle for mastery was going on in the wretched father's breast. The conflict at last became unendurable, and one day, pushing from him a plate of untasted food, he arose from the dinner table and ordered his horse to the door, and telling his wife not to expect him back for a day or two, rode rapidly away. The next forenoon he reached his daughter's house, and riding up to the door without dismounting, rapped on the door with the head of his cane.

The door was opened by his daughter's maid, Hannah, who

was born in his house a short time after her young mistress and called after her name. Overjoyed to see her master, she hastened to her mistress' chamber with the glad news of his arrival.

Hannah was too ill to leave her bed, but sent entreaties to her father to come to her. "Ask your mistress," said Mr. Robinson, "whether she is ready to comply with her father's wishes, that if she is, he will come to her; but on no other condition!" Not finding it possible in her noble nature to betray her friends, Hannah again denied her father. Without saying an intelligible word, he rode back, without refreshment, to his friend Lodowick Updike's, where he had passed the night before, and away to his sad home in the morning.

But a day or two elapsed after his return from the first visit, when Mr. Robinson again started on the road to Providence. These visits he continued to repeat at intervals of two or three days only, for several weeks. In every instance he would ride up to the door of the house where his sick daughter lay, and without dismounting rap at the door with his cane and simply say, "How is Hannah?" and on receiving an answer turn the head of his horse and ride away.

Miss Belden of Hartford, and Mrs. Simons' uncle, William Gardiner—the friends who assisted her elopement—on learning the sad dilemma, counseled Hannah the next time her father visited her house to reveal to him the names of the parties implicated. Thus absolved, Hannah sent word that if he would come to her bedside she would tell all. Trembling with emotion, Mr. Robinson dismounted and hurried to the comfortless, wretched chamber of his sick daughter.

He had formed no conception of the extremity to which his poor child was reduced. As he approached the bed and took her hand, thin almost to transparency, in both of his and looking into the faded face, with naught remaining of her former exquisite beauty, the floodgates that had withstood the promptings of his better nature gave way, and the long pent-up affection of the father's heart burst into one uncontrollable tide of tenderness and love. No wish or thought remained to wring from his poor Hannah the coveted secret, but falling on his knees by the bedside, bathed the pale, cold hand of the dying child with tears and wept aloud.

After he had somewhat regained his composure, he handed

several pieces of gold to the maid, standing in tearful silence by the bed of her beloved mistress, charging her to get everything necessary for her mistress' comfort until his return, and tenderly kissing his broken-hearted child, Mr. Robinson left for his home in Boston Neck, where he arrived late at night.

In those early times, when roads were rough and four-wheeled carriages almost unknown, an indispensable household article was a litter for the sick. Immediately after Mr. Robinson arrived at his home, he summoned from their beds four strong men, and ordered them to proceed with the litter in his pleasure boat to Providence, and there await his arrival. The next morning at break of day Mr. Robinson himself started on horseback, attended by Prince and a led-horse for his daughter's maidservant.

The invalid was informed of the arrangements that had been made for conveying her to Narragansett, by which it was proposed to stop at her Uncle Updike's the first night, and, if her strength permitted, to reach home the next day. At nine o'clock the next morning the whole party were slowly winding their way toward the homestead in Boston Neck. They arrived safely at Mr. Updike's with less fatigue to the poor invalid than was feared. There the party rested for the night.

It was in the lovely month of June, when the rose, the syringa and wild honeysuckle and sweet clover were all in bloom; a shower the night before had made everything fresh and sparkling in the sun's full beams. As the mournful party moved forward, ever and anon the small native wood animals darted across the path—all nature seemed to be welcoming Hannah home. When the spot was reached on Ridge Hill, where the faithful Hannah had met her lover and bid adieu to her sister Mary, who had died, she covered her face with both hands and seemed to be weeping.

When Prince was asked what Mrs. Simons did on this occasion, Prince answered that, "Missus Hannah didn't do nothin'! She eny just put both hands over her face and cried! That wer all!"

Old Alexander Gardiner, Sr., was to entertain the party for a short period of rest. The old man, being aware of the coming of the guests, had dressed himself in his "go-to-meetin'" or "roast meat" or i. e., Sunday dinner suit of yellow nankeen

breeches with waistcoat to match, and a semi-military blue coat, ornamented with a long row of silver Spanish dollar buttons in front. He stood in his door to welcome their approach by removing his imposing cocked hat and making three low bows; first to the poor lady in the litter, next to Mr. Robinson, and lastly to the attendants. After the party rested for an hour or so, they proceeded on their way. The old familiar scenes aroused Hannah at every step: the birds in the hedge with their half-fledged young; soft, rustling sounds of an unusual nature elicited special interest, and many delays were occasioned. As the sun declined, Mr. Robinson tenderly suggested to his sick daughter the danger to be apprehended from the evening air, and the need of haste, and it was not until after the booming evening gun from Fort George in Newport harbor had met and mingled its roar with the dirge-like note of the fern owl, that always begins its mournful song exactly as the sun goes down, that the reluctant invalid was willing to leave the rock on Mc-Sparran Hill, where they had halted. Casting one long, wistful look toward the still roseate west, and murmuring to herself, "It is the last time," Hannah motioned her attendants to proceed.

As the party drew near the house, which was not until late in the evening, they were met by the whole family. The poor invalid, now too weak to respond to the tender greetings, was lovingly carried in her father's arms and placed in her own chamber and bed, and everything done for her comfort which mortal love could suggest. A marked change had taken place in her condition. The long journey and the excitement which attended proved too much for her weakened vital powers, and before midnight a raging fever set in—in the delirium she reverted to the days when her lover vowed everlasting love and beguiled her from her home—the years of sorrow were blotted from her memory. She called wildly on her lover's name, that he would come and defend her from her now, alas, wretched father's wrath and vengeance.

At about the hour of midnight, a whip-poor-will, called by the Indians "muck-a-wiss"—*come to me*—perched on the eave of the house opposite the lilac bush, and sung its mournful song of "Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will."

The ominous cry of the bird penetrated the delirium of the poor brain. Pausing, and listening for a few moments she ex-

claimed, "Hark! mother, do you hear the death angel calling? He is out in the lilac tree, mother! He has come to take me away and marry me, mother! It will be a sad wedding day, mother, but not so sad as that other, dear mother!" Then, turning her attention to a withered flower on her bosom, she said, "He told me, when he gave it to me, that we must call it not life everlasting, but love everlasting! Lay it with me in my grave, mother, that I may take it to the land where life is everlasting, and where love never dies."

As the sun rose in the morning, though weak and helpless, she called for the trinkets and different articles of her wardrobe, and distributed them with her own hands. This done, with feeble, outstretched arms, she turned to her father and mother and pressed a last kiss on their lips; her agonized father, kneeling beside the bed, held her extended hand in his. Before she breathed her last, she cast her eyes upon her mother with an unutterable expression of affection, and then, fixing them on her father, she continued to look lovingly and steadfastly in his, as if she would convey to him a message of her undying respect and love, until they closed in death.

The old nurse, Mum Amey, raised her eyes from the face of her dying mistress, and with a look of devout admiration exclaimed, "De angels is come."

Dr. Robert Hazard, the family physician, expressed his belief that the death of his lovely cousin was due to a deep-seated, consuming sorrow. Old nurse Mum Amey, when asked a few days after the funeral, "what ailed her young mistress when she died?" she answered, "Nothin' ail' Missus Hannah. Dis world wer eny jes' too hard for her, an' de poor chile die ob de heart break."

One pathetic incident was that of the refusal of Hannah's little dog, Marcus, to be enticed from his mistress' grave. It also refused to eat or drink; but the poor thing died from sheer starvation in a cavity it had scratched, and from day to day deepened in the ground, just beneath the doorway of her tomb. In this grave of the affectionate brute's own digging it was found one morning dead by Mr. Robinson, and was there buried by its master's own hands, after being carefully wrapped in the linen case from off the pillow on which its mistress' head last lay.

Some days after the last sad ceremony, Mr. Pierre Simons

returned to Providence, where he learned of his wife's death. A regard for decency, if not remorse of conscience, prompted him to call at his father-in-law's, to be present, if permitted, at the removal of the body of Hannah to a newly erected tomb. Mr. Robinson received him courteously, but after asking him to partake of the hospitality of the house, while he remained his guest he never after spoke to him until the morning his daughter's remains were removed, and then only to notify him briefly of his intention in that respect.

Mr. Updike represents Hannah's father, Rowland Robinson, as possessed of a relentless, unforgiving spirit. This does great injustice to his character. Though impetuous and overbearing in temper it may be, it was far from vindictive. The writer sees a true descendant of the first Rowland, and the characters, both of father and daughter, were strong, dominant and enduring. United to a firm will and integrity of conscience was the magnetic charm of a fine personality, to be found in our own day in the character and personality of scores of Rowland Robinson's and Mary Allen's descendants.

JEREMIAH POTTER ROBINSON

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, great-great-great-grandson of Rowland Robinson, was born August 18, 1819, at Tower Hill, in the "Church House."

Mr. Robinson began life in Newport, R. I. In 1836, at the age of sixteen, he went to New York, where he was employed by the firm of P. & A. Woodruff, and after a few years attained a partnership in the business. The name of the firm later was changed to A. Woodruff & Robinson, and then to J. P. & G. C. Robinson. His business desk stood for almost half a century on nearly the same spot that business is now transacted on what is practically the site of the house which he entered as a boy.

About the year 1843, Mr. Robinson began to look with much interest upon the growing city of Brooklyn, and soon purchased large blocks of real estate on the Brooklyn river front, improving them by building upon them warehouses and piers. He was thus among the pioneers of the great warehouse system of that city. A few years later, with William Beard, he became interested in the water front in South Brooklyn, and began the work of planning and constructing the great Erie Basin and the adjoining basins, building piers and warehouses, until at this time there is a wharfage and dockage of several miles where vessels are loaded and unloaded.

It is the largest and most comprehensive dock system in the world. Mr. Robinson was ever watchful of the rights of laboring men, and in his business projects much care was taken to pay each laborer liberally for extra service, the result being great faithfulness to the interest of their employer. Mr. Robinson was one of the prominent supporters of the great East River Bridge enterprise, and as a bridge trustee gave intelligent attention to all the details of its progress and management. He honorably filled the position of president of the board of trustees through the most trying periods of the work. He married May 23, 1843, Elizabeth DeWitt of Cranberry, N. J. (From the Hazard Family Caroline Robinson.)

Desiring a little more intimate touch with the life and character of a man so important in the development of the great borough of Brooklyn, the writer learned the following facts: Without an education other than that provided by a country school Mr. Robinson began his career. Early in life he devoted much of his leisure time to books, making a specialty of Shakespearean study and dramatic art. At a time when Shakespearean drama was presented by its best interpreters, he was a devoted patron, and developed for himself a literary taste almost scholarly.

In personal appearance Mr. Robinson was a splendid representative of the race, both in features and figure, and in general character a man conspicuous among men.

Some members of the Narragansett family of Robinson have reached a height of over six feet three, and most of them are noticeable, especially those of the past generation, for their height and magnificent proportions.

Mr. Robinson was a man who valued life; never a moment

was wasted, but from sunrise to sunset his splendid health permitted him to accomplish more than the usual share of work allotted to man. Unusually tender and attentive to the close ties which bound him to his family, they looked upon him as more than father and as more than friend. He also possessed the pride of birth which belongs to the Robinson family—a pride that urges its members to be something and to do something in their day and generation.

Mr. Robinson's sudden death, August 26, 1886, was a shock to a devoted family and a great loss to his immediate community, where he lived a marked figure, socially, morally and intellectually, and in the larger circle of business enterprise his loss was sincerely lamented.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN ROBINSON

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

GEORGE C. ROBINSON of Wakefield, R. I., was born in South Kingston, R. I., January 26, 1825. His boyhood days were spent on the farm belonging to his grandfather, Jeremiah Niles Potter. At an early age he went into business in New York City, and later became a member of the well-known firm of Woodruff & Robinson. Upon the dissolution of this firm he formed a partnership with his brother, Jeremiah Potter Robinson, and with him and Franklin Woodruff was identified with the development of the Brooklyn water front and warehouse system.

For many years Mr. Robinson resided in Brooklyn and was a member of Plymouth Church.

In Mr. Robinson's social relations he identified himself with the New England Society of New York, the Long Island Historical Society and of the Art Association of Brooklyn. In the charities of Brooklyn he was a liberal patron.

Mr. Robinson married when a young man Mary Lyman

Arnold, a daughter of the late Gov. Lemuel Hastings Arnold of Rhode Island.

On his retiring from active business, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson returned to their native State and settled in Wakefield, where their beautiful country home was located.

It was impossible for a man of Mr. Robinson's activity to withdraw entirely from the business world, and after beautifying his own home in Wakefield, which stimulated the community to improve properties in the village, he gave much of his attention, until he died, to raising the standard of Narragansett Pier hotel property. Many hotels in this place were old and unattractive until Mr. Robinson built the Gladstone Hotel. To-day the greatly improved condition of the famous pier, and general progressive spirit of property-owners, due to the impetus inaugurated by him, has brought this section more than ever to the popular attention.

It would seem that George C. Robinson inherited not only the progressive spirit of Rowland Robinson—his forbear—but very much of the gentle, Quaker spirit of Mary Allen.

The first time the writer met Mr. Robinson, though quite young, she was particularly impressed by his courtly bearing—affable, without condescension; self-possessed, without consciousness.

In dispensing the hospitality of his home, there was a dignity and grace of manner that in later years, when the hair had silvered, reminded one of the old aristocrat of colonial days, much of whose spirit must have been transmitted to this man.

Mr. Robinson was a very reticent man, and adverse to being conspicuous, which was in harmony with the genuineness and simplicity of his character. His death a few years since was keenly felt by his townspeople, to whom he had been a helpful, loving neighbor, but he was a loss more especially to the unfortunate poor, to whom he was a friend and benefactor.

The influence of Mr. Robinson's life will be felt many generations to come.

ATMORE ROBINSON

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

LIKE an artery through which passes some of the best blood of this nation runs the main street of the little village of Wakefield, R. I.

In its earliest history, when not much more than a saddle path, marked out by the Narragansett Indians as their trail to the sea, it was the highway over which passed Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Benjamin Franklin and many other distinguished men, as they partook of the hospitality extended to them by the old families of South Kingston. The village has its town pump, its mill, old bridge, quaint church, winding by-paths and ancient trees to inspire a Hawthorne.

The village mentor and miser and haunted house were not wanting, as tales of old villagers testify.

The family names of Watson, Hazard, Wright, Champlin, Robinson, Perry, Gardiner, names conspicuous in the enterprises and policies of the world, are to be found, with their homesteads on or not far from this village center.

In the heart of this village on the main thoroughfare lived Atmore Robinson, son of Sylvester, and great-grandson of Gov. William Robinson, who chose as his field for activity his native village. Born in 1804, he made his start with many men who made the nation in its commercial and political importance what it is to-day.

Like his forbears, Mr. Robinson had the spirit of progress, and early in life studied the banking system. How much he was influenced in his choice by his brother, Edward Mott Robinson—father of Hetty Green—we cannot say; probably the elder brother shaped somewhat the choice of Atmore. For many years he was identified with the finance of South Kingston, and founded the Bank of Wakefield.

Mr. Robinson in character was quaint and interesting.

Bishop Clark of the Episcopal Church was a close personal friend of Mr. Robinson, and when visiting Wakefield in his clerical capacity, often made his home with his friend. These occasions were opportunities for long discussions on religious themes.

Mr. Robinson upheld the Quaker views, often writing sermons which were delivered from the village pulpit and afterward discussed with the townspeople, they not knowing their author.

Notwithstanding his retirement, Atmore Robinson was an exceptionally well-posted man and, like all of the Robinsons, showed a strong tendency to letters. Without question, he was an important factor in the progress of South Kingston. He died August 2, 1890, leaving a family. His sons, James and George H., are well known in the business and social world, especially the name of George H. Robinson, a member of the firm of Gorham & Company, silversmiths.

HETTY (ROBINSON) GREEN

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

BECAUSE of an acute sense of personal responsibility, we of this day and generation are too inclined to be prejudiced, either for or against an individual, without the proper sort of data on which to base our judgments.

To the individual who demands facts upon which to establish their opinions, the following statement in reference to a foremost woman of the century, whose private history is so little known, is refreshing.

(From the New York City press of May, 1906, following San Francisco disaster.) "The city treasury, as is known to financiers, is governed by a remarkable system of law which forces it to borrow for ten months in the year.

"With the aid of Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, Controller Metz has been enabled to beat the financiers of Wall street and save the city thousands upon thousands of dollars.

"When the city treasury was in dire need of immediate funds, Mrs. Green had broken the market. Interest rates tumbled because she refused to press the city; when the Wall street banks

were demanding high rates, she charged the lowest possible rate of interest.

“‘She is a grand little woman,’ said Deputy Chamberlain Campbell. ‘We can always rely on her. If she has the money when we need it, we can get it from her.’”

A few years ago, Mrs. Green was asked to tell the world, especially to advise young women, how she—a woman—developed her wonderful genius for finance. She first gives us a very tender picture of her invalid father, to whom she was devotedly attached, Edward Mott Robinson, once so active in the whaling industries of New Bedford, Mass., but then in the prime of mature manhood, stricken.

When a young woman, it fell to her lot to fill a son’s place to a helpless father. The ships of Edward Robinson touched at many ports, and it was necessary for him to know the credit of the world, and his daughter Hetty was called upon to advise him on these points. This necessitated constant research, and from day to day the two together would read the reports of the world’s finance. Thus, at the period of life when the brain is active and receptive, and with an inherited tendency to finance, Hetty Robinson accumulated a knowledge far and beyond that of many financiers of her day. As his feebleness increased, interfering with his own activity, he leaned on his devoted daughter more and more to keep in touch with his investments. Summed up, her advices were: “Choose your vocation in life; let no opportunity pass for knowing, in its minutest detail, all that concerns its interest; take infinite pains to become informed, and keep busy.”

On the death of Edward Mott Robinson, his daughter Hetty inherited his large fortune, estimated at several millions. His son, Isaac H., having died in infancy, Hetty was his only living child to whom to bequeath his accumulated fortune, in which she had been an important factor.

Can we not understand, in the very nature of things, that inheriting a large fortune from the industries of her father as a nucleus, combined with her marvelous knowledge of finance, Hetty Robinson must have become what she is to-day, one of the foremost living financiers?

Her simple tastes and habits are not due to any studied plan of economy, or to be conspicuous in any way, but are attributable

to the fact that, born of strict Puritan ancestors, she has inherited no luxurious tastes, and, as a girl, had no time to form extravagant habits or to follow prevailing fashion in dress or in living; her habits are entirely in keeping with her birth and breeding.

When away from business cares, which is extremely rare, and with relatives—social life must be sacrificed, and no doubt on this side her character is undeveloped—Mrs. Green is companionable and attractive. If she knows of the world's criticism (which is doubtful), she has more than enough common sense and humor to appreciate inconsistencies and jealous criticism. Few women could endure the ridicule to which she is subjected without an abiding purpose in life; she is too busy to call a halt to answer her critics, were she inclined to do so.

Hetty (Robinson) Green from young girlhood has never drifted, but has set her sails straight for port, and we can be confident that such a man or woman will not miss the mark, nor have an unworthy one.

A history is yet to be written of this phenomenal woman, certainly one of the greatest in virility and dominance of character of Rowland Robinson's descendants, if not one of the greatest Americans of Colonial pedigree.

MORTON ROBINSON, M.D.

BY

MRS. HERBERT TURRELL

DR. ALEXANDER WILDER, a distinguished man in the educational world, said on the death of Dr. Robinson: "Permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a man whom I knew but to esteem, and whose career was an honor to his family, his social and professional circle, the city where he spent so many years of his life, and the State in which he was born."

Morton Robinson was the son of Thurston Robinson and of Sarah Waterman Perry, and born in South Kingston, R. I., March 10, 1825. He received early instruction as was common at that

time and was a student at the Wakefield Academy. He inherited the family trait for active professional life, and began the study of medicine at the earliest opportunity and took his degree in 1854.

In the native village of Morton Robinson lived the Sweet family, famous for their surgical skill. When Morton was a young man, one of his companions was Jonathan R. Sweet, a boy who astonished the natives with his wonderful ability in setting fractured limbs. No stray animal was safe; Jonathan Sweet was looking for stray animals of all sorts, and if they were missing for a few weeks, it was because the young fellow was trying his hand at simple fractures, compound fractures, dislocations, etc. Not only did he become skilled in bone setting, but his knowledge and use of simple herbs was remarkable. No time for school! When Dr. Robinson called Jonathan from his native village to join him in the practice of medicine, he could scarcely write his own name. Under the careful tuition of Dr. Robinson, Dr. Sweet obtained a degree in surgery, which qualified him to practice his profession legitimately and reap the fame, as a bone setter, he so richly deserved. Until Dr. Sweet's death, which occurred several years before that of Dr. Robinson, these two men were inseparable. Unlike in every taste and accomplishment, except that of their profession, they seemed always to be in perfect harmony, due, no doubt, to the remarkable kindness in the dispositions of both men.

Dr. Wilder says of Dr. Robinson: "He was a careful as well as faithful physician, eager to gain all possible knowledge to assist him in his profession; he possessed great original powers, and was as acute as independent in his views on all subjects."

Before Newark, N. J., had a hospital, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company engaged the firm of Sweet & Robinson to attend to all accidents in that city, and when the Central Railroad of New Jersey was built, they were engaged by this road as well. The reputation of these men extended throughout the State, and the successful treatment of cancer by Dr. Robinson became so well known, victims of this horrible disease from distant States sought his help.

Dr. Robinson in his profession displayed the skill and versatility peculiar to the Perry family. The following is an example: Dr. Sweet's son was thrown from his horse while riding,

and killed. His body was dragged for some distance over a cobbled pavement and badly mutilated; especially, the head and face were beyond recognition. This boy was a great favorite of Dr. Robinson's, and his death was a terrible shock to him. Notwithstanding the emotion he must have felt, he so carefully restored the head and face with wax, even to imitating the freckles, so perfectly that the distracted mother never knew the actual conditions.

Dr. Robinson would weep like a woman (or hunter) over the misfortunes of poor Rip Van Winkle, or over a sick dog—but in cases calling for the greatest emotion his nerves were like iron. When the Italians were first brought to this country as laborers to any extent, many located in the rapidly growing city of Newark, N. J. As a student, Dr. Robinson became interested in them immediately, and in time, because of his loving service, they called him "padre." The poor Italians knew that Dr. Robinson would give their sick attention and counsel them in their peculiar difficulties.

Dr. Robinson's office was located in that part of the city by which hundreds of mechanics passed to and from their work, and although a man who, in personal appearance as well as intellectually and morally, was greatly their peer, he was as humble as any poor laborer who passed his door. The poor women, compelled to work at heavy machinery, as many women in Newark are, in the many industries for which this city is noted, counseled with him as with a father. At one time the laboring people, in spite of protest, nominated him for Mayor. *His was not a winning party!*

When the Civil War broke out he promptly offered his services to the State, and for some months was employed as medical examiner of recruits. In June, 1863, he went to the front as first assistant surgeon of the 37th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers.

An old army man recently met the daughter of Dr. Robinson, and like many of these old heroes, "an infinitesimal of war, a passer at the last hour, standing in the twilight of the tomb, and half borne away at certain times by the deep pulsations of eternity," told the stories of "war times" as if he were actually listening for Reveille. Without either knowing, altogether, of whom he spoke, he said: "I tell you, the worst was at Petersburg;



MORTON ROBINSON, M. D.



THE BEACH—NARRAGANSETT, R. I.



INDIAN ROCK—NARRAGANSETT, R. I.



ELIZABETH ROBINSON



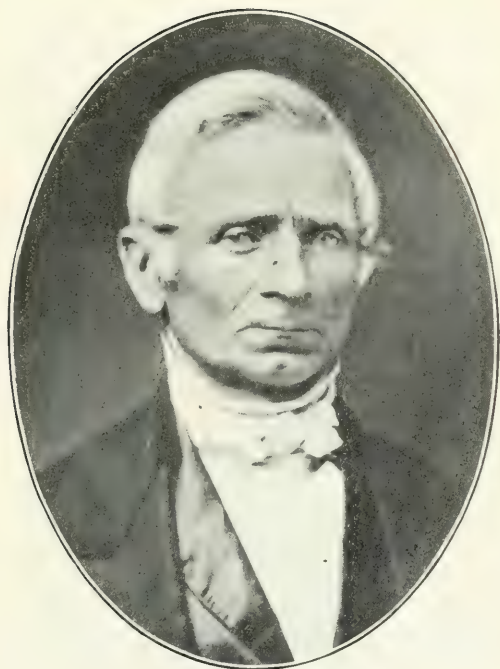
MAIN STREET—KINGSTON, R. I.



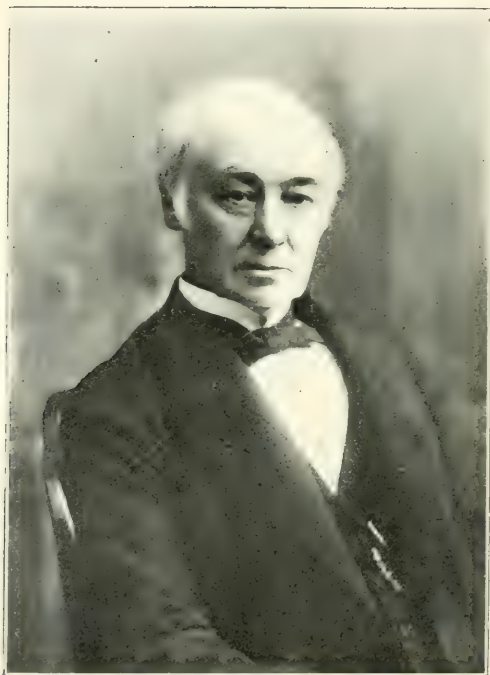
MRS. HETTY ROBINSON GREEN



GILBERT STUART'S BIRTHPLACE



SYLVESTER ROBINSON



GEORGE C. ROBINSON

many a poor fellow fell into the ditches filled with mud; how it did rain! And the worst of it was they were hard to get hold of. But I tell you, we had a surgeon in our regiment, long legged from the hips and over six feet tall (his legs looked as though they were on hinges), with a bony jaw and a set face; he pulled many a poor fellow out and took him to his own tent. I saw him splashing, over knee-deep in mud and water to reach one of our boys, with shells bursting all around him. One hit his tent, and, as if the Almighty meant to help him, instead of bursting, burrowed into the ground. I tell you, if that shell had burst, we would have lost one of the best men in the whole army; how we loved him! Lots of the poor wounded fellows got well."

Something of this was sounding familiar to the listener, and she said, "Who was your surgeon?" "Why, Dr. Robinson of Newark." The daughter took the old soldier by the hand—now a poor, feeble fellow, with nothing but his memories to keep alive an interest in the world about him, and said, "my father."

In 1854 cholera visited New York. Dr. Robinson, hearing the voice of duty, left his bride of a few weeks to do what requires more nerve and integrity of purpose than many physicians display.

As a student of the world's history, Morton Robinson accumulated an exceptional amount of knowledge, for his day, of the Jewish race, having obscure data at his tongue's end; he contributed to magazines and newspapers, from time to time, the result of his research; he was a contributor to several medical periodicals also and, still adhering to the proclivities of his youth—when he was called "the handsome fisherman"—that of fishing and gunning, wrote valuable scientific articles for publications devoted to these sports.

Dr. Robinson was a direct descendant of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley—Pilgrims—and through his mother, Sarah Waterman Perry, was allied to the famous Perry family. He was also a lineal descendant of many distinguished families of New England, names still conspicuous as among those of the best Americans.

In 1854 Morton Robinson was married to Ann Eliza Collins, who is a descendant of the noted Collins family of New Jersey. He had very little interest in the social life of his city, but delighted to gather about him groups of admirers, eager to

hear his brilliant dissertation on some favorite theme. While a profoundly religious man, he was exceedingly reticent in speaking on a subject so personal, except it were in connection with his interest in the Jewish people. Many distinguished men were his intimate friends, and yet he preferred a comparatively obscure life with his little coterie to any social advantages his friends could offer. To his family, Dr. Robinson often seemed austere and exacting, so strict were his ideas of a man's obligation to his community.

About three weeks before his death he expressed a wish to see his native land once more. As physician, he knew that he could not live longer than a few weeks at the most; in fact, he told within a few hours when the disease should prove fatal. If he could fish and smell the salt air of Narragansett once more, he would ask nothing further of life. By a passionate love for his native land, he was braced to do what seemed to his family, who had watched his years of suffering, an heroic undertaking.

A tent suitably equipped for an invalid was pitched on the shore of Salt Lake (now Narragansett Lake) near Point Judith. Here he could see across the bay and hear the roar of the surf as it pounded onto the rocky coast. Here also his kinsfolk, for whom he felt a devoted attachment, could visit him, and for the last time probably, hear him discourse on his favorite themes. One of Dr. Robinson's theories, for the first time verified, according to the writer's best knowledge, was that after a great Seismic disturbance on this continent the Gulf Stream should show serious affection. The reader will remember that a few weeks following the California earthquake, navigators in the Gulf of Mexico reported that for the first time, so far as known, the waters were showing phenomenal characteristics. Instead of following the course usual at that time of the year, the current was flowing in an entirely opposite direction. This was according to the theory of Dr. Robinson, and the writer believes that, were it not for his modesty in these matters, he could have given to the scientific world valuable material.

By moving in slow, easy stages, with the aid of carriages, litters and rolling chairs, he succeeded in reaching his tent, from which his family never expected to see him return alive. A few days after he was settled, a September gale raged along the Narragansett coast. "Did he flinch?" Not he! His

eyes snapped and his fingers tickled to get hold of the line and hook, for the good fishing which was bound to come after the storm, and yet too sick to leave his bunk. His daughter visited his tent one day, and there lay the sick man, like a great hulk, but with a fish-line in his hand, nicely adjusted according to direction, to catch the faintest nibble; when the fish had good hold, he directed his valet (a man of nerve) to help him "pull the fellow in," he knew it was a big one.

Who would believe that here lay a dying man, never free from intense pain for a moment. Every bone and muscle in his strong face set with the intensest purpose, and yet, a look in the eye told the story—he would live or die, but he would once again come into communion with the spirits of his youth; if to die, then with but little care to his dear ones, to be laid to rest in his native soil and by his fathers, whom he so nobly loved.

The family persuaded Dr. Robinson after a week or so to return to his home in Newark, not one but feeling they were tearing him from his real home, where he had hoped to die, with the smell of the salt spray in his nostrils and the mist from the sea dampening his white locks. After a few days, quietly, confidently, he died, with a last request that he be laid in the burying ground at Wakefield.

His last words bearing upon his life were: "I have made many mistakes, which I can leave to the judgment of my Creator, but I never remember to have committed an immoral act."

Dr. Morton Robinson died November 3, 1893. He was in direct line from Rowland Robinson and Mary Allen.

"If it be well to be well descended, he had a fortunate beginning and liberal endowment."

GILBERT STUART

GILBERT STUART, the celebrated portrait painter, was a native of Narragansett. His father came from Scotland, and here married an Anthony, one of the Anthony family, allied to the family of Robinson.

Gilbert was born near Pettaquamscutt (Narrow River) where his father lived. In 1775 he went to England and became a pupil of Benjamin West. He spent several years in Ireland, and then returned to his native country for the express purpose of painting the portrait of General Washington.

The history of this famous man of Narragansett may be found in the following histories: Knapp's American Literature and Dunlap's History of the Art of Design.

GEORGE ROBINSON

OF WATERTOWN, MASS.,

AND

WILLIAM ROBINSON

OF DORCHESTER, MASS.

BY

CHARLES NUTT.

Editor of the "Worcester Spy," Worcester, Mass.



Y mother's maternal grandmother was a Robinson. I married a Robinson. My ancestor was George Robinson of Watertown; my wife's was William Robinson of Cambridge. My great-grandmother's name was Patience. I like that name. When some of the younger members of this bunch of Robinson families have occasion to use a female name for christening, desiring, of course, a name somewhat uncommon, because there are so many Robinsons, I hope they will have Patience. Within about a fortnight such an occasion has come to the household of my wife's brother, and I have some hope that there will be another Patience Robinson.

I have not been married long enough to make up my mind as to which of these Robinson families had the better blood. Later I should be in a position to give the descendants of either George or William some useful information. I have been married long enough, however, to have five children, in whom the blood of these two Robinson lines are commingled. Even the neighbors approve of the mixture, so I can give my testimony safely in praise of this new strain of Robinsons.

Your good secretary asked me to write a paper on the descendants of William Robinson. That, I must remind you, is my wife's ancestor, and while I looked up that line a few years ago to see if I could find anything suitable for use as an emergency argument during a Caudle curtain discussion, I feel fully

as able to write about the no less distinguished Robinson family to which I myself am related by consanguinity, if you please.

I hope there is nothing against the George Robinson crowd. I found nothing. They were distinguished both for poverty and piety, and one dear old great, great aunt died in the poorhouse.

The dread of the poorhouse is not, however, confined to the descendants of George Robinson. It is a characteristic of New England as pronounced as the New England conscience that we hear so much about. The William Robinson family, I tell my wife, is no less distinguished by poverty than the George Robinson family. I don't know about the piety. Perhaps it is against the rules here to talk religion. I find in my researches fewer Unitarians than I should have been pleased to find. In fact all the individuals in both families, except those of the present generation, were orthodox. But whether Unitarian or Orthodox, all of us to-day I hope are Puritans, modified, reformed and refined to suit the demands of our own times.

We should never meet together without a tribute to the virtues of our forefathers, to their courage in settling a new country, to their love of God, their clean lives and their republican form of government.

A paper to be read at a meeting like this should not, I suppose, be like those chapters of the Bible which one reads only when obliged to in order to make a complete reading of the entire volume, so I have sent my paper in the form of dates to that painstaking and persistent Robinson who is gathering our archives and digesting dates for his daily food. I am glad that I could supply a few vacant places in his records. I spent two days, I think, on a big bunch of blanks he sent me. Only a man of infinite learning and patience could handle successfully the vital statistics of a group of prolific and growing families that you represent. I haven't met him, but I know the finger marks of genius in his genealogical work. I know what it takes to write genealogy. I have just completed a little book of my own. You should take off your hats to Charles E. Robinson whenever his name is mentioned.

While I am speaking of the records, I want to urge every member of this association to do more than merely send to the historian the information he requires. I believe that every American family should get together and hereafter keep records

of their ancestors. As far as possible, each family should have in a book the record of ancestors in all the lines back, certainly as far as the immigrants. I found the task of getting the information for my family delightful and educating. The work is not complete, and it never can be. Some missing date may be found. Some missing name revealed by study and research or mere luck may open up a new field for investigation and discovery. So much is in print now that genealogy is not the slow, costly and discouraging work it was even one generation ago. Starting with the names and dates kept in the old Bible of your grandparents, it is a simple matter to trace your ancestral lines back to the first comers—back to the period 1620 to 1650.

I think it worth while to know what blood flows in our veins and what blood does not flow there. I have nothing to say to the man or woman who devotes attention to some distinguished line to the exclusion of others. I have nothing to say to those who investigate ancestors to discover claims to property or relation with famous men. We owe the same debt to the obscure and humble as to the famous and wealthy ancestors. After all, the family average of virtue and ability, and even of property, is no greater in one than another of these grand old New England families.

It seems to me rather barbaric not to know one's forefather. We show shameful ignorance of the history of our country not to know where our ancestors settled and built their homes, where their children were born, where the family graves are located, where the men fought the Indians. The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are doing for revolutionary ancestors what they and you and I ought to do for those brave men and women who preceded and followed the heroes of '76.

If we take pride in our race, if we are proud to be Americans and glory in the deeds and men of New England, why not know why? Why not know the names and birthplaces of our own forefathers? Why not be able to give documentary proof, not only that we had ancestors in the Revolution, but that we had fifty or a hundred ancestors in the Massachusetts Bay colony? Why not be able to point out the spot in Braintree, Watertown, Salem or Sudbury, Plymouth or Deerfield, where the first, the second, the third and other generations of our forefathers fought the good fight that the Revolution might be fought successfully, that the

America of the twentieth century might lead the world? I pay no greater tribute to my ancestors at Plymouth, at Dedham, or at Londonderry, than to my father who led a colored regiment in the war for the Union, or to his father who did humble service in the second war with England. A chain is no stronger than the weakest link. Get the chain of your ancestry as complete as possible, not to gratify your pride, but to obey that commandment that we Americans have never obeyed in the fullest sense: Honor Thy Father and Mother.

I hope the homesteads of the first Robinsons, anyhow, will be suitably marked whenever they are identified. I know that the present owners of the old farms will be glad to consent. And every Robinson descendant in the future will feel more direct and personal interest in his race and the Robinson forefathers if he can visit their former home, see the stone walls they built, the very land they cleared, and, perhaps, some traces of the dwelling house itself. We love New England more, I think, because nearly every field was wrested from the arms of the forests by the hands of our own ancestors.

It was but yesterday. We are not an ancient people. The land is still in its early youth. What is a hundred years? We ought to know more of the early towns as well as of the men and women. Two hundred or three hundred years should not obscure the memory or an ancestor.

It is right for us to leave behind us better records for the future than our fathers kept for us. They relied too much on memory. They depended on the elders to remember what their fathers should have recorded.

Where are the heirlooms of the earlier generations? They are very rare. Things of value like silver and fine furniture, books and utensils, were not numerous even in the families of the well-to-do. These things wore out. They were not preserved for the sake of their associations. Each generation has worn out or destroyed the mementos and chattels of the preceding. We are doing the same thing to-day, whenever an old relative dies and an old home is broken up. Our own houses are too full, and often the whole furnishings, all the household goods, are sent to the auction rooms to furnish the homes of various Italian folks and others who esteem usefulness above antiquity and cheapness above all else.

I have another suggestion to make, and in this case as in the other I have followed my own advice before I have offered it to others. Let one room be devoted to the memorials and furnished with heirlooms as far as possible. Whether it be the sitting room, dining room, guest room (I ought to say spare room), whether parlor or library, get together the scattered things you inherited or received from your parents or remoter ancestors. Put the braided rugs of your grandmother on the hardwood floor of your villa. They will not look out of place when the highboy and spinning wheel are put in place. Hang the oval picture frames that look so out of place with your wedding gifts of gilt and oak. Frame the Revolutionary commissions and old letters with glass on both sides of the paper. Hunt the garret over for the old samplers and quaint family registers. Polish up the old furniture you had put in the attic because it looked inartistic when side by side with the new piano.

Keep apart the old and the new. Such a room should contain the precious family relics and mementos, the old wedding gowns, Bibles and books. It will prove an unfailing source of interest and occupation. Additions will suggest themselves, and changes will be made necessary as new heirlooms come.

Label your antiques. Label everything. Let the granddaughters of the future, when showing the things you have left, be able to tell their age and some of their history. It is especially wise and considerate to write on the back of every photograph at least the name of the person. If this custom of concentrating the antiques and heirlooms became general, what an added interest for visitors all New England homes would present! What a vast number of lost and forgotten treasures would be brought to light!

I expect a reprimand from your worthy secretary for writing so little about the famous William and his own progeny, but I shall ask you to remember that I am living in the same house with six descendants of William, while on the other hand my wife is living with six descendants of George. That is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Now then, would it be discreet to choose for the subject of my paper the descendants of one rather than the descendants of the other?

II.

THE FATHERS. WHERE WERE THEY?

BY

MRS. ANN AUGUSTA LAKIN

Bennington, N. H.



HAVE often asked this question, but like an echo, it comes back to me, *Where were they?* The first in my line of ancestry that I have any knowledge of was Peter Robinson, yet it is but little that is known of him. We know that he was twice married and by the first marriage had two sons, Simeon and Douglas. Who their mother was, or where they were living at this time, is unknown to any of the descendants. It is thought by some that he was then living at Douglas, Mass., but there is no mention in the history of the town of any one by the name of Robinson, still records show there were Robinsons living in Douglas and adjoining towns.

That Peter was once living in Douglas is shown by the record of the "Marriage Intention" of Peter Robinson and Rebekah Perkins, May 18, 1752. No record of the marriage has been found, neither do we know how long he remained there or whither he went. That he afterwards lived in what is now Hudson, N. H., appears on the assessors' records of the town.

By the second marriage there were several children, but I do not know the order of their birth. Their names were Amos, Andrew, John, Peter, Rachel, Polly and Sarah. Several of the descendants of Andrew, Peter and Sarah I knew personally.

Andrew Robinson married Sarah Eastman, and lived for a time in Greenfield, N. H. Sarah Robinson married John Grimes. The history of Hancock, N. H., makes mention of this man as the first settler in Hancock. He also resided for a time in Greenfield, N. H.

Peter Robinson, Jr., came from Hudson, N. H., and settled in Antrim, N. H., about 1799. Some of his descendants are living there at the present time. He had three sons and one daughter. Of this family, I became acquainted with one of the sons (Reuben) who often visited at my grandfather's.

Peter Robinson, Jr., was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He was in the battle at Bennington, and heard Gen. Stark's famous address to his soldiers:—

"Boys, there are the redcoats. They are ours to-day, or Mollic Stark this night will sleep a widow."

Of the two oldest sons of Peter Robinson, Sr., Simeon remained in Hudson and died there. Of his descendants I know but little. One of his sons, Rev. Isaac Robinson, was settled over the church in Stodard, N. H. Here he spent his life in the service of the Master and lived to preach his half-century sermon. His wife was insane many years. They had one son and three daughters. The son died at the age of sixteen years. Two of the daughters became insane, the youngest dying in the Insane Asylum at Concord, N. H., where she had been confined for many years. One of the daughters married a physician, I think, and lived in New York. Fearing insanity, she seldom made long visits at her father's, remarking "she would be as insane as the other members of the family if she remained with them." I am under the impression that she finally became insane.

Rev. Isaac Robinson was a self-educated man. So great was his thirst for knowledge that when at work in the field plowing he would fasten his book to the plow handles so that he might read and study while at work. He applied for admission to college, but upon being examined was told that his education was equal to any of their teachers, and it would of no use for him to enter. He was a frequent visitor at my grandfather's, and I knew him and members of his family. Often, when a child, I have sat hours and heard him and my grandfather talk of their relatives in Hudson. Could I have known then the value these things would have been to future generations, I might now be able to give you a complete history of this branch of the family.

Another one of the descendants of Simeon Robinson with whom I was acquainted was his grandson, David, son of David

Robinson and a nephew of Rev. Isaac Robinson. He was a merchant in Nashua, in what was then called Belvidere. I spent a part of one winter in his family, attending school at the Nashua Literary Institution. He was twice married. His first wife was Sophia Caldwell. She died in September, 1842. He married in 1844, for his second wife, Lydia Huntoon of Unity, N. H. She died May 27, 1862, leaving one son, who married Emily Jane Marshall of Nashua. They had two children, Willie F., who resides in Nashua, and Lena, who died August 3, 1873.

In 1784, Douglas Robinson, brother of Simeon, and my great-grandfather, came with his son Samuel, then a lad of eleven years, from Hudson, N. H., following marked trees until they arrived at a place known at that time as "Society Land," but now Greenfield, N. H. Here they spent the winter. Later, Samuel Robinson bought land and removed his family from Hudson to Greenfield. He was married in Buxton, Me., November 12, 1772, to Sarah Haseltine, who was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 31, 1749, a daughter of Timothy and Anna (Hancock) Haseltine. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson spent the remainder of their life on the farm in Greenfield. He died there March 8, 1821, and she on the 6th of January, 1833. They had eight children. The eldest, Samuel Robinson (my grandfather), married December 28, 1797, Olive Austin, a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Charles) Austin, born in Methuen, Mass., November 21, 1774. He was born in Nottingham West, September 6, 1773, and settled on a farm near the paternal home, where he died March 12, 1860. His wife died in the month of June, 1864. There were eight children, three sons and five daughters; all are now dead. The children were:

1. Hannah, b. Dec. 19, 1798; d. an infant.
2. Sarah, b. Sept. 8, 1800; d. at Chautau, Ill., March 24, 1875; mar. John Ober.
3. Isaac, b. Jan. 15, 1802; d. at the age of fifteen years.
4. Miles, b. March 6, 1803; d. at Greenfield, N. H., in 1871; mar. Almira Bailey.
5. Hannah, b. May 10, 1804; d. at Greenfield in 1870; mar. James S. Burt.
6. Warren, b. Nov. 11, 1806; d. at the age of ten years.
7. Rhoda, b. March 11, 1808; d. at Greenfield, N. H., in 1876; mar. Samuel Fisher.

8. Anna Hancock, b. May 15, 1810; d. at Hancock (now Bennington), N. H., in 1869; mar. David Dale in 1837, and had one child, Ann Augusta, who mar. in 1868 Taylor D. Lakin, who d. at Greenfield, N. H., in 1898, leaving three children: Winfred Taylor, who mar. Luella G. Merrill and resides at North Chelmsford, Mass.; Mary Ann Augusta, who mar. George M. Foote, and resides at North Chelmsford, Mass., and Lilla Dale, who mar. Archibald L. Rogers, and resides at Greenfield, N. H.

The second child was Moses Robinson, who settled on a farm adjoining his father's and died in 1841. He married Lucy Burnham. They had nine children, all now dead.

Benjamin Robinson, the third child, settled on the bank of the Contookook River, near his brothers. He married Esther Greeley, an aunt of Horace Greeley, founder of the *New York Tribune*. He was the owner of mills here, which later were carried away by a freshet. They had eleven children, all born here in Greenfield, N. H. Two died with spotted fever in 1815. The others lived to be quite aged and one, I think, is living now (1904) in Iowa. After the loss of his mills he sold the farm and lived for a few years in Hancock, N. H. From there he removed to Alstead, N. H., where he remained until age compelled him to lay aside all work and seek a home with his children. He died in Manchester, Wis., December 1, 1857.

William Robinson, the fourth child, settled on a farm just across the river in Hancock, N. H., where he remained during life. He died April 15, 1849. He married Elizabeth Fletcher. They had five children, all now dead except one, born October 28, 1808, who has now reached the age of ninety-six. A grandson is now living on the home farm. Two railroads cross each other near his buildings.

Elizabeth Robinson, the fifth child (there is no date given of her birth) died in 1808, was married on her death-bed to Elijah Wilson.

Douglas Robinson, the sixth child, born in 1785, married Hannah Butler. They lived on the home farm with his parents. He died of spotted fever in 1815. There were four children born to them, all now dead, the last one dying recently in California, at the age of ninety-three.

Sally, the seventh child and a twin sister of Douglas, married Daniel Gould, resided in Greenfield, N. H., and died there

in 1841. They had eight children. One is still living and one died the 4th of this month (August, 1904) at the age of eighty-three.

John Robinson, the eighth and youngest of the family, was born in 1790. He married Elizabeth McLaughlin and settled in Hancock, N. H. They had twelve children, all born in Hancock. He removed to Oppenheim, N. Y., where he died July 21, 1868. The children, so far as I know, are nearly all dead.

The descendants of Douglas Robinson are scattered from the Granite Hills of New Hampshire to the Rocky Mountains, and even to the Pacific Coast. Only three are left in the neighborhood where he first settled. One each in the fourth, fifth and sixth generations.

Thus have I given you a brief outline of this branch of the Robinson families to which I belong, but in tracing back to the first settlers I must close as I commenced, *The fathers! Where were they?*

•

JOHN ROBINSON

OF KITTERY AND CAPE ELIZABETH

BY

MRS. CAROLINE T. (EDWARD R.) BARBOUR

John Robinson,¹ b. Kittery, Me., d. Mar. 11, 1771, at Cape Elizabeth, m. Dec. 10, 1722, at Kittery.

Sarah Jordan, b. 1698, at Kittery, d. Nov. 23, 1786, at Cape Elizabeth.



THE annals of the historic town of Cape Elizabeth contain names no more prominently identified with her past than those of Jordan and Robinson. During the eighteenth century two families of the last named settled within the limits of the town, a third in Falmouth, and a fourth in the adjacent town of Windham; each of which had one, or more whose given name was John; but the first to come to this locality was

John Robinson of Kittery.

From the pages of church and state the few scattered threads that have been collected may serve some searcher in the future, to weave a web of interesting history, that will include the great number of isolated Robinsons, who are not yet in their proper places. The union of the two pioneer families was consummated December 10, 1722, by the marriage in Kittery of John Robinson with Sarah, daughter of Samuel and granddaughter of Rev. Robert Jordan, whose romantic life is so vividly portrayed in the "Trelawney Papers."

At Robert's death, all his landed possessions were divided between his widow and six sons, each of whom received one thousand acres, except Samuel. His share was eleven hundred, to compensate for the poverty of the soil as compared with the others. Samuel left Cape Elizabeth 1675 and settled in Kittery, dying there 1720, and his inheritance from his father at Pond

Cove, Cape Elizabeth, was in turn divided between his widow and three children, the youngest of whom was Sarah.

And so, when this newly wedded couple started out on life's journey as man and wife, it was to take possession of her property at Pond Cove.

This cove is on the easterly shore of Cape Elizabeth, about five miles from the city of Portland—then known as Falmouth—and near the southern extremity of the cape; deriving its name from its proximity to Great Pond, which is some distance inland from the sea, and its waters flowing out in a creek near by.

Their neighbors in this unsettled country were kinfolk and old acquaintances, Noah Jordan, a nephew of Sarah's; Nathaniel Jordan of Falmouth; John Miller from Kittery; Paul Thompson, and not a great distance away Daniel Robinson, who in 1724 married Abigail Jordan (a cousin) in Kittery; an obligation requiring all landholders to stand by each other in peace or in war. They felled, hewed, and fashioned their log houses, planted orchards and cleared the fields we see to-day, sloping to the sea in verdure clad.

The ancestry of John Robinson has been a subject of much study and labor. To substantiate family tradition is, in some instances, an arduous undertaking, and so in this we authenticate nothing. Mr. Nathan Goold, Portland's historian and a descendant of John Robinson, gives permission to quote him as follows:

"John Robinson who married Sarah Jordan was no doubt son of John the tanner, or John who worked on Ft. William Henry at Great Island in 1723, selling articles to the Ft. as late as 1744. Perhaps they were one and the same. I think our John was a grandson of Stephen of Oyster River (Dover, N. H.). He was received as an inhabitant Mar. 1, 1666, and was a taxpayer at Exeter, N. H., in 1662. He had a brother Jonathan, and probably lived at Exeter and removed from there to Dover. These Robinsons I presume to be the descendants of John Robinson of Haverhill, Mass., who Savage thinks was father of David, Jonathan and Stephen.

"John of Haverhill was the emigrant ancestor of this family and a blacksmith by trade, living at Newbury, Mass., and in 1640 with eleven others struck the first blow toward erecting a settlement in the woods of Pentucket (Haverhill.) They went



CELLAR OF JOHN ROBINSON HOUSE



JOSHUA ROBINSON HOUSE



POND COVE—CAPE ELIZABETH. VIEW FROM JOHN ROBINSON HOUSE.



CLIFF AT JOINT COVE

there between June 11 and Oct. 7, 1640, naming the place soon after for Haverhill, Essex Co., Eng., in honor of the birthplace of their minister, Rev. John Ward, who came over 1641.

"The first birth in the town was a son of John Robinson who lived three weeks. The second birth was a son of John Robinson, also, who lived but one week. In 1645 he was a landholder there, but in 1651 he bought a house lot in Exeter, N. H., and was entered as a citizen there in 1652.

"In Oct. 1664 he was on a committee to lay out highways. Oct. 21, 1675, he was shot dead by the Indians, John Sampson, Cromwell and Linde, in ambush, the bullet passing completely through the body. His son who was with him escaped, and alarmed the settlers."

Presuming this to be the line of John Robinson of Kittery, we have:

JOHN ROBINSON¹ OF HAVERHILL,

EMIGRANT. SHOT BY INDIANS.

David², Stephen², Jonathan², of Oyster River.

John³, the tanner.

John⁴ of Kittery, mar. Sarah Jordan.

The family of John and Sarah Robinson were probably all born at Pond Cove—as in the old First Parish record of baptisms some are given, and the others are found on the town books.

Mary, bap. 1728; marriage intention to Jeremiah, third son of Col. Ezekiel and Hannah (Doane) Cushing, July 23, 1749. Col. Cushing was a prominent man and had large interests in the town and in Falmouth at that time. Apollos, bap. 1728.

Charles, b. July 4, 1731; Joshua, b. 1738.

Jeremiah was born October 7, 1729, and was a mariner. He died before May 7, 1784, at Long Island, Casco Bay, leaving five children:

Sarah, m. 1769, John Miller.

Eunice, d. unm.

Hannah, m. 1780, Stephen Tukey.

Phebe, m. 1782, Edmund Higgins of Scarboro'.

Apollos Robinson m. Elizabeth Gates, whose granddaughter Lois (Cushing) Dunlap, became the second wife of James Russell

Lowell. Apollos died July, 1843. Elizabeth died March, 1827.
Children:

Charles, d. June 3, 1797.

Nathaniel, d. February, 1815.

Leonard, d. August, 1833.

Charles, d. May, 1823.

Of Apollos, the second child of John and Sarah Robinson, we learn but little. He probably died unmarried. In 1757, he with his brothers Charles and Joshua were enrolled with the training soldiers under command of Capt. Dominicus Jordan. We have no record of his death.

The marriage of Charles Robinson with Hannah Cushing is recorded in 1755, but there are no known descendants from them. In May, 1773, an account against him was sued and an attachment placed on forty-three and one-fourth acres of land—his part in the estate of his father John, in common and undivided between him and his brother Joshua and sister Mary Cushing. Apollos is not mentioned. We now come to Joshua, the fourth child and the one from whom the Robinsons have descended in a direct line from John. Being the youngest, he naturally had the home, farm and care of the parents—and it was probably soon after his mother's death, in 1786, that the log house was abandoned and the present "Robinson house" erected. This is not positively known, but the present occupant, Mr. Charles H. Robinson, has preserved it in its ancient form, with the old heirlooms and furnishings of a century or more ago.

Here, overlooking the cove where the storm king rules in winter and the fleet of our nation sails proudly past on summer seas, the ninth in descent from John¹ the emigrant cherishes with pride and affection the handiwork of his ancestors. The cellar of the log house John Robinson built can yet be seen, and easily reached by a farm road leading from the highway of the present Robinson home, back toward the forest. The illustration shows the large granite foundation stones, still in place—surrounded by thorn bushes, and overgrown with vines and wild flowers.

Joshua was twice married. His first wife Sarah was a daughter probably, of John Miller, whose farm adjoined. Their marriage occurred November 6, 1764, and she was the mother of his ten children. When the Revolutionary War was declared, Joshua left his fields and prepared for service, which although

brief, testified to his loyalty—and is a precious legacy to his many descendants. He enlisted May 12, 1774, in Capt. David Bradish's company, Col. Phinney's regiment, being thirty-six years of age at the time.

After the death of his wife Sarah he remarried December 19, 1793, to Catharine (named in deeds Ketura) daughter of James Maxwell of Cape Elizabeth, who survived him by several years. He no doubt chose wisely in this marriage, as a great-granddaughter has in her possession the original deed given by James Maxwell to his daughter, dated July 6, 1782, in which he leaves her his entire property with the exception of wearing apparel—in consideration of twenty-five years' service and affectionate care on her part.

She was living in 1816. He died March 25, 1813, and his son Joshua, Jr., styled Joshua 3d on legal papers (to distinguish him from Joshua son of John of Gloucester b. 1756) had the home farm, his wife being a niece of his stepmother, Catharine.

CH. OF JOSHUA AND (SARAH MILLER) ROBINSON.

I. SAMUEL, b. April 1, 1766, mar. Catharine Clark Dec. 4, 1788, settled in Durham, Me., 1794; died there Sept. 25, 1842. She d. Sept. 8, 1830. Had twelve children:

1. Samuel, b. 1789, mar. Phebe Wagg, had four daughters.
2. Apollos, b. October, 1790; d. 1852, unm.
3. Joshua, b. June, 1792, d. 1877; m. Eleanor Dyer; six children: Joshua, Frances, Martha, William, Samuel, Augustus.
4. Sarah, b. June, 1794, d. February, 1836; mar. Samuel Stackpole.
5. Eunice, b. February, 1796, d. Sept. 22, 1876; m. William Thomas, Jr.
6. James, b. January, 1798, d. July 29, 1873; m. Susan, dau. of Charles Barbour of Gray. She d. Dec. 26, 1876; ten children: William B., Betsey, Charles, Mary L., Catharine, Clarissa A., James, Susan E., Lewis C., Mary.

7. Jane, b. November, 1799, d. December, 1855; mar. Edmund Dow.

8. Catharine, b. October, 1802, d. September, 1830; married Joshua Mitchell.

9. Hannah, b. February, 1804, d. September, 1881; mar. Rev. John Miller.

10. Mary, b. April 17, 1806, d. May, 1868; mar. Abner Waterhouse.

11. William B., b. January, 1809, d. October, 1878; mar. Huldah Dyer.

12. Charles, b. December, 1811; mar. Pamela Bowie.

II. SARAH, b. Feb. 25, 1768, mar. July 15, 1787, Seacomb Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, and settled in Durham; she d. 1827; he d. Aug. 1, 1825; eight children:

1. Apollos, b. Dec. 24, 1788, d. 1827; mar. Sarah Miller; six children.

2. Rhoda, b. ———, d. 1832; mar. Henry Moore; had children.

3. Eleanor, b. ———, d. 1856; mar. Samuel Skinner; no children.

4. Noah.	} d. young.
5. Rufus.	
6. Mercy.	
7. Elizabeth.	
8. Mercy.	

III. JOHN, b. Dec. 24, 1770 (perhaps the John who in Durham Aug. 28, 1794, mar. Mary Parker).

IV. MARY, b. March 24, 1772.

V. EUNICE, b. March 27, 1774; mar. 1793, William Thomas.

VI. JAMES, b. July 13, 1776; mar. Sept. 11, 1800, to Sally Mitchell.

VII. CHARLES, b. Aug. 27, 1778.

VIII. JOSHUA, JR., b. June 15, 1781; mar. Aug. 3, 1805, Mrs. Betsey Fulton Soule, a dau. of Hannah (Maxwell) Fulton of Topsham; widow of Bradbury Soule of Freeport and a niece of Keturah Maxwell's. He died Nov. 11, 1866; she d. Oct. 29, 1851; seven children:

1. Apollos, b. Feb. 17, 1806; d. unm. May 31, 1873.

2. Agnes M., b. April 12, 1807; d. unm. February, 1886.

3. Charles, b. Aug. 11, 1809; mar. Sept. 27, 1836, Emily Cobb. He d. Nov. 1, 1888; she d. ———; six children: William C., Elizabeth F., Rebecca C., Emma L., Charles H. (present owner of the old home); Mary A., d. 1892.

4. William, b. June 5, 1811, mar. Mary A. Wescott; d. Lewiston, June 10, 1881; two children: Josephine, Marietta.

5. Lucinda, b. Sept. 5, 1813; d. unm.

6. James Maxwell, b. Dec. 29, 1815; mar. Nov. 1, 1842, Elizabeth Wescott; he d. July 26, 1889; two children: Anger, d. inf., E. Malcom.

7. Rhoda, b. April 22, 1819; mar. Mr. Brainerd; d. in Boston; one child, Alma.

IX. JANE, b. April 26, 1783.

X. HANNAH, b. March 28, 1785; mar. Dec. 1, 1803, Thomas Wilson.

Reference has been made to other Robinson families living here during the period of which we write. Daniel, who married at Kittery 1724 Abigail Jordan and came to the cape soon after, was perhaps a brother of John's. In 1757 Daniel Jr. and Jeremiah were enrolled with the training soldiers, and some of Daniel's descendants went to Durham with the Robinson emigration. In 1840, a Daniel Robinson was living there at the age of eighty-six years. These may trace their descent from him.

FROM DURHAM RECORDS:

Ann Robinson mar. Samuel Jordan of Cape Elizabeth. He was b. 1753.

Jedediah Robinson and Polly Nichols mar. in Durham Nov. 6, 1794.

Conjecture has failed, equally with investigation, in regard to John Robinson, b. Cape E. 1752, d. Webster, Me., March 28, 1840; mar. Cape E. Feb. 29, 1776, Martha Jordan, b. 1756, d. Webster, Oct. 1, 1848. They lived at the cape until 1790, when they removed to W.; two children born at Cape Elizabeth:

1. Martha, b. 1778, mar. James Jordan.

*2 John, b. 1785, mar. 1798 Lucy Standiford; John d. 1845; six children. He was at one time a preacher, and has descendants in this country, but frequent requests for information have elicited no response.

Was he a son of John and Mehitable (Woodbury) Robinson, or a descendant of Daniel?

Capt. John Robinson of Gloucester, Mass., who settled here at the time of his marriage to Mehitable Woodbury—in 1738—and assuming that his eldest son, Ebenezer, was b. about 1740,

*Jordan Memorial gives his birth and mar., but no date of latter. Town records give date of mar., but not of birth. Evidently a mistake in one, and perhaps both.

there is an interim of sixteen years between his birth and that of the two other sons, whose births are recorded as Joshua, b. 1756. Samuel, b. 1758, with no other children. Among so many unaccounted for, it seems probable that a number of those whose names follow may be found to be their children, and others, of Daniel and Abigail (Jordan) Robinson.

FROM CAPE ELIZABETH RECORDS:

Mar. July 17, 1748, David Robinson and Rebecca Randall.

Mar. Nov. 22, 1754. Jedediah Robinson and Elizabeth Simonton.

Mar. int. March 31, 1753, Rebecca Robinson of Falmouth and Thomas Edgecomb of Biddeford.

Mar. in 1765, Elizabeth Robinson and Joseph Jordan (he b. 1750.)

Mar. int. July 13, 1771, Elizabeth Robinson and John Gatchell of Royalstown.

Mar. Sept. 2, 1776, John Robinson and Molly Skillings.

Mar. int. Oct. 12, 1782, Sarah Robinson and Josiah Alden of Gorham; descendants living there.

Mar. March 10, 1785, Mary Robinson and James Miller.

Mar. Feb. 18, 1787, Joshua Robinson and Mary, dau. of John and Isabella Jordan.

Mar. March 5, 1797, Stephen Robinson and Catharine Sawyer of Cape Elizabeth. Stephen removed to Gardiner (?) Had four children:

Mary, b. Oct. 27, 1797.

Joanna, b. May 6, 1799.

Hannah, b. May 13, 1802.

Betsey, b. Sept. 29, 1804.

About 1780, a Stephen Robinson and wife Content came here from Berwick and settled in Windham, Me. Being Quakers, the Friends' church record furnished what is known regarding the children, six in number:

Patience, b. Berwick, June 25, 1778.

Stephen, b. Berwick, June 16, 1781.

Timothy, b. Berwick, Aug. 30, 1784.

John, b. Berwick, March 22, 1787.

Miriam, b. Berwick, Sept. 24, 1794.

Lydia, b. Berwick, June 3, 1794.

On the same record is the family of John (styled "John the tanner") and wife Tabitha, who came from Dover, N. H., settled at Windham, four children:

Timothy, b. Dover, April 17, 1767.

Mary, b. Falmouth, Nov. 26, 1768.

Nathan, b. Falmouth, Aug. 15, 1771.

Reuben, b. Falmouth, Aug. 30, 1774.

Note that each have a son Timothy. It is remarked that the Robinsons have a preference for the name of John, and it seems manifest in nearly every family who came this way. Many of them, too, were mariners. Among the number was Capt. John Robinson, b. Bristol, R. I., July 7, 1758, mar. Mary Packard, b. Bridgewater, Mass., May 3, 1761, and came to Portland for a permanent home. At the present writing the exact date of this event is not known, nor the place of birth of *all* the children. There were eleven.:

1. Azel, b. May 30, 1781.

2. John (Capt.), b. Jan. 1, 1783, d. Sept. 15, 1859, Portland; mar. Jan. 28, 1808, Portland, to Mary Titcomb, b. 1788, Portland; Mary Titcomb d. June 18, 1869, Portland; had eight children. A great-grandson is Thomas A. Robinson, collector of taxes, Norwich, Conn.

3. Daniel, b. Aug. 29, 1784, d. March 17, 1854, Portland; mar. Oct. 19, 1808, Portland, Isabella Jordan of Portland, b. 1785; five children.

4. Martin, b. July 22, 1786, d. Aug. 22 1804.

5. Mary, b. April 3, 1788, d. Feb. 13, 1873.

6. Zebiah, b. May 23, 1790, d. May 19, 1885.

7. Sally, b. March 9, 1792, d. Aug. 17, 1849.

8. Abiel, b. Nov. 29, 1794, d. May 29, 1875.

9. Nahum, b. Feb. 6, 1796, d. September, 1819.

10. Abigail, b. July 20, 1798, d. June 1, 1876.

11. Martha, b. Dec. 19, 1801, d. March 13, 1876; mar. March 20, 1823, Enoch Tobey of Portland, b. July 17, 1779.

Nineteen years before, Maine was separated from Massachusetts (1801) the Commonwealth passed a resolve to apportion to all who honorably served in the Revolutionary War 200 acres of land, or an equivalent of twenty dollars. Many Maine soldiers did not avail themselves of the offer, and fifteen years after the separation the Maine Legislature passed a resolve that

all who had not benefited by the Act of the Commonwealth should receive 200 acres of land, either in No. 2 Indian Purchase, Penobscot County, or Letter D, in the Second Range of townships, Washington County.

In February, 1836, and March, 1838, further resolves became acts, to benefit the officers, soldiers or their widows and 800 made application for land. Many could not prove a three years' service as required, and to meet these deserving cases an additional resolve was passed March, 1836, whereby they were to receive fifty dollars. Three hundred applied. The names of the Robinsons found in this application are:

John, enlisted Scarboro, d. Limington, Feb. 14, 1826; widow, Deborah, Limington.

John, enlisted Watertown, Mass., d. Sebago, Feb. 20, 1827; widow, Phebe, Sebago.

Samuel, late of Portland, enlisted Cape Elizabeth, d. sea, Aug. 21, 1806; widow, Betsey, Portland.

William, enlisted York, d. in service 1782; widow, Sarah, York.

Jeremiah, private Adam's 33d Regt., placed on roll Dec. 1, 1818, d. November, 1825.

Andrew, enlisted Cushing. Applied for pension Aug. 8, 1832, being seventy-three years of age. Served nine months as private under Capt. Benj. Plummer. Wife Mehitable received pension after his death.

John, enlisted Cape Elizabeth, was sergeant in Capt. Sam'l Dunn's company, Col. Phinney's regiment. From the preceding genealogical notes, it can readily be seen that there were several John Robinsons on the cape, of suitable age to serve, at that time. He may have been a son of John of Gloucester. Among the long list of pensioners found on the books of the firm of Bradfor & Harmon, claim agents, but one Robinson appears, viz. Samuel, before mentioned.

The field for investigation is a large one in regard to the Robinsons in Maine. The work has but just begun—to clear away and make ready for the laborer. What little has been accomplished may in the future aid our historian, and if many lie in unnumbered graves, unnoted on history's page, it is a satisfaction to know that a few have been found by laborious endeavor, to grace the volume of the Robinson family.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON

HIS DESCENT AND HIS DESCENDANTS

BY

WILL A. ROBINSON

Of Gloucester, Mass.



AS will be seen from the title, the purpose of this paper is twofold: to show the probability of the descent of Abraham Robinson from the Rev. John Robinson, and to cite a few of the many families that are unquestionably his descendants.

Our first proposition will undoubtedly call forth criticism at the very outset: for we know full well the study which has been devoted to the subject by those of our number, who, void of all prejudice, have given to us, in their most excellent papers before this association, all the facts they have been able to obtain in relation to Rev. John Robinson's family. But has not the information furnished been negative rather than positive? Has it not dealt more with what has not been proven by history, than with what is traditional, and possible of verification? Believing this to be true, we enter upon our task.

Tradition has it that, after the death of Rev. John Robinson, his widow with two sons, Abraham and Isaac, came to America.

The Leyden records of the year 1622 give the family of Rev. John Robinson as follows:

Wife: Bridgett, or Brigetta White. Children: John, born 1606; Bridget, born 1608; Isaac, born 1610; Mercy, born 1612; Favor, born 1614; Jacob, born 1621, Feb. 17.

From this record, it will be seen that the sons were given Bible names: John, Isaac and Jacob. The first daughter was named Bridget, for the mother, and John was probably named for the father. The suggestiveness of this naming must be apparent, so that the query naturally arises, if an Isaac and a Jacob, why not an Abraham preceding these? If there are any cases

in the record of the genealogy of the Robinson family where the son Isaac was not preceded by Abraham, they are the exceptions and not the rule. I have yet to find the first exception. The fact also that the name Jacob is not so frequently used, lends strength to our supposition that, where Isaac was followed by Jacob, he was without doubt preceded by an Abraham, in token of patriarchal succession. But if this be true, where can we place him, the Leyden records being silent in the matter?

According to the record, John was born in 1606, or when his father was thirty-one years old. Now, an older son may have preceded John named Abraham, or a second son may have been born, to whom was given this name. In the Leyden records we have only the year of birth given, not the month and day; thus John may have been born in the first part of 1606 and Bridget in the last part of 1608, or nearly three years apart, which would allow the birth of a second son between.

It is quite possible that there was an older son named Abraham, who may have been absent from home when the census was taken in Leyden in 1622; for the Leyden record is a *census* record, and not a record *made at birth*. It would not be strange, therefore, if omissions occurred, or if children were not enumerated in the census on account of absence from home.

With this possible, or, as we believe, probable fact established, that Rev. John Robinson had a son Abraham, have we any proof that he or other members of the family came to Massachusetts?

Mr. Charles E. Robinson, in his excellent paper read before this association in 1900, makes the following statement:

"Isaac Robinson, at the age of twenty-one, came over from England in the ship 'Lyon' in 1631 for Massachusetts. He was the son of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, and the ancestor of all the Robinsons in America, who are descendants of the Rev. John, as there is no evidence that his widow and other children ever came over to this country, as has been claimed by several writers."

A paper by Rev. William A. Robinson, D.D., read at the same gathering, contains the following:

"Of the six children of John Robinson, two sons, John and Isaac, are known to have come to Plymouth, Mass., in 1630."

Further, some of the encyclopædias state that one son,

others, that two sons of the Rev. John Robinson came to America. Sometimes the names of the sons are mentioned, sometimes they are omitted. Mrs. Webber, referred to below, states that the name of the son of John Robinson, who settled in Agassquam, and who was father of the Abraham Robinson whom we call 2nd, is not known.

In the disagreement of such trustworthy authorities, what are we to believe?

The son Isaac can easily be traced in America, but of a son John we find no mention. We do know, however, that at this time an Abraham Robinson settled in Gloucester. In the absence of absolute proof to the contrary, therefore, are we not permitted to believe that the Abraham, who settled in Gloucester at this time, may have been the son of the Rev. John, especially as tradition favors this conjecture?

The following are statements made by descendants of Abraham Robinson regarding their descent from the Rev. John Robinson:

Mrs. Mary C. Sever, now living in Cambridge, Mass., July, 1904, has furnished me with a copy of a paper written by Rebecca Webber, wife of Samuel Webber, former president of Harvard College from 1806 to 1810. It is entitled, "Descendants of Rev. John Robinson." "By one of their number."

I will read the following extract:

"When the 'Pilgrim Fathers' of New England left Holland to seek an asylum in America, where they might enjoy liberty of conscience, they left behind them their venerable pastor, the Rev. John Robinson, who promised to join them next year, but was prevented by death from fulfilling his promise."

"About two years after the landing of the Pilgrims they were followed by Mr. Robinson's widow and two sons. These continued in the colony at Plymouth till the year 1626. Early in the spring of that year one of the sons, with several other persons, left Plymouth to explore the bay in order to find a suitable place for a fishing station. They landed at Agassquam, since called Cape Ann, where, finding a commodious harbor and plenty of building material, they concluded to set up a fishing stage there, make preparations for removing their families from the

other side of the bay, and establish a permanent settlement at that place."

"Very soon after they settled there with their families, Mr. Robinson had a son born whom he called Abraham. He had four other sons, Zebulon, Samuel, Johnathan and Stephen, and one or more daughters. Abraham married young and had twelve children; three sons, John, Stephen and Andrew, and nine daughters, two of whom died young; the other seven were married and left families—Elwell, Davis, Butman, Williams, Soames. Mr. Abraham Robinson lived to the age of 102 years, much beloved and respected by his friends and acquaintances for his piety and strict integrity."

"It was engraved on his tombstone that he was the first child born of English parents on that side of the bay."

The following is an extract from an obituary published in Gloucester, Mass., at the death of Mrs. Susan Robinson Stevens:

"Mrs. Susan Stevens was born in this city (over the Cut) and is the only survivor of the seven children of Jonathan Robinson, who married Anna Batting Jan. 16, 1756, and died Jan. 30, 1821. She is therefore a lineal descendant of our early settler Abraham Robinson, through the line of his son Abraham, the first child born to English parents on this side of the bay, who is said to have reached the extraordinary age of 102 and *is unquestionably descended from Rev. John*, the minister of the Pilgrims at Leyden."

Abigail Robinson, widow of Ezekiel Robinson, descendant of Abraham, went from Gloucester, Mass., to Gardner, Me., to live with her son Ezekiel. She died Nov. 20, 1820, aged 80. Ezekiel had a brother Daniel, born in 1776, who lived to the age of 90. The Rev. T. B. Robinson, nephew of Daniel, said regarding his uncle, that "his life was devoted to study and extensive reading, and that *he felt sure of his descent from the Pilgrims.*"

Polly Riggs of Rockport, Mass., died July 13, 1865, at the age of 95 years and 6 months. She was in the line of Stephen Robinson, seventh child of Abraham 2nd. She claimed, with a good deal of emphasis, to Mr. Babson, Gloucester's historian, in 1861, at the age of 90 years, that *she was a descendant of Rev. John Robinson.*

Mr. Benjamin Robinson, now living in Gloucester, another

descendant of Stephen Robinson, says that it has been the common belief of his ancestors that *they were descended from the Rev. John Robinson*.

Further, this is the common belief and declaration of all branches of the Abraham Robinson family.

Now it would seem that such traditions and authorities ought not entirely to be ignored. Accordingly, we, the descendants of the first Abraham Robinson, cling tenaciously to the belief that we are connected with the Rev. John Robinson, and shall continue our research until every vestige of doubt is removed, or the contrary established without question.

We now turn to the descendants of Abraham Robinson. It would be impossible, on account of numbers, to mention many of these, but it is our purpose to cite a few of the families that are unquestionably descended from him.

According to the Gloucester records, Abraham Robinson settled in Annisquam (Gloucester) in 1631. His wife was Mary, who outlived him many years. He died Feb. 23, 1645, leaving a son Abraham. Mrs. Webber says in her paper, previously quoted, that he also left three other sons, but the Gloucester records are silent on this point. From a deposition found on record in Salem, Mass., Abraham 2nd declares, Feb. 25, 1721, that he is 77 years of age. This places his birth in 1644, one year prior to his father's death.

Abraham 2nd married Mary Harrandaine, by whom he had twelve children. Omitting month and day they were born: Mary, 1669; Sarah, 1671; Elizabeth, 1673; Abigail, 1675; Abraham, 1677; Andrew, 1679; Stephen, 1681; Ann, 1684; Dorcas, 1686; Deborah, 1688; Hannah, 1691; Jane, 1693.

There has been no record found of his death, but it is a common saying that he lived to the age of 102 years. The latest deed recorded bearing the names of Abraham and of his wife Mary, is dated Jan. 20, 1721. His wife, whom he is supposed to have outlived at least twenty years, died Sept. 28, 1725. The latest date which I have been able to find in connection with Abraham 2nd is Feb. 23, 1727, when he made a conveyance of property to Benj. Lane. He was at this time 83 years of age.

Mary, widow of Abraham, married William Brown; and outliving him, married Henry Walker. I make mention of this fact, for, at his death, which occurred Aug. 20, 1693, he left a will,

which is an interesting document, as it clearly establishes relationships which otherwise might be doubtful. The original of this will, on file in Salem, Mass., is well preserved, the ink being as bright as when it was first written. The inventory of the will is as follows:

Buildings, orchard and tillage land.....	£ 120
Sixty acres Marsh.....	300
One hundred and fifty acres of Pasture more or less..	300
Wearing apparel, beds & Bedding, books.....	24.10
Old chests, chains and wooden ware, 2 guns and sword, Pot & Kettle and other iron ware.....	4.10
Iron tackling for husbandry.....	3
English Corn	6
Indian Corn	12
80 Sheep	38
Horse, bridle & saddles.....	5
3 Oxen	16
10 cows	38
3 steers	13
2 steers	8
Bull	3.10
3 young cattle	6
4 calves	2.10
swine	15
Hay and a tow-comb.....	7
Total	£922.10

In this will, Henry Walker gives to his granddaughter Sarah, 20 pounds when she shall become eighteen years of age; "unto Andrew Robinson that now liveth with me 20 pounds, when he shall attain the age of twenty years; and unto all the rest of my son Abraham Robinson's children, two pounds ten shillings a piece to be paid when they become of age." This will was written Aug. 29, 1693. The "Sarah," "Andrew" and "the rest of my son Abraham's children" must have been his step-grandchildren and the children of Abraham 2nd.

Time will permit of only a brief reference to the twelve children of Abraham 2nd.

Mary, *first* child of Abraham 2nd, married John Elwell.

Sarah, *second* child of Abraham 2nd, married John Butman,

who was lost at sea, October, 1715. They had six children: Jeremiah, born June 30, 1690; Mary, born 1697; Hannah, born 1700; John, born 1703; John, born 1708, and Samuel, born 1711.

Jeremiah married Jan. 6. 1713, Abigail Stevens. From this union was born a son, Jeremiah.

Mary married John Babson 1715. He died 1720, and his widow Mary (Butman) Babson married a second husband, Jabez Marchant. They had a son, Daniel, born Nov. 18, 1721, who married Hannah Woodbury 1744; they had a son, William, born Feb. 17, 1754, who married Hannah Wheeler. They had a son, Epes, born in 1780, who married, 1803, Sally Rowe Thomas. They had a daughter Mary Ann Marchant, who married Hugh Parkhurst. They had a daughter, now living, who married Fletcher Wonson. Epes Marchant had also a son George, who had a son George, Jr.; and George, Jr., had a son, the Hon. George E. Marchant, ex-Mayor of Gloucester, Mass. The last two are now living.

The descendants of Sarah Robinson are more numerous in Gloucester than those of any other child of Abraham 2nd. They include the Wonsons, the Marchants, the Burnhams, several Smith families, other than those hereafter mentioned as descended through Abraham 3d, the Parkhursts, the Shutes and many other leading families of Gloucester.

Elizabeth, *third* child of Abraham 2nd, married Timothy Somes, Jr., December, 1695. From this marriage are descended members of the Somes, the Mansfield and the Low families of Gloucester.

Abigail, *fourth* child of Abraham 2nd, married Joseph York, Jan. 10, 1700. They had six children: Abigail, born 1701; Ruth, born 1703; May, born 1705; Sarah, born 1707; Joseph, born 1711; Richard, born 1713.

Abraham 3d, *fifth* child of Abraham 2nd, married Sarah York, Feb. 10, 1703. They had a son Andrew Jr. (more properly second), who married Martha Gardner Jan. 1, 1736. They had Jonathan, born April 21, 1742, who married Anna Batting, July 10, 1765. From this union are descended the family of the late H. R. Stevens of Boston, Mass.; the families of the late Daniel Smith, William T. Smith and Samuel E. Smith, with their later descendants, the Smiths, the Rusts, the Days, and the McLarrens of Gloucester, Mass.; the family of the late William Hayden,

located at Alton, Ill., at Springfield, Ill., and at Buffalo, N. Y.; and the family of the late John Robinson, who lived to the age of 86 years, two sons of whom, the Hon. David I. Robinson, ex-Mayor of Gloucester, and William L. Robinson, are now living, and one daughter, Mary E.

Besides Andrew, who was the fifth child, Abraham 3d had seven other children: Abraham 4th, Jane, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, John and Jonathan.

From Abraham 4th, through his grandson Ezekiel, are descended many of the Robinsons of Maine, among whom were several ministers, the author of the "Maine Farmer's Almanac," and many other persons of note.

From Samuel are descended the Riggs family of Gloucester.

From the last Jonathan are descended the Bray, the Roberts, the Rust and the Parsons families of West Gloucester, a suburb of Gloucester, Mass.

Andrew, *sixth* child of Abraham 2nd, became a man of considerable note. He is the one styled in all the records as Capt. Andrew Robinson. He married Rebecca Ingersoll, and their descendants are quite numerous; Rebecca Smith, who married Samuel Webber, former president of Harvard College, already quoted as the author of a paper claiming descent from Rev. John Robinson, comes from this line, as does also the late James Freeman Dana, professor in Dartmouth College. Descendants of Andrew are found also in the State of Maine.

Capt. Andrew Robinson built and first gave the name "Schooner" to one of Gloucester's fishing craft. The following poem by an unknown author best describes this event, and also welds another link in the chain of circumstantial evidence of succession from Rev. John Robinson.

"LAUNCH OF THE FIRST SCHOONER"

"BY COMMON TATER"

Andrew Robinson builder true,
In the quaint old days of yore,
Laid many a keel that swept the sea,
From Cape Ann to Bay Chaleur;
All day the tireless builder wrought;
Rib and plank and spar and mast,
All were placed 'neath the master's eye;
"Work well done is sure to last,"
Quoth Andrew Robinson.

Andrew Robinson laid a keel;
Soon arose a different craft
From those Cape Ann had sent to sea,
And the village people laughed.
"She 'll slide off like an egg-shell 'n fill
As quick," growled old Ezra Lane;
"She 'll go off like a duck, you'll find,
And ride the stormiest main,"
Quoth Andrew Robinson.

The day of the launch brought crowds galore,
To see that curious sail,
"Neither ship, brig nor shallop she,
Robinson's folly—sure to fail."
The builder smiled; 'mid sturdy blows
The new craft glided to the sea,
"*Look how she scoons!*" cried Goody Day;
"Then a '*schooner*' let her be,"
Quoth Andrew Robinson.

While Cape Ann "*schooners*" ride the sea,
Little is known of the brave
Builder of by-gone days, and few
Could even point out his grave.
Yet the better for us, perchance,
If, from out the misty past,
We take his motto to our hearts:—
"Work well done is sure to last,"
Quoth Andrew Robinson.

Mayhaps the Leyden pastor taught
His children that legend old;
Mayhaps 'twas passed from sire to son
And by humble firesides told.
On Fancy's wall the picture stands:
The builder by the schooner's mast;
O'er ringing cheers we seem to hear:—
"Work well done is sure to last,"
Quoth Andrew Robinson.

Andrew Robinson had eleven children; one boy, Andrew, and ten girls. His descendants are numerous.

Stephen, *seventh* child of Abraham 2nd, married Sarah Smith, and as second wife, Elizabeth Ingersoll. From the first union are descended the families of Benjamin Robinson, Mrs. Emma Saunders, the late Betsey Ann Reed and the late Mary C.

Falt of Gloucester; also the family of Polly Riggs of Rockport, previously referred to.

Ann, *eighth* child of Abraham 2nd, married Samuel Davis. They had nine children: Lydia, born 1705; Samuel, born 1707; May, born 1709; Isaac, born 1711; Hannah, born 1713; Samuel, born 1715; James, born 1717; Joseph, born 1722; Ann, born 1724.

Dorcas, *ninth* child of Abraham 2nd, married Jonathan Stanwood.

Deborah, *tenth* child of Abraham 2nd, married John Stanwood; from these two unions are descended the Stanwoods of Gloucester.

Hannah, *eleventh* child of Abraham 2nd, died unmarried at the age of twenty-six.

Jane, *twelfth* child of Abraham 2nd, married John Williams, April 4, 1720. They had seven children: John, born 1721; Evan, born 1722; May, born 1724, died 1727; John, born 1726; May, born 1728; Abraham, born 1733; Elizabeth, born 1735.

The brevity of this paper has prevented the naming of but a few families who are descended from Abraham Robinson, who settled in Gloucester in 1631. At least one thousand of the population of Gloucester, Mass., are descended from this early settler.

It has not been our endeavor in this paper to prove that Abraham Robinson was the son of the Rev. John Robinson; nor again to give a complete list of the descendants of Abraham Robinson. The first task, with our present information, is impossible of performance; the second, though not impossible, would require more investigation and research than the author of this paper can devote to the subject. Our only purpose has been to emphasize the possibility of a connection between Abraham and the Rev. John, and to trace his immediate descendants in such a way that our paper may be of service to those descendants of Abraham who may desire to trace their descent. Our belief that we are descended from the Rev. John Robinson is based on traditional authority, and on the fact that trustworthy writers on the subject disagree. Our genealogical information has been gathered, during the past twenty years, from many reliable sources, but principally from the records of the city of Gloucester, and from wills and deeds recorded in Salem, Mass.

JOHN ROBINSON

OF EXETER, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

BY

MRS. HARRIET H. ROBINSON,
Of Malden, Mass.

“—— And these were they who gave us birth,
The Pilgrims of the sunset wave,
Who won for us this virgin earth,
And freedom with the soil they gave.

“The pastor slumbers by the Rhine,
In alien earth the exiles lie,
Their nameless graves our holiest shrine,
His words our noblest battle-cry!”

O. W. HOLMES,
“Robinson of Leyden.”

I.



IF history may be called “tradition verified,” surely it may be claimed that genealogy also finds its origin in family tradition, which, to a certain extent, can be found to rest upon well-remembered facts and family records.

It is at least thirty-five years since I began to collect the material found in this paper; and now, since the “Robinsons and their Kin Folk” have begun to gather themselves together, I feel it to be a duty that I owe to them, to give the facts I have accumulated concerning one branch of their family line. I do this the more willingly because I believe in “keeping the traditions of the elders,” and also in verifying them so far as possible.

In entering upon my husband’s branch of the family—(William S. Robinson, whose pen-name was “Warrington”)—it will be necessary to give some details of the source of much of my information, and to state that it is to his mother, Martha

Cogswell Robinson, that I am indebted for remembering what had been handed down to her as to the facts relating to the Robinson family, to which, by descent, she also belonged. I am also indebted to her for the preservation of family documents, indentures, deeds, and other relics, now in my possession, and which came to her as the widow of the last surviving son of his branch. The indentures are those of Cain, 1754; Jeremiah, Jr., 1758, and Bradbury Robinson, 1767—all "cordwainers."

Mr. Robinson's mother was a member of our household in the last years of her life, and was fond of relating family history, and I may as well say here that it was through her often repeated stories "by word o' mouth," and afterwards recorded, that I was enabled after she died (Nov. 24, 1856) to complete her ancestry in the Cogswell line, through all its ramifications, from the first American ancestors, John Cogswell and Thomas Emerson of Ipswich, Mass., down to her own time; and also that of the Robinson line, from Dr. Jeremiah, son of John³ Robinson of Exeter, her husband's own grandfather, who died March 1, 1801, aged eighty-one years*. Mother Robinson was born March 12, 1783, so that it was not so far back but that she could remember the important points in her family history, as they were told to her. Right here, I will take occasion to acknowledge my indebtedness to my own mother, Harriet Browne Hanson†, and her oldest sister, both of whom lived to a great age, for the information which led me to look into the history of their family of Browne, to trace it to the first American ancestor, Nicholas Browne of Lynn and Reading, and to make the connection down to my own time. Almost every statement made by my mother and her sister I afterwards proved by town records and church histories, and by wills and deeds at Cambridge, Mass. Even the story they told that their grandfather, William Browne of Cambridge, "once sold land on which some of the colleges at Cambridge were built,"—and which I thought at the time might be a tradition not to be verified, I did verify later by the deed which I found at the Cambridge Registry of Deeds, and which showed that "William Browne of Cambridge, carpenter, sold to Thomas Brattle, Esquire, of Boston, treasurer of the society known as 'the President & Fellows of Harvard College in Cam-

* N. E. H. Gen. Register, Oct., 1885, July, 1890.

† "Nicholas Browne, and some of his descendants

bridge aforesaid,' a certain parcel of land containing 60 acres of upland and swamp, &c." Dated Sept. 20, 1705. Thus much concerning the value of family tradition and "old wives' tales."

And now to return, and (though I know that here I tread on dangerous ground), relate Mother Robinson's story, just as it was told to me, of the first Robinsons who came to America. She said, in substance: "The Robinsons were of English blood, and were descended from the Rev. John Robinson; there were three brothers that came over and landed at Plymouth, one of whom, at least, did not stay there long, but made his way to the cape." "What cape?" I asked, thinking she must mean Cape Cod. She answered: "No, the other cape," meaning Cape Ann, I concluded, though perhaps she did not know it by that name. Neither did she know the name of the Robinson who made his way to Cape Ann, nor any other particulars, as she did of her first Cogswell ancestor. She had told my husband this story many times, and in talking the matter over with me he said: "What a *man* is, is of much more importance than who his ancestors are." He never expressed any doubt, however, as to the truth of his mother's story. Mother Robinson often showed me the relics that had "come down in the Robinson family." Among these relics, perhaps the most important clue is a Delft plate, which had been handed down from father to son, and had come to her at her husband's death. This she first showed to me before I was married, in 1848. Other relics are a large chest of good old English oak; a well-worn oak pestle and mortar; a low-boy; a stuffed arm-chair (Eunice Robinson, 1740); and a King James Bible, always called "the Robinson Bible." This Bible is a Dublin edition of 1714. On a fly-leaf is written: "Emerson Cogswell, his book, given to him by his mother, Eunice Robinson (Cogswell), to be given to his son Emerson Cogswell after his decease. Concord, Dec. 1799." This son was Emerson Cogswell the third, and last*.

Eunice Robinson outlived the two Emersons, her son and grandson, and she gave the Bible to her granddaughter, Martha Cogswell Robinson, who in 1855 gave it to her son, William⁷ Stevens Robinson. After his death, it passed into the possession

* The name of "Emerson" came into the family in 1700, with the son of William Cogswell and Martha Emerson, his wife. She was the daughter of Thomas Emerson, of Ipswich. Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Stevens Robinson derived a common ancestry from John Cogswell, 1635 ("of Welch descent"—Mother Robinson) and Thomas Emerson, 1641, both of Ipswich.

of his only son, Edward⁸ Warrington Robinson, and in 1893 it went to Colorado in the old oak chest.

The lowboy is of solid mahogany and has been handed down, from father to son, to each successive "Jeremiah" for his name, since early in the seventeenth century.

The most important document is a letter written by Zabulon Robinson* to his brother Jeremiah⁵ Robinson of Concord, Mass. By this letter I was enabled to make the connection from Zabulon back through his father Jeremiah⁴ to his grandfather John³, his great-grandfather Jonathan², to his great-great-grandfather, John¹ of Exeter, whose will is dated July 7, 1749. It also led me to look in the right direction for the information which I obtained from town histories, church records and the old Norfolk County records at Salem, Mass., which had not then been published.

Let me now return to our Mother Robinson's story of the first Robinsons of her family who came to this country.

First. "They were descendants of the Rev. John Robinson, and were of English blood." The Rev. John Robinson and his family *were* of English blood (North of England).

Second. "There were three brothers who came over and landed at Plymouth; one of them did not stay there, but made his way to the cape." Thus far our Mother Robinson's story.

Now let me refer to well-known facts and dates, according to the best authority.

The Rev. John Robinson and his wife, Bridget White, were the parents of three sons: John¹, born 1606; Isaac, born 1610; Jacob, born 1616. They landed in Plymouth 1631.

The second son, Isaac, is accounted for. He stayed in Plymouth, lived there and in Duxbury, Scituate and Barnstable, where he is supposed to have died†. But "nothing is known of the other two brothers" after they left Plymouth and, with others, went away to "Cape Ann, to find a better fishing station." All these facts, now pretty well established, will serve to corroborate our Mother Robinson's story.

Supposing the dates of the births of John and Jacob to be correct, John's age would be about twenty-five in 1631, and Jacob's about fifteen, so that the latter would be not much more

* See page 113 for Zabulon's letter.

† See History of Scituate.

than a boy when the party started on their venture round the unknown shores of Cape Ann, which was considered at that time as almost boundless*.

We have good reason to think that John's¹ first stopping place was Gloucester, where he rested, and that there his fellow-voyagers were left, as we find no record of any who went on with him; also that he may have confided to their care his young brother Jacob, who had left Plymouth with the party and, with John¹, has never been accounted for. But there was an Abraham Robinson who came to Gloucester about that time, who always claimed to be the son of the Rev. John Robinson. May we not suppose Abraham Robinson to be the lost Jacob? If not, who else can he be? I see no reason to doubt his story, as he was certainly old enough to know and remember who his father was. If his name had remained "Jacob" no one would doubt his word. A very likely solution of this mystery may be found in the supposition that when John¹ was intending to leave Gloucester, he (with an elder brother's care over Jacob), may have thought it best to place him with some good friend, rather than to have him undertake so hazardous a journey. And then, too, Jacob may have inherited his father's ill-health, since he died at twenty-nine years of age; and this was an added reason why he should be left behind. The change of name from "Jacob" to "Abraham" can be explained by the fact that such changes are often made when a child is adopted, or taken into a family†. Abraham Robinson is found living in Gloucester "as one of the early settlers," and he died there February 23, 1645, at twenty-nine years of age. And since he was *not* John¹ of Exeter (who will be accounted for later), it is more than "probable" that he is "Jacob," under his new name, "Abraham."

In his history of Gloucester, Mr. Babson says of this Abraham Robinson: "a traditionary account of a respectable character affirms that this individual was a son of the Rev. John Robinson," and, in speaking of Dr. Samuel Webber's paper (written by his mother and left in the possession of the N. E. H. S.), he

* In the charter of Jan. 1, 1623, to "Robert and Edward Winslow and their associates," it was stated that "a certain tract of ground in New England * * * in a known place commonly called Cape Anne," they had free "liberty to fish, fowle, hawk, etc., in the lands thereabout, and in all other places in New England."

† This is particularly true if the family had lost a little son of that name, and wished to perpetuate the name, as the name "Abraham" was in fact perpetuated even to the fourth successive generation. See Brochure, No. 2, page 50.

adds, with regard to Abraham Robinson: "the material part of this statement has always appeared to bear the impress of truth."

I saw this paper before it was published by Mr. Babson, and was much impressed by it. For, while Mrs. Webber might have made a few errors as to dates, she seems to have been substantially correct with regard to the descendants of Abraham Robinson, second.

Abraham Robinson, second, married Mary Harraden. Of this marriage there were twelve children, the date of whose births are all recorded*. He died about 1740, at a great age; she in 1725*. The numerous descendants of their children are to be found among the best-known families in the country. *They* at least are not "mythical," although their first ancestor, Abraham, is sometimes called so.†

Two of the descendants of Abraham, second, married into the Giddings family, and it is in their line that the name of "Bridget" (no doubt in memory of Bridget White, the Rev. John Robinson's wife) has been perpetuated, almost to my generation, as was also the peculiar name of "Zabulon." Two items with regard to Abraham Robinson, second, may be recorded. In 1708, he received a common right in the house his father built, and in which he died February 23, 1645*.

N. B.—The latest mention of Abraham, second, is in March, 1730, when Deborah, widow of Joseph York, had "set off to her one-third part of a house and land at Eastern Point, to be for her use after the death of Abraham, senior." Abraham "senior" was Abraham Robinson, second, as he had a son named Abraham. May there not be a clue here for this line to follow?

And now we will follow the trail of that John¹ Robinson, who is known to have "left Plymouth after a little while," to follow the shores of Cape Ann, and we will enter the domain of authentic records, as found in the authorities that will be mentioned.

* History of Gloucester

† If Isaac Robinson, the second son of the Reverend John Robinson, had for some unexplained reason changed his name, say to "Ephraim," there would have been the same doubt as to his identity as there has been hitherto in the case of "Abraham." No matter what he himself might have asserted, Isaac could never have proved his identity, nor his relationship to the Reverend John Robinson. He said he was his son, and so did Abraham, and this ought to be as good evidence in the one case as in the other. It is a curious historical fact, that a similar incident happened in Isaac's own family. He and his second wife had a son named Israel, baptized October 6 1651 whose name was changed to Isaac in 1668 when he was 17 years of age

II.

THE first trace of John¹ Robinson, in authentic records, is found in Newbury, in 1640, to which place he had, without doubt, come in his "small vessel over a stormy sea, and with scant knowledge of that day," from Gloucester round the shores of Cape Ann. It is pleasant to think of him, this pioneer pathfinder, traveling in this simple way towards an unknown destination, stopping at places where earlier Pilgrims had landed, Scituate, perhaps, where it is recorded that he came in 1640 with Francis Crocker, "purchased land, but did not remove thither;" Ipswich, then an outpost on the journey; passing by Boston Harbor, its rugged and inhospitable entrance and its bare trimountains, little foreseeing that it would sometime be crowned with the gilded dome of the State House of all Massachusetts; and so on along Cape Ann until he came to the "sandy mouth" of the Merrimack River, where he found a landing for his good craft at "Ould Newbury" (first settlement 1635). Here we find him recorded in 1640*, where his name appears among the twelve Newbury men who settled Haverhill (Pentucket). John¹ Robinson's name is on the town books of Haverhill, 1640, and in 1645 he was one of "thirty-two landholders." In 1650, forty-three freemen in the town subscribed themselves as "in favor of the project of laying out the bounds of the plantation," and in 1651 twelve men were chosen, and the name of our pioneer pathfinder, John¹ Robinson, heads the list, and the way was laid out by them from "Haverhill to Excetter."†

There is no record of John's¹ marriage, but the name of "Elizabeth his wife" appears signed to a deed of February 9, 1661, and also June 24, 1667; and in 1676, as co-administrator to his will with his youngest son, David. John¹ died September 10, 1675. Their children, recorded in Haverhill, are‡: 1. John, born 1641, lived three weeks. 2. John, born 1642, died young. 3. Jonathan², born May 16, 1645‡. 4. Sarah, born Jan. 8, 1647, died May 15, 1648. 5. David, born March 6, 1649. 6. Elizabeth, born March 7, 1651.

*"Newbury chartered in 1627. Charter granted to Sir Henry Rowell, John Endicot and others, and extending from a line three miles north of the Merrimack River to over three miles south of the Charles River, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean."

† History of Haverhill.

‡ Jonathan is called in this list the son of "gon," but it must be "John," as there are no other Robinson births recorded until after 1664. This may be an early instance of "fonetic" spelling

John¹ Robinson's name appears on the town books of Exeter as one of the first settlers, between 1640 and 1680*, and on October 23, 1652, he was chosen "as one of the overseers of work on the meeting-house"; October 16, 1664, he was on a committee "to lay out highways where they should judge convenient."

Extracts from deeds from 1649 to 1674 will show the whereabouts of John¹ Robinson of Exeter during that time†. In 1649, John¹ Robinson—"it was acknowledged by him that Daniel Lad had bought 6 acres of accommodation of him which the town (Haverhill) had granted him." In 1651, "John¹ Robinson of Haverhill, bought a dwelling house and land in Exeter. August 5, 1651, John¹ Robinson (also spelled Robison) of Haverhill, conveys to Thomas Lilfurth of Haverhill 'my accommodation in Haverhill,' viz.: 10 acres to my houselot, 6 acres of which were given to me by the town . . . also my house, etc." Acknowledged in court at Salisbury, February 9, 1661. Signed: John¹ Robinson ("Robison.") Elizabeth Robison. (mark). In 1654, he held some property "including land granted me by Exeter," of James Wall of Hampden, and sold the same to Henry Robie. In 1654, "John¹ Robinson of Haverhill bought a dwelling house and land in Exeter, of Edward Gyllman,—'Mr. Permit's house.' " March 4, 1655, John¹ Robinson bought of Joseph Merrie of Hampton, in New England, a "dwelling house with 25 acres of land lying unto ye fall's river, bounded by Mr. Stanian's ground lying in Northward side, and Robert Tuck on the Southward side." In 1660, he owned "some land in Exeter, part of which he sold to John Ffulsham." (Folsom?) In 1667, John² Robinson of Exeter, in the county of Norfolk, planter, sold to Sam'l Leavitt a dwelling house and barn and 7 acres of land in Exeter, "by the falls." Signed, John Robinson and Elizabeth his wife (mark) and seal, June 24, 1667. Witness: Jonathan² Robinson (his mark).

The inventory of his estate shows him to have been a planter, or a farmer, as we should say.

His last recorded sale of property is in 1674, when "John¹ Robinson sold to Moses Gillman of Exeter, the dwelling house I bought of Edward Gylman which was sometime Mr. Permit's

* Bell's History.

† O. N. C. Records, at Salem, Mass., a part of which have been published in the *Essex Antiquarian* within a few years.

with the houselot, and other lands." February 24, 1674, entered June 24, 1675* (a few months before his death).

The record of John¹ Robinson of Exeter as a public man may, so far as known, be summed up as follows: He "was one of the grand jury held at Salisbury (the shire town) February 12, 1653; also '64, '68 and '74; was on the trial jury at Salisbury, February 11, 1654, and 1667; "was chosen to end small causes, 1668; was allowed by the court to keep a ferry at Exeter, and to have a penny for a passage." (No date.)

The following scant tribute to the character of John¹ Robinson is found in Bell's "History of Exeter," as copied from the bi-centennial address of the Hon. Jeremiah Smith: "Among the persons who united their fortunes with ours during the first century (1600), the men who bore the heat and burden of the day, we find the names of Gilman, Robinson and many others."

No will can be found, but there is an "inventory of the estate of a Jno.¹ Robinson of Exeter, county of Norfolk, will probated July 7, 1749," which states that he "deceased this 10th day of ye 9th month, 1675." At the court held at Hampton Falls† in 1676, "Elizabeth Robinson and David were appointed joint administrators of ye estate of Jno.¹ Robinson, late of Exeter, deceased." David is also spoken of as "joint administrator with his mother, the estate to remain in the hands of the administrators during the life of the widow Robinson and then to be divided amongst the children according to law." The last recorded sale of his property is in December, 1678, when "David and Elizabeth Robinson, administrators to the estate of Jno.¹ Robinson of Exeter, sold to John Sinkler of Exeter, 2 acres of upland in Exeter."

With regard to his name as spelled (carelessly) in some instances "Jno.," the best authority which I have consulted is of the opinion that his name should mean John¹ instead of Jonathan²; and when the fact is considered that at the date of his death, and earlier, there was no other John Robinson living in Exeter, there is certainly nothing to conflict with this opinion‡.

* O. N. C. R. † Unpublished O. N. C. R. at Salem. Copied by H. H. R.

‡ It is said that during the French and Indian war, "a John Robinson, a blacksmith, who had removed from Haverhill to Exeter in 1657, was on his way to Hampton with his son, when some lurking Indians fired upon them and shot the elder Robinson dead. The son escaped." There is also an account preserved, that a Goodman Robinson of Exeter was killed in King Philip's war.

The French and Indian war began in 1690 and ended seven years later. King Philip's war began in 1675 and in 1676. "Barber's Mass. Historical Collection."

But neither of these can be our John Robinson, since they are not accounted for either before or after the dates mentioned. "Goodman" was no doubt some old man, spoken of as "Goodman" after the English and John Bunyan style, just as we would now say "grandpa" or "old man Robinson."

We will now turn to Jonathan² Robinson, the son of John¹ (jon), born May 16, 1645, who would be thirty years old at the time of his father's death. Bell's history of Exeter gives the name of Jonathan² Robinson as second on the town books of Exeter, the first being that of John¹ (his father), between the years of 1640 and 1680. The date of John's¹ name is April 20, 1652. The date of Jonathan's² is March 3, 1673. There are several deeds to show that he lived in Exeter, both before and after his father's death. June 24, 1667 (at twenty-two years of age), he witnesses the Leavitt land sale, signed by "John¹ and Elizabeth Robinson, his wife†." In 1674 he buys land of Jonathan Thwing. In 1672 he was chosen tithing man, among the first elected in the town. In 1680 his name appears in the Mason Land Suit, in 1698 as one of the reorganizers of the church and, the same year, he was "one of the twenty-six subscribers to the covenant and confession of faith." October 26-29, 1696, he furnished the garrison (King William's war, 1690-1713), and in 1710 he was one of a scouting party in pursuit of Indians. And if he died shortly after this time, as seems to appear in the deed, it would make him about sixty-two or sixty-three years old at the time of his death.

There is no further mention of this Jonathan² Robinson in any authority which I have consulted, excepting in a record from the office of the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, where was found the following deed, which, as my most reliable authority informs me, "seems to take the place of a will‡."

March 6, 1710-'11, Jonathan² Robinson of Exeter deeded property to his wife, who is not named, and to his children Joseph³, John³, David³, James³, Jonathan³, Easter³ and Elizabeth³, also to Lidia, daughter of his son John. (N. H. Province Deeds, Vol. 9, p. 65.)

John³ Robinson, the son of Jonathan², was born in Exeter, September 7, 1671. His father died in 1710-'11. This would make John³ about thirty-nine years of age when his father died. John's³ last will is dated July 7, 1749. Thus he would be, at the time of his death, about seventy-eight years old.

Certainly there is nothing in the foregoing dates to conflict with the statement that John³ Robinson was the son of Jonathan²

† See page 106

‡ My most reliable authority is Miss Etha L. Sargent, clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord, N. H., who has furnished me with copies of deeds, wills, and other valuable documents.

of Exeter, and the grandson of that John¹, who "flayed the trail" from Newbury to Haverhill and from Haverhill to Exeter*.

It may seem strange to the casual reader that no more extracts have been given, either from town or church records, and that I have been unable to state where any of the above Robinsons and their families were buried. In Bell's history, however, I found a solution of the mystery, the cause (I will not say the reason) for this strange hiatus in the history of the family. He says: The second oldest "place of burial in Exeter became disused in 1696, when the new meeting house was erected." . . . "The yard surrounding the meeting house was then devoted, after the English fashion, to burials. For a long period most of the leading men . . . were interred there. . . . It remained in use for probably almost a hundred years, when early in the present century (1800), on the sole authority of a few of the leading men of the town, all the tombs and headstones were removed from the yard, or leveled to the ground and covered with earth . . . and all marks of the tenants beneath were substantially obliterated. . . . On what ground this apparent act of vandalism was justified, we cannot imagine." And, the author continues, "the loss which it caused to the antiquary and investigator of family history is well nigh irreparable."

I believe that a few of these graves were rescued, notably that of a Thwing family, who erected a fence around their lot. Let us hope that those "leading men of the town" who countenanced this act of vandalism, by which "the grassy barrows of the sleeping dead" were thus leveled, were none of them descendants of the early English Christians. These lost epitaphs on "their nameless graves" might tell us so much of the closing history in the lives of many of the founders of New England!

The history of Exeter, so valuable in other respects, has no record of John¹ of Exeter, of Jonathan² his son, nor yet of John³, son of Jonathan², though certainly two of these, if not three, were men of note, and there *should* be records to be found, somewhere, besides what I am able to give. They were all members of the

* In the "Appendix on the Robinson Family (N. E. H. G. Register, July, 1890), I made the statement that it was Jonathan Robison of Exeter (instead of John) who died Sept. 10, 1675. But after years of research and upon reliable authority I am now well assured that the above statement in the text is correct. H. H. R.

New England Church, the church of the Puritans, at that time, and yet it is said that those early church records are not "available." Were they also buried in that desecrated churchyard by those "leading men," who thus forever obscured the record of the lives of those who had preceded them*?

Here let me say one word about the difficulties incurred in finding the material for such a genealogy as this. When I first read Zabulon's letter (which I shall come to presently), I thought at once that "Pembroke" was in Massachusetts—being so near Plymouth. But finding nothing there, I put a query in the *Boston Transcript*, asking about a town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, called "Exeter†." The answer came at once from several sources (and here let me thank the writers), that Exeter was in Norfolk County, New Hampshire. Also, not to enter into details, I learned, among other valuable facts, that, in 1680, the original county of Norfolk ceased to exist, and that the old Norfolk County records were kept at Salem, Mass. These records had not then been published, but I gave them a thorough search, and in reading the story of this division of these "old Norfolk County towns from Massachusetts," I am tempted to side with those sturdy pioneers who were so reluctant to be severed from Massachusetts soil that they opposed the scheme, feeling, no doubt, that to make the division would, in a sense, deprive them of their birthright. And I would not wonder if our John¹ Robinson were among these dissenters. But they were defeated by the more astute politicians, and thus were prevented from living and dying in the "commonwealth" to which they had chosen to come, and to which they still held their allegiance. Ah! if the Old Norfolk County had not been carried bodily into New Hampshire, its records might have been preserved intact, in some accessible locality, where searching for them would not be, as it is to-day, the despair of genealogists! But more prosperous times are coming for future researchers. Our sister State has moved in the right direction. In 1905, its Legislature enacted a law "to secure, for the purpose of safety, record and ready refer-

*I refrain from adding more, for I remember that in my own native city of Boston "The Old Granary Burying Ground," where my grandfather, Seth Ingersoll Browne, who fought at Bunker Hill, lies buried, was long since encroached upon by Park Street Church and the Boston Athenaeum, and that the "South Burying Ground," where my own father, William Hanson, was buried, is in part obliterated by the St. James Hotel and the Boston Conservatory of Music. Is there any good reason for such acts of vandalism?

† See letter, page 113.

ence, every record, or part of record, or scrap of personal history connected with the births, marriages and deaths that have taken place in this State." Let us hope that, included in this admirable work, the "Old Norfolk County Records," now in Salem, Mass., and mostly unpublished; the "New Hampshire Province Deeds," and other scattered material now held by the Rockingham County Probate Court and by the State of New Hampshire itself, will be gathered together in some safe and substantial building. And if a custodian is wanted, no better one can be found, to my liking, than my "reliable authority" and invaluable help in this work, whom I have already mentioned.

The will of John³ Robinson, which now follows, will give the assurance that here, at least, I stand on no debatable ground; and in entering it, I feel somewhat as Farmer Thomas Dustin of Haverhill must have felt when, in 1697, he placed seven of his eight children behind him and so fought his way to safety. So I, with the numerous descendants of John³ Robinson, even beyond the seventh generation to sustain me, can go on and bravely face my critics—if I have any—assured that here, at least, I tread on no disputed ground.

III.

THERE is no record to be found of the birth or death of John³ Robinson of Exeter, but his will shows the probable date of his death; and the reader will see that there is no discrepancy in dates to warrant any doubt as to the statement that he was the son of Jonathan² and the grandson of John¹. To recapitulate: John¹ Robinson of Exeter, died Séptember 10, 1675. Jonathan² Robinson of Exeter, died, or signed "substitute for a will," March 6, 1710-'11. John³ Robinson of Exeter last will is dated July 7, 1749, and is as follows:

THE WILL OF JOHN³ ROBINSON OF EXETER, JULY 7, 1749.

"In the Name of God Amen I John Robinson of Exeter in the Province of Newhampshire in New England Gentlemen being in health of body and of perfect mind and memory, Thanks be given to God: But knowing it is appointed unto all men to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, That is to say, Principally and First of all, I Give and Recommend my

Soul into the hands of God who gave it; and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named: And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me for this life. I Give Devise and dispose of the Same in the following manner and form. Impr^s My Will is that my Just Debts and Funeral Charges shall be paid and Discharged by my Executor hereafter named.

Item. I give to my Dearly beloved Wife Mehetable Robinson the Improvement of one halfe of My Dwelling House Barn and Orchard, and of all my land lying in Exeter upon the North-erly Side of the way going to Hampton Town, Known by the Name of my home place by estimation Fifty acres, be it more or less, as long as she Remains my Widow: I Likewise give her the Improvement of all my Household Goods During her Natural life, and what Remains of them at her Decease I Give to my two Daughters Lidia Morison and Sarah Palmer. I Likewise Give her all my Stock of Cattle horses sheep and swine to be at her own Dispose—and the silver Tankard—

Item. I Give to my son John Robinson besides what I have already given him Five shillings New Tenor—

Item. I Give to my son Jonathan Robinson besides what I have already Given him Five shillings New Tenor—

Item. I Give to my son Jeremiah⁴ Robinson besides what I have already given him Five Shillings New Tenor—

Item. I Give and Devise to my son Daniel Robinson his Heirs and assigns forever the one halfe of my Dwelling house Barn and orchard and of all my land lying in Exeter upon the North-erly side of the way going to Hampton Town Known by the Name of my home place by estimation Fifty acres be it more or less immediately after my Decease And the other halfe of my Dwelling house Barn and orchard and the other halfe of my Fifty acres of land before mentioned after his mother's Decease or upon her marriage. n. b.—I likewise give him all my Unen-sils for Husbandry and all my money, Bills Bonds and Book Debts so far as shall be necessary to Defray my Just Debts Funeral Charges and Legacies and what Remains after they are Discharged, he Shall Return to his mother. I Likewise Give him my great Coat and my Tools.

Item. I Give to my Daughter Lidia Morison Fifty pounds in Bills of the old Tenor.

Item. I Give to my Daughter Sarah Palmer Fifty pounds in Bills of the old Tenor.

Item. I Give to my Daughter Mary Follensbeys Children Fifty pounds in Bills of the old Tenor ——— to be equally divided between them—

Item. I Give to my Grandson Jonathan Cauley one hundred pounds in Bills of Credit of the old Tenor: And my Will is that all my Legacies shall be paid within Twelve Months after my Decease.

Item. I give to my Wife Mehetable Robinson all my estate not mentioned and disposed of in my Will.

Finally. My Will is and I do hereby appoint my son Daniel Robinson sole Executor to this my Last Will and Testament. Hereby Revoking, Disanulling, and making void all former Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Seventh Day of July Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Nine

Signed, Sealed & Declared by the Said John Robinson to be his Last Will and Testament in Presence of us Woodbridge Odlin, John Dean, Richard Smith Jur

JOHN ROBINSON. [Seal]

The word of and the word Devise on the other side were Interlined before Signing.

Province of Newhamp, August ye 22d 1755. Then the Will Proved by John Dean and Richard Smith Jur according to Common form before the Judge.

Copied from original will, No. 2145. Recorded, Probate Records, Vol. 19, page 353.

The letter of Zabulon Robinson, which follows, is a good object lesson to those who are interested in family history. It has been invaluable to me, not only as an interpreter of his grandfather's will, but also as a proof of the identity of his own family and other information concerning several generations.

Extracts from the letter of Zabulon Robinson:

"To Mr Jeremy Robinson¹, att Concord, Massachusetts State, Per favour of Dr Adams.

Dear Sir: it has been a Long Time Since I saw you. Many a day and Date has Past. I hant seen your face since the year 1766, if I remember Right, a long time. Indeed it seems to me

somewhat Unnatural. I received a Letter from you last October, Dated Sept^r 26. You wrote that you and family was well, and Likewise the rest of our brethren & Sisters. I was Very Glad to hear from you and your family with the rest of our Kindred, for I seldom Ever Heard from any of you, Living at some Distance from our main Post road. You Likewise Give me Account in your Letter of the death of our sister Cogswell², her Dieing Very suddenly. Therefore i think such near & other Daily Instances of mortality ought to mind us of our change. . . .

"I think that our near Kindred on the father's side³ are most all deceased, but two left, Uncle Jonathan⁴ in the Town i live in & uncle Daniel⁵ of Exeter. On the mother's side, but one alive (his mother's name is unknown) Aunt Williams⁶ of Hampton falls. . . .

"You hant mentioned anything Concerning our honored mother-in-law⁷, what's become of her? I shud be very Glad to hear from her and her welfare if alive. . . .

"Your sister⁸ has Had Seven Children, all alive, I suppose, all at Home but one, furthermore ile thank you if you can send me an account of my father's death, Day and date and Age. . . .

"times is Very poor in our Parts, business Exceeding dull. Money very scarce. None for Tradesmen.

"Be kind enough to Give a Little Intelligence of Master Mc Clearys Faimily⁹? ZABULON ROBINSON.

"Pembroke, February the 16 Day, 1787."

On the margin is written, in another hand, "Oct 19, 1771, My father decest."

Notes of explanation to Zabulon's letter:

1. "Mr. Jeremy⁵ Robinson," brother of Zabulon, both sons of the first wife of Dr. Jeremiah⁴ Robinson.

2. "Our sister Cogswell" was Eunice Robinson Cogswell. Jeremiah and Zabulon's half sister. She was the first wife of Lieut. Emerson Cogswell.

3. Dr. Jeremiah⁴ Robinson, father of "Jeremy" and Zabulon.

4. "Uncle Jonathan," son of John³.

5. "Uncle Daniel," son of John³.

6. "Aunt Williams" is unknown.

7. "Our honored mother-in-law" was Eunice Amsden Rob-

inson, second wife of Dr. Jeremiah⁴ Robinson and mother of Eunice Robinson Cogswell, Zabulon's half sister.

8. "Your sister"—Zabulon's wife, name unknown; nor could anything be found about the "seven children."

9. "Master McCleary"—unknown, unless he is the Samuel McCleary, Jr., who signs the indenture of Cain Robinson, 1770. Susannah Cogswell, daughter of James Cogswell and niece of Jeremiah⁵ Robinson, married a Mr. McCleary. She died in Westboro in 1894, "at the advanced age of almost ninety-seven." She was a well-known patriot during our Civil War, taught school at the South, and was obliged to fly for safety in 1861, and spent her last dollar on the journey. Horace Maynard, Member of Congress from Tennessee, is of her branch of the Robinson-Cogswell family.

It will be easy to read between the lines of John's³ will and surmise that "Mehetabel" was not the mother of the older members of the family, for the father "portioned them off"; but that she was the mother of Daniel, who has the lion's share of the inheritance. And besides, if Mehetabel had been the mother of the older ones, the probability is that there would have been no need for that antediluvian provision in the will, "as long as she remains my widow."

The family name of John's³ wife is unknown. The children mentioned in the will are:

1. Lidia, m. Morison.
2. Sarah, m. Palmer.
3. Mary, m. Follensbey (children of)
4. Jonathan Cauley (grandson).
5. John.

Of the above heirs nothing is to be found in any record.

6. Jonathan, lived in Pembroke, N. H., Feb. 16, 1787.

7. Jeremiah⁴ (see later.)

8. Daniel, sole executor of the will, lived in Exeter Oct. 19, 1767, when he bought of his brother, Jeremiah⁴ Robinson of Westford, Mass., physician, his right "into a certain pew in the old meeting house at Exeter, which pew formerly belonged to our honored father John³ Robinson, late of Exeter." Daniel's estate was settled about 1783, but there are no records in Concord, N. H., after the Province Period, March, 1771. Jeremiah⁴. There are many deeds on record to show his identity, and the

different places in which he lived from 1733 to 1771. The first deed is from John³ Robinson of Exeter, June 12, 1748, about a year before his father died. This deed was to "Jeremiah⁴ Robinson of Marlboro," but was not recorded until July 17, 1762, and then to "Jeremiah Robinson of Haverhill, Mass., physician." Other deeds show that he lived in Littleton 1733, Marlboro 1747, Haverhill 1762, Westford 1767. The last recorded deed is July 17, 1762, already mentioned, which reads:

"Jeremiah⁴ Robinson of Westford, Mass Bay, physician, for twenty shillings sold to Daniel Robinson of Exeter, yeoman, his right into a certain pew in the old meeting house, which formerly belonged to our honored father John³ Robinson of Exeter."

PROVINCE DEEDS."

The name of Jeremiah's⁴ first wife is unknown, except for this item, found in the church records at Littleton: "Lidia, wife of Dr. Robinson, admitted to full communion in the church at Littleton before 1747." His record as a physician while in Westford is brief and touching. In 1767, the town voted "not to pay Dr. Jeremiah⁴ Robinson for doctoring the town poor." He died there October 19, 1771.

The children of Jeremiah⁴ and Lidia his wife were: 1. John, b. Dec. 26, 1733. 2. Mary, b. Nov. 13, 1735. 3. Olive, b. Sept. 10, 1737. 4. John, b. Nov. 11, 1739. 5. Jeremiah⁵, b. April 4, 1742. 6. Zabulon, b. Feb. 9, 1743—all born in Littleton, Mass.

Of the first four children of Jeremiah⁴ nothing is known. For fifth, Jeremiah⁵, see later. Sixth, Zabulon: He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War in Capt. McConnel's company of Pembroke, Mass., May 4, 1777. He has no known descendants.

Jeremiah's⁴ second wife was Eunice Amsden of Marlboro, born July 27, 1720, married October 14, 1746, died in Concord, Mass., 1801, aged eighty-one*. Their children were: 7. Thomas Amsden, born in Littleton, May 23, 1747. 8. Thomas, born in Littleton, Oct. 27, 1748. 9. Eunice, born in Marlboro, Oct. 13, 1750; married Lieut. Emerson Cogswell, 1733, died in Concord, Mass., Sept. 11, 1786. 10. Bradbury, born in Marlboro, Aug. 8, 1752, married Abigail ———; two daughters; indentured to John Aish of Boston, Oct. 22, 1777; will dated Charleston, 1799†.

* Concord Church Records.

† April 23, 1775, depositions were taken by authority of the Provincial Congress of men who were eye witnesses of the Concord fight on the 19th of April, 1775, and Bradbury Robinson and two others

11. Cain, born Sept. 15, 1754, named for Robert Cain, a family friend; indentured to Jeremiah⁵ Robinson, Jr., his half brother, Sept. 13, 1770. He moved to New York State. 12. Lydia, born Aug. 14, 1757, married twice; no issue. 13. Winthrop, born July 23, 1760; d. young. 14. Winthrop, born Aug. 12, 1763.

Jeremiah⁵, the fifth child of Dr. Jeremiah⁴ and Lydia, his first wife, was indentured to John Aish (signed by Robert Cain) August 22, 1758, "a cordwainer."* He married Susannah Cogswell, sister of Lieut. Emerson Cogswell (who had married her husband's sister), October 13, 1767. He died in Concord, Mass., July 16, 1815. She died in Marlboro, December 18, 1836. Their children were:

1. Susannah, m. John Caldwell, April 8, 1783.

2. James, "killed at the horse-sheds" when "a boy."

3. Mary, m. Louis Richards, a refugee (with his mother) from France, during the French Revolution. They were the parents of nine children, and their oldest was named Bridget. Louis Richards and his family moved to Malden, Mass., in 1806.

4. Eunice Cogswell, born 1775, married Daniel Stevens, Jr., of Marlboro, July 20, 1797, died Feb. 20, 1844. They had eleven children.

5. William⁶, "a hatter," born in Concord, Mass., April 21, 1776, in the house occupied by the poet W. E. Channing in 1854. Married Martha Cogswell, daughter of Lieut. Emerson Cogswell, Nov. 4, 1804. He died in Concord, Dec. 12, 1837. She died in Concord Nov. 24, 1856, and their gravestones are in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. They were what is called "double cousins."†

6. John, born 1779, "drowned in the North River" July 20, 1795.

of Concord testified that they saw "near one hundred of regular troops, being in the town of Concord at the north bridge in said town. * * * And they were taking up said bridge when about three hundred of our militia were advancing toward said bridge * * * when, without saying anything to us, they discharged a number of guns on us, which killed two men dead on the spot, and wounded several others, when we returned the fire on them, which killed two of them, and wounded several, which was the beginning of hostilities in the town of Concord." Bradbury Robinson was sergeant of a Concord company under Capt. Abishai Brown, April 20, 1775. "Shattuck's History of Concord," pages 349. 352.

* I have his awl, which, held in his good right hand, had kept in comfort, if not in luxury, his large family of ten. Surely in his case the "awl" was mightier than the "gun" that he used on the 19th of April, 1775.

† "The children of one or more brothers and sisters who marry sisters or brothers having three quarters of the same blood, are double cousins to each other."—Shattuck Memorials. N. E. H. G. R.

7. James, born in Concord. Lived in Lynn; married and had two children, one named Algernon Sidney.

8. Jeremiah, born in Concord, 1782, died Sept. 21, 1797.

9. Lydia, born in Concord, married Benjamin Burditt, July 2, 1805. One of their children, Benjamin Augustus, was the founder and leader of the celebrated "Burditt's Boston Brass Band." Has descendants.

10. A daughter, died young.

Jeremiah⁵ lived in Boston in 1770, moved to Concord, Mass., about 1774-'5 and lived near the "Hill burying ground," in which he is buried. He was a "minute-man" at the Concord fight April 19, 1775. While "at the bridge," his wife, Susannah (Cogswell), with her brick oven heated, was busy cooking food for the soldiers when they should return from the bridge, when, looking out of her window, she saw some of the British "regulars" coming down over the "burying hill" towards her house. The gun was behind her door, as was usual in that troublous time, and she made ready to defend herself. All they wanted, however, was food, which she gave them through her window as they waited outside, she meanwhile standing ready within to defend herself in case they attacked her. Later, when she heard that the "regulars" were coming, she went straight to the "meeting house opposite her own house, took the communion plate, brought it home and hid it in her soft-soap barrel, in the arch under the great chimney, where it lay hid till the 'red coats' left Concord."

The husband of Susannah Robinson's sister Eunice (Lieut. Emerson Cogswell) may well be mentioned here, as the children of both families intermarried, and were therefore "double cousins" to each other.

Lieut. Emerson Cogswell was a direct descendant of John Cogswell and Thomas Emerson of Ipswich, Mass. (1635). He moved from Boston to Concord, Mass., about 1771-'3, and was a Concord "minute-man" and second lieutenant under Capt. George Minot in 1776; and, in 1778, as lieutenant under Capt. Francis Brown of Lexington, he served in the army in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to the close of the Revolution. He was a member of the "committee of public safety," one of the founders of the "social circle," of Concord, Mass., in 1778, and was one of the two last survivors of the original twelve mem-

bers.* His final recorded appearance as a soldier is July 30, 1778, when he was "drafted from Capt. Minot's company for six weeks' service in Rhode Island under Brig.-Gen. Sullivan." He was generous to a fault, and one of his last acts of misplaced friendship was to become a bondsman for one Brown ("Old Joe Brown": Mother Robinson), who ran away to Wellsburg, Va., leaving Mr. Cogswell to be responsible for his debts. To meet this obligation, he sold what remained of his once large landed property to "Captain" John Safford of Hamilton, March 18, 1799, and paid the debt (as his stepdaughter, who saw the transaction remembered), "in buckets of specie." The money received for this sale was \$1,440.00. The deed was signed by "Emerson Cogswell and Elizabeth Cogswell." She was his third wife, and was the widow Buttrick, neé Bateman†. Thus the last of his property, both inherited and acquired, passed into alien hands.

Emerson Cogswell was a leading man in public affairs, and many deeds at Cambridge, from 1771-'92, show that he held considerable landed property. One of his best gifts to the town of Concord was on January 28, 1795, where, in a deed of land he had sold to John Brooks‡, was this agreement: There shall be a "passage-way of 14 feet between that land near the dwelling house of Emerson Cogswell and said John Brooks . . . so that their servants and families may pass and repass freely." And thus, for one hundred and eleven years (1795-1906) this has been a favorite path to and from the old meeting house. For though it was not the path to *his* meeting house, he wanted others, who did not agree with him in religious belief, to find an easy passage-way to the meeting house of their choice. This meeting house (now Unitarian) was then Trinitarian, under "Parson Ripley." Mr. Cogswell was what was called a "Restorationer," or "Universalist." He owned and lived in the "old block" in Concord

* Emerson Cogswell died May 13, 1808; Jonathan Fay died Jan. 1, 1811. Shattuck's History of Concord.

† It is through the descendants of his third wife that Emerson Cogswell is (at this date, 1906) the most fully represented. Her three Cogswell daughters were: Eliza¹ Ann, m. John Sweetser, one son living; Mary², m. first John Corey, second Stephen² Pierce, eight children, one of whom, John, was in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War; Eunice³, m. Richard Whitney of Winchendon, Mass., ten children. Among them may be mentioned: Emerson, the eldest, a graduate of Yale, d. unmarried, 1851; Edwin, d. 1870, has issue: Franklin Oscar, living in Boston 1906, unmarried; Richard Manning, the youngest son, served in the Civil War, 21st Massachusetts Regiment, and died in Zanzibar, unmarried. Her two living daughters are: Sarah Jane, m. Baxter Whitney, living in Winchendon, Mass., three children living; Eunice Matilda m. John G. Folsom, living in Winchendon, four sons living.

‡ Deed at Cambridge, Feb. 9, 1795.

which stood near the old meeting house until a few years ago, when "a certain rich man" removed it, thereby destroying, no doubt, the historic arch which had preserved that sacred communion plate. But the old elm tree that he planted, in the seventeenth century, near his house, had roots too deep to be disturbed, and as it had no commercial value, it stands there yet, as a monument to his memory.

This "old block" had sheltered a truly patriarchal family. Lieut. Emerson Cogswell had three wives, and there were at least seven sets of children in his house at one time. Some of his children married and lived at home, and from time to time the "old block" was enlarged to accommodate their growing needs. His mother, Mary (Pecker) Cogswell, kept school for the children, and Eunice Robinson, his first mother-in-law, widow of Dr. Jeremiah⁴ Robinson, who owned the Bible, helped "do the dishes." Two of his third wife's children married his children, while his daughter Martha married his sister's son William⁶; and her youngest child, William⁷ Stevens Robinson, was born there in the "old block." Is it any wonder that in some of the earlier town records of Concord Emerson Cogswell is called "a gentleman," while in some of the later ones he is written down as "a tavern keeper"? He and his first wife, Eunice Robinson, are buried side by side in the "old burying hill," near the powder house, where their gravestones, with others of the family, can be seen to-day. They have no descendants "by the name of Cogswell." Their last surviving grandson, William Emerson, d. February, 1856, and had no living children.

The children of William⁶ and Martha Cogswell Robinson were:

1. Elbridge Gerry, born in Concord, Mass., June 24, 1805, married Martha Cogswell Frothingham, May 5, 1836, died July 11, 1854. She died May 11, 1894. He was a brilliant journalist. Their children (to live) are: Mary Frothingham Robinson, born March 13, 1838; unmarried. Nathaniel Frothingham Robinson, born Oct. 29, 1843, died May 20, 1865, unmarried. He was a corporal in the Salem Light Infantry, 15th Massachusetts Regiment, was at the siege of Port Hudson and "served with great credit."

2. Susan, born July 17, 1807, died Oct. 20, 1843, unmarried.

3. Benjamin Franklin, born March 26, 1809, married first

Paulina Fuller, second Mary Turner; died April 9, 1884. One son, Charles Fuller, died unmarried.

4. Jeremiah Albert, born May 31, 1812, married Harriet Amelia Brown; died March 3, 1897. Their children are: Jeremiah Emerson, born Dec. 20, 1832, married Josephine Carpenter Sept. 19, 1861. Two daughters and one son, William Herbert. Martha Harriet, born Jan. 18, 1835, married May 17, 1855, Charles H. McArthur; five children. William Franklin, born Feb. 12, 1837, died at Tucson, Ariz., May 11, 1867, unmarried. He was captain in the 4th Michigan Regiment during the Civil War, was at the battle of Gettysburg, and was "noted for his most gallant conduct." He was wounded there and taken prisoner. Caroline Maria, died young. Lucy Caroline, born January, 1842, married Julius K. Graves of Dubuque, Ia., September, 1860; six children. Addison Brastow, married Mary Elizabeth Hayden; one daughter, born 1893. Susan (a twin), born March 12, 1848, married Benj. B. Fay, Oct. 10, 1872; three children. Albert (a twin), born March 12, 1848, married Jennie May Baker; three children. One, "Addison Baker," is one of the two living grandsons (the other is "William Herbert") of William⁶ and Martha Cogswell Robinson, to bear up the name of "Robinson." At this date (1906) there is no issue. Mary Brown, the last of the children of Jeremiah Albert, was born June 18, 1850, and is unmarried.

To return to the children of William⁶ and Martha Cogswell Robinson, his wife:

5. Lucy Call, born Feb. 5, 1816, married John W. Green Dec. 4, 1838, died Oct. 20, 1840; no issue.

6. William⁷ Stevens, born in Concord, Mass., Dec. 7, 1818, married Harriet Jane Hanson, Nov. 30, 1848, died March 11, 1876. He was a journalist and parliamentarian, author of "Warrington's Manual of Parliamentary Law," and of the famous "Warrington" letters (1856-1876) during our Civil War, published in some of the leading newspapers of the country. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1852-'53, secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1862-1873.

Harriet Hanson Robinson, lineal descendant of Thomas Hanson of Dover, N. H. (1657), and Nicholas Browne of Lynn and Reading, Mass. (1638), was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8,

1825. She was a contributor to the "Lowell Offering," a publication of the factory girls of Lowell, Mass. (1840-'50); author of "Warrington Pen-Portraits"—a compilation of her husband's writings (1848-1876) with memoir, 1877; "Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement," a history, 1881, 1883; "The New Pandora," a dramatic poem, 1889; and "Loom and Spindle, or Life Among the Early Mill Girls," 1898. She lives at the family home in Malden, Mass.

The children of William⁷ Stevens and Harriet Hanson Robinson are:

1. Harriette Lucy⁸, born in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 4, 1850, married Sidney Doane Shattuck of Malden, June 11, 1878; author of the "Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law," 1891; "Shattuck's Advanced Rules," 1898; "Story of Dante's Divine Comedy," and "Little Folk East and West."

2. Elizabeth Osborne⁸, born in Lowell, Sept. 11, 1852, married George Smith Abbott of Waterbury, Conn., May 14, 1885; a graduate of Miss Lucy Symonds' Kindergarten Training School, class of 1883, and one of the pioneer kindergartners in Connecticut.

3. William Elbridge⁸, born in Concord, Mass., Oct. 6, 1854, died in Malden, Mass., Dec. 14, 1859.

4. Edward Warrington⁸, born in Malden, Mass., May 4, 1859, married in Denver, Col., Nov. 11, 1893, Mary Elizabeth Robinson of Yorkshire, England. He died in Telluride, Col., Jan. 8, 1904, and is buried in Denver, Col. He was police magistrate of San Miguel County, Colorado, and during the great miners' strike in that State in 1903 he, as "Judge Robinson," was the first to apply the "vagrant act" of his city "to crowds who were collecting and were liable to provoke a breach of the peace," and by this action succeeded in clearing Telluride of "vagrant" miners. He took a great responsibility, and his original manner of procedure received much commendation, not only in Colorado, but in other States.

The living grandchildren of William⁷ Stevens and Harriet Hanson Robinson are:

1. Robinson⁹ Abbott, born in Waterbury, Conn., July 3, 1891.

2. Martha⁹ Harriet Abbott, born in Waterbury, Conn., May 28, 1893.

3. Harriet" Hanson Robinson, born in Pueblo, Col., May 26, 1895.

4. Lucy" Wynyard Robinson, born in Telluride, Col., Jan. 1, 1899.

William⁷ Stevens Robinson was the youngest of a family of six children, four of them boys, and in his *personale*, as well as in his mental characteristics, he bore little resemblance to any of his brothers—except the eldest. And those of us who are observers of family traits and hereditary tendencies will be interested to read here a description of the character of the Rev. John Robinson, which I submit to "Warrington's" old-time friends, hoping that they may detect, as I do, a more than common resemblance in the mental characteristics of the two men.

Governor Bradford, in his "Dialogues," in speaking of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, said of him: "Of learned and solid judgment, of a quick and sharp wit, yet tender in his conscience and sincere in all his ways, he was a hater of dissimulation and would be very plain with his best friends. He was affable and courteous, yet so acute in disputation as to be much dreaded. He was never satisfied till he had searched a matter to the bottom, and was accustomed to say that he had 'answered others, but not himself.' Through his singular ability, he was also a fit manager of . . . civil affairs."

Says the Greek dramatist: "A man is known by his children." And, may we not add: to the third and fourth, and even to the seventh and eighth generation of them that love and revere his memory, and try to follow in his footsteps.

ISAAC ROBINSON

SON OF REV. JOHN ROBINSON OF LEYDEN, HOLLAND, AND
SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

BY

MRS. LUCRETIA (ROBINSON) STORMS.



HAVING been asked by a number of the members of the Robinson Association about my line of ancestry from the Rev. John Robinson, and invited by the secretary to send in my genealogical paper, I do so hoping other members may find help in connecting family links in their ancestral search. I must before speaking of the son Isaac, who was one of the founders of the State of Massachusetts, mention the father, Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1575, entered Corpus Christi College at Cambridge in 1592, made a fellow in 1598, resigned in 1604 and gathered a congregation at Lincolnshire and with them fled to Amsterdam, Holland, in 1608, removed from thence to Leyden, Holland, in 1609, where he died March 1, 1625, and was buried beneath the pavement of St. Peter's Church. He married about 1605 Bridget White. Their children, as shown by the census taken in Leyden in 1622, were as follows:

1. John, born in England, about 1606.
2. Bridget, " " Leyden, " 1608.
3. Isaac, " " " " 1610.
4. Mercy, " " " " 1612.
5. Favor, " " " " 1615.
6. Jacob, " " " " 1621.
7. A child " " " " 1623.

Isaac Robinson, the third child of the Rev. John Robinson, came to America in 1631, in the ship *Lyon*. In the passenger list his age is given at twenty-one. Settled first in Scituate, where he was freeman of the colony in 1633, joined the church in

Scituate November 7, 1636. On the 20th of February he sold his estate of twelve acres of land and the house which he built to John Trisden, which was then described as being the fifth lot from Coleman's Hill. In 1639 he removed to Barnstable. He took a letter of dismissal from the church in Plymouth and joined the Rev. Thomas Lathrop on the 7th of July. His first estate in Barnstable was opposite that of Governor Hinckley. This he also sold and took twenty acres further to the west. In 1639 and 1648 he was a member of the Grand Inquest of the Colony; in 1641 he was on the jury for trials; in 1645 he was a deputy from Barnstable to the General Court at Plymouth; in 1646, '47-'48 he was a "receiver of excise" for the town, and in 1650 again deputy. In 1660, Jonathan Hatch of Boston, with Isaac Robinson and twelve others purchased the plantation of Succamsset, now Falmouth. His party bought their land of the Indian chief Quachatesset, by permission of the General Court. In 1673 he again removed to Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, where he was a "recorder." For several years he was its selectman. In 1700 he had divided his estate equally between his three sons, and in 1701 he deeded the homestead and its garden to Isaac, Jr. This was the first house built in Falmouth, standing on the south side of Fresh Pond. In November, 1701, he removed to Barnstable and made his home with his daughter Fear, the wife of Rev. Samuel Baker, where he died at the age of ninety-four in 1704. At the age of ninety-two he was represented as a hale and vigorous man, with locks as white as the drifted snow. "A venerable man," writes Prince in his *Annals*, "whome I have often seen." Prince asserts that he was chosen assistant to the Governor of the colony in 1646, and in 1647 he was again chosen as assistant to the Governor.*

He was for a time disfranchised on account of his sympathy for the Quakers, but was restored to citizenship by Governor Winslow in 1673. He married first at Scituate January 27, 1636. Margaret Hanford of Scituate. She was a sister of the Rev. Thomas Hanford and niece of Timothy Hatherly. She died June 13, 1649. Their children were: 1. Susannah, born at Scituate Jan. 21, 1637, died before 1664. 2. John, born at Barnstable April 5, 1640; went from Falmouth to Connecticut in 1714. 3.

*The name of Isaac Robinson does not appear in the list of Assistants to the Governors as published in the Old Colony Records.

Isaac, born in Barnstable Aug. 7, 1642, married Ann —; was drowned at Falmouth Oct. 6, 1668. The decision of the inquest appointed to view the body is preserved as a specimen of the style of the time: "Wee the jury of inquest appointed to view the corpse of Isaac Robinson, Jr., do apprehend according to view and testimony that the means of his death was by going into the pond to fetch two geese which we conceive to be the instrumental cause of his death, he being entangled therein."

4. Fear, born at Barnstable Jan. 26, 1644, married Rev. Samuel Baker of Barnstable. 5. Mercy, born at Barnstable July 4, 1647, married William Weeks, March 16, 1669. 6. A daughter, June 6, 1649.

In 1650 Isaac married his second wife, Mary — (not the sister of the "famous Elder Faunce of Plymouth," as has been claimed.)* Children by Mary: 1. Israel, born in Barnstable Oct. 5, 1651; after the death of his brother Isaac in 1668, he took the name of Isaac. 2. Jacob, born in Barnstable May 10, 1653, married Experience; died 1733. 3. Peter, born in Barnstable 1655; said to have gone to Norwich, Conn. 4. Thomas, born in Falmouth 1666-7. Some authorities state that he removed to Guilford, Conn., but we find no proof of it.

John, the second child of Isaac, born in Barnstable April 5, 1640, was a Representative from the town of Falmouth in 1689-'90-'91. He removed to Connecticut in April, 1714, married Elizabeth Weeks May 1, 1667.

Their children were: 1. John, born in Falmouth March 20, 1668. 2. Isaac, born in Falmouth Jan. 30, 1670. 3. Timothy, born in Falmouth Oct. 30, 1671. 4. Abigail, born in Falmouth March 20, 1674. 5. Fear, born in Falmouth June 16, 1676. 6. Joseph, born in Falmouth March 31, 1679. 7. Mary. 8. A son, born Dec. 12, 1683, died Dec. 16, 1683. 9. A daughter, born May 1, 1687, died Aug. 4, 1688.

Timothy, third child of John, married May 3, 1699, Mehitable Weeks. Their children were: 1. Mehitable, born in Falmouth Feb. 28, 1701. 2. Thomas, born in Falmouth April 3, 1703. 3. Rebecca, born in Falmouth June 9, 1706. 4. Timothy, born in Falmouth June 17, 1713. 5. John, born in Falmouth Aug. 30, 1716. 6. William, born in Falmouth Aug. 10, 1719.

* Sergeant Harlow married Mary Faunce July 15, 1658. She died his widow, Oct. 4, 1664.

Thomas Robinson, second child of Timothy, Sr., born in Falmouth April 3, 1703, married Mary Robinson Sept. 23, 1725. Their children were: 1. Deliverance, born at Falmouth. 2. Zephaniah, born at Falmouth July 26, 1729. 3. Paul, born at Falmouth Aug. 11, 1731. 4. Rhoda, born at Falmouth Feb. 17, 1733. 5. Paul, born at Falmouth April 20, 1734. 6. Mary, born at Falmouth Feb. 12, 1738. 7. Thomas, born at Falmouth June 13, 1741.

Zephaniah Robinson, second child of Thomas, born in Falmouth July 26, 1729, died in Livermore, Me., March 27, 1805, married first Ann Hatch of Falmouth; second, married Jediah West of Rochester, Feb. 27, 1756, by whom he had: 1. Shadrach, born in Falmouth. 2. Stephen, born in Falmouth. 3. Thomas, born in Falmouth. 4. Cornelius, born in Falmouth. 5. James, born in Falmouth. 6. Zephaniah, born in Falmouth. 7. Rhoda, born in Falmouth. 8. Juda, born in Falmouth April 18, 1777, died 1778. 9. Anna, born in Falmouth Sept. 19, 1779, died 1814. 10. Seth, born in Falmouth. 11. Ellis, born in Falmouth July 2, 1783, died 1832. 12. Paul, born in Falmouth June 17, 1785, died 1863. 13. Weston, born in Falmouth Aug. 2, 1789, died 1863. 14. Phebe, born in Falmouth July 13, 1790, died 1863.

Many dates not given. As a descendant facetiously remarked, "Zephaniah, Anna and Jediah must have been so busy looking after their fourteen children that it is not to be wondered at that dates were in part overlooked by them. It must have been quite a task to find appropriate names even."

Shadrach Robinson, son of Zephaniah, born in Falmouth February 2, 1758, died April 6, 1842, married Deborah Robinson, the daughter of Jeremiah Robinson who was the son of Peter and Martha Robinson. Shadrach removed to Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, from Naushon, 1810. His house is still standing, surrounded by the hills of the western part of Martha's Vineyard. At the age of eighteen he served in the War of the Revolution. Their children were: 1. John, born October 3, 1781. 2. Jediah, born June 2, 1783, died January, 1820, in Chilmark. 3. Anne, born March 15, 1785, died May 1, 1850, in Livermore, Me. 4. Abigail, born Sept. 5, 1788, died at West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Nov. 17, 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. She joined the Chilmark church in 1812. Her father's house was long

the home of the early Methodist preachers, and meetings were held there before any house of worship had been built. During her early life she taught school in various places on the island, was a Sunday-school worker, and sometimes superintended the school. Her memory and mental faculties remained unimpaired until nearly the last. 5. Rebecca, born April 30, 1790, died 1877 at West Tisbury. 6. Henry Robinson, born Nov. 18, 1792, died at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, June 25, 1872, married Lucretia Adams at West Tisbury. They had six children. Hannah, the seventh child of Shadrach, born Aug. 9, 1795, died at West Tisbury Oct. 1882. 8. James, born Sept. 21, 1797, died 1799. 9. Delia, born June 25, 1800, died Jan. 12, 1891, at West Tisbury.

Lucretia Adams was the daughter of James Adams, b. Sept. 30, 1754, and Dinah Allen, b. 1753, d. November, 1844, his wife.

James Adams was the son of Mayhew Adams, b. Dec. 22, 1729, d. Oct. 2, 1823, and Rebecca Mayhew, d. July 11, 1819, his wife.

Mayhew Adams was the son of Eliashib* Adams, b. May 9, 1699, and Reliance Mayhew, m. Feb. 18, 1729, his wife.

Eliashib Adams was the son of Edward Adams and Elizabeth Walley, m. May 19, 1629, his wife.

Edward Adams was the son of Edward Adams, d. Nov. 12, 1716, and Lidia ———, his wife.

Edward Adams was the son of Henry Adams, d. Oct. 8, 1646, and ——— ———, his wife.

Henry Adams was born in Devonshire, England. Came to America 1632; 1635 settled at Braintree, now Quincy. He was the ancestor of John Adams, President of U. S. A.

* What first brought Eliashib Adams to the shores of Martha's Vineyard is unknown to us, but he settled in Chilmark, and on Feb. 18, 1729, married Reliance Mayhew, daughter of Rev. Experience Mayhew.



SHADRACH ROBINSON HOUSE

HISTORY OF THE FELL, HAMER AND ROBINSON FAMILIES

BY

MRS. EMILY VICKS HAMER (HENRY CLAY) HOLBROOK

Atlanta, Ga.

I.

THE FELLS



THE Fells* derive their name from the district of Furness Fells—the general name for High Furness in England. They were one of the most ancient families in Furness. The Fells of Redman Hall are known to have been there for nineteen generations. Another family of the same rank, and doubtless of the same antiquity, were the Fells of Hawkswell. Another are the Fells of Swarthmoor Hall. Still another the Fells of Dalton Gate. The Fells of Dane Ghyll Flan How near Furness Abbey are of the same family as the Fells of Swarthmoor Hall. Longlands—the ancestral home of one branch of the family of Fells, is about seventeen miles from Keswick. The estate of Longlands is known to have been owned by the Fells more than six hundred years. In the rear rises the mountain known as Longlands Fell, and about a mile distant is the renowned Skiddaw mountain. There is a spring on the fell behind the house which has supplied it with water for many centuries. The House of Longlands is a long, solidly built structure, of old red sandstone. A family house of many rooms, all of which have joist ceilings. The steps of the stairway are also of red sandstone, worn away on the baluster side. The window frames are small, with small diamond-shaped window panes. Over one of the doorways is a stone bearing this inscription: J. R. F. 1688. A wing rebuilt or added to, by the eldest son of John and Margaret Fell six years

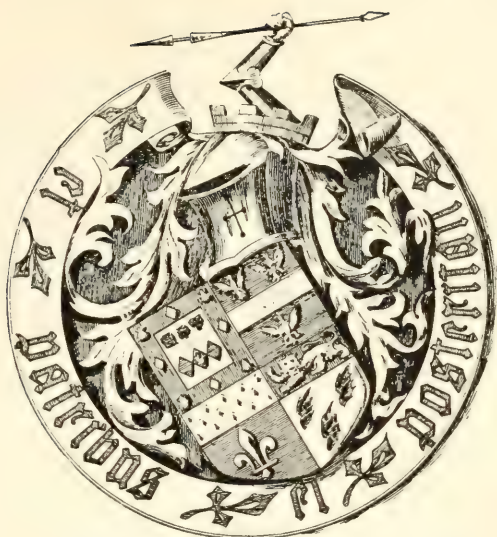
* From Genealogy of the Fell Family.

after his marriage, from the fact of Longlands having been owned by the Fells of Longland for more than six hundred years. An ancient branch of the family are the Fells of Dalton Gate. The following narrative is a copy of the original, written by Joseph Fell, and found among some old papers in the garret of the old house in Buckingham, where it had lain unnoticed for more than fifty years, and dated "Buckingham, the sixth day of the 12th month 1744."

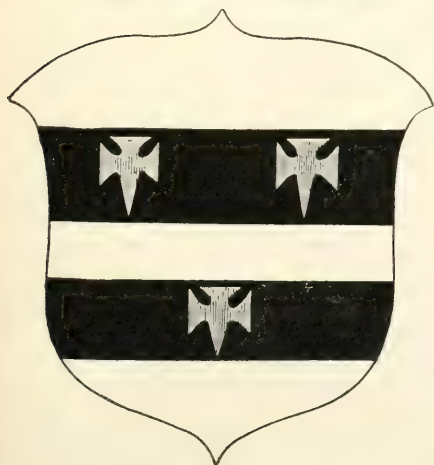
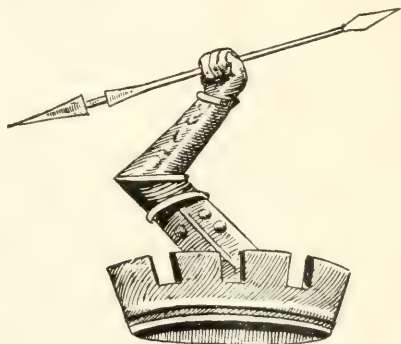
"A narrative or an account of my birth and transactions of life from a child to old age. I was born at Longlands, in the Parish of Uldale, in the County of Cumberland in old England. My father's name was John Fell, my mother's name was Margaret Fell. I was born in the year 1668, on the nineteenth day of October. My father dyed when I was about two years old, and my mother lived about 20 years a widow. When I was in the 30th year of my age, I came to this country. Took shipping at White Haven in Cumberland. Mathias Gale Captain of the Shipp. He victualled the shipp at Belfast in Ireland. We stayed about a week there and got sail again, and after we left sight of Ireland, in 29 days, we came in sight of land near the Capes of Virginia. And our ship was called Cumberland, and they cast anchor in the mouth of Potomeck River, and we went ashore in Virginia, and there we got a shallop to Choptand in Maryland, and from thence to Frenchtown, and so to Newcastle, and then we took boat to Bristoll in this county 1705."

There is much more of this interesting "narrative," but this will suffice to tell how the first Fell came to America. He was followed by Edward and William Fell early in 1700, who also came from Cumberland in England, and settled "Fells Point" in Baltimore.

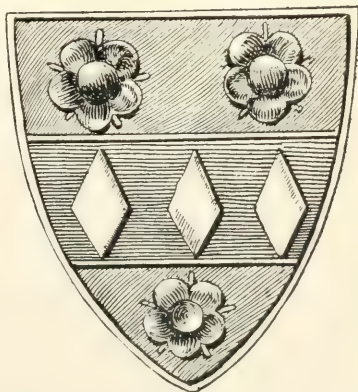
William Fell married Lucy ———, and had issue a daughter, Lucy Fell, who married John Robinson, son of John Robinson of Middlesex County, Virginia. They had a family of children, some of whom remained in Virginia and Baltimore. One son, John Robinson, came into Georgia between the years of 1776 and 1780, and married Mary, the daughter of John and Mary Raymond of Augusta, Ga. They had a large family of children. One son, William Fell Robinson, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Hutchinson and Cythea Clarke of Augusta, Ga., and removed to Claiborne County, Mississippi. They had four chil-



FELLS OF DALTON GATE.



FELLS OF LONGLANDS.



FELLS OF SWARTHMOOR HALL.

dren, Amazon, James Fell, Eliza, and Caroline. Amazon Robinson married William Hicks Hamer, son of Charles Hamer and Elizabeth Hicks. Issue: Charles Hicks Hamer, Malachi Bedgegood Hamer, Caroline Hicks Hamer, Mary Robinson Hamer, William Henry Clay Hamer, Charles Franklin Hamer, Emily Vick Hamer, Amazon Medora Hamer.

Emily Vick Hamer married Henry Clay Holbrook, son of Edward Holbrook and Araminta Dormer Atkinson of Louisville, Ky.—formerly of Baltimore, Md.—and had issue, Mary Eliza Holbrook, William Hamer Holbrook, Edward Atkinson Holbrook.

Mary Eliza Holbrook married Clarke Palmer Cole, son of Moses Cole and Amelia Clarke of Atlanta, Ga., and had issue—Mary Holbrook Cole, Eugenia Clarke Cole (deceased), Marshall Clarke Cole (deceased).

FELLS OF DALTON GATE.

BURKE'S PEERAGE.

Arms. Or. three lozenges conjoined in fesse az. on the middle one a catherine wheel thereon a cross pattee fitchée of the first, in chief a rose between a portcullis and a leopard's face of the second, all within a bordure gu, charged with three lozenges and as many escallops, alternately ar.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour ppr garnished or., holding in the hand ppr. a tilting spear ppr.

Motto. Patribus et posteritati.

II.

CAPTAIN RALPH HAMER

BY

MRS. EMILY VICKS HAMER HOLBROOK

From The First Republic in America.—Brown.

CAPT. RALPH HAMER left London with Lord De La Warr, sailing from "Cowes" on the *De La Warr*, April the 11th, 1610, accompanied with the "Blessing of Plymouth" and the "Hercules of Rye"—with supplies for the Colony, and about one hundred

and fifty emigrants, being for the most part artificers, including "Frenchmen, to plant vines," and "William Henrich Faldoe, a Swiss, to find mines," accompanied by "Knights and Gentlemen of Quality." Lord De La Warr reached Jamestown with his ships on Sunday, June the 20th., 1610.

June the 22nd. the Lord Governor and Captain General organized the Government of the Colony, under the Charter to the Company (The Virginia Company of London) which it was deemed best to make as strong and absolute as possible, "in the beginning." On the same day the "Lord Governor elected unto himself a Council" and constituted and gave places of office and charge, to divers Captains and Gentlemen, unto all of whom he administered oath of faith, assistance, and secrecy, mixed with the oath of allegiance and Supremacy to his Majesty (James I.)." Ralph Hamer was made clerk of the Council. January 1612 Ralph Hamer was Secretary of the Colony. July 1613 Ralph Hamer writes: "Argall furnished us by two trading voyages with 2300 bushels of corn, (besides supplying his own men) established peace by the capture of Pocahontas, repaired our weather-beaten boats, and furnished us with new also, both strong and useful." March 1st., 1614 while they were up the Pamaunkie (now known as York River) "parleeing with the Indians" Capt. Ralph Hamor (Hamer) made known to Sir Thomas Dale, the love which had long existed between his friend, John Rolfe and Pocahontas, by delivering to Sir Thomas, a letter from Rolfe explaining the situation. Hamer, with Thomas Savage as interpreter, and two Indian guides, left Bermuda City early in the morning of May the 25th. on a visit to Powhatan, and returning arrived in the night of May the 29th. He afterward published a long account of this visit in his "True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia" (1615). In this book he gives a description of the country, condition of the Colony, with an account of the Settlements at that time. This book was discovered in London by Mr. Conway Robinson of Richmond, Va., and presented to the Virginia Historical Society.

London. Oct. 30th. 1614, "In the Treasurer, just from Virginia, arrived Capt. Ralph Hamer, late Secretary of the Colony, and entered at Stationer's Hall, for publication, his "True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia, and the successe of the affaires there till the 18th. of June 1614, etc." It is dedicated

to Sir Thomas Smith, whom he praises greatly for "upholding of this imployment, though it appeared in the beginning, as full of discouragement."

Nov. 28th., 1616, Ralph Hamer having returned from England, "the Preparative Court was held, and on the 30th. the Michaelmis Quarter Court, at which Admiral Samuel Argall, was elected to be the present Deputy Governor in Virginia, Capt. Ralph Hamer, Vice-Admiral, Capt. John Martin—Master of the Ordnance, and John Rolfe, Secretary and Recorder."

Jan. 18th. 1617 at a meeting of the Company, Capt. Ralphe Hamer had eight shares given him, and at another meeting, one week later, "Bills of Adventure were allowed to Capt. Ralph Hamer for every man transported at his charge, being to the number of 16."

May 27th. or 28th. Argall, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Ralph Hamer, and John Rolfe, Secretary and Recorder, went up to Jamestown, where he "found all boats out of repair" and sends Captain Martin's pinnace to the North to "fetch the boats ye fishing Company" gave him.

In April 1621, Sir Edward Peyton on "a petition from two Captains, Planters in Virginia:—Ralph Hamor and Wm. Tucker," had drafted "An Act for Restraint of the inordinate use of tobacco."

At the Virginia Court of March 23, 1621 Mr. Ralph Hamer passed six shares of his stock in the Virginia Company to Thomas Melling, and Capt. Ralph Hamer passed two shares to Henry Hutchinson."

Nov. 28th. 1621 Sir George Yeardley's term as Governor expired, and Sir Francis Wyatt succeeded him. "Among the documents brought from England by him, were his own commission, and the commissions of the sundry recently appointed officials of the Council of State:"

Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor.

Captain Francis West	}	Marshals of Virginia.
Sir George Yeardsley		
Sir William Newce		

Ralph Hamer	}	King's Council.
John Rolfe		
Roger Smith		
and others,		

The Court of July 20th. 1621 ordered Sir Francis Wyatt and the Council "to set out the land given the widow of Capt. Christopher Newport (he having been killed by the Indians). Capt. Ralph Hamer was given order to see it done according to Mrs. Newport's desire."

At this time came a big uprising of the Indians. "So sudden in their cruel execution, that few or none discerned the weapon or blow that brought them to destruction." John Berkely and John Rolfe were killed. Towards evening after the slaughter "Captain Hamer went out with a "ship and pinnace to Flowerlieu Hundred, trying to save such people" as might have "lyen wounded" at the different Plantations.

On June 27th. Hamer made an agreement with the King of Potomac against Opechancanough "their and our enemy." He also slew divers of the Necochincos, that sought to "circumvent him by treacherie." June 1622 "Hamer was a second time employed to the Potomacs" but they "likewise proved our most treacherous enemies, cunningly circumventing" and "cruelly murdering such as were employed abroad, to get relief from them, and Hamer slew more of them."

London: Oct. 2nd., 1622:—At the Virginia Court, a letter from Capt. Hamer in Virginia, was read.

Late in March 1623 a suit comes up before the Council of State, which Council was composed of

Governor Wyatt,
Sir George Yeardley,
Mr. George Sandys,
Ralph Hamer,
George Pountis (Pryntz)
Roger Smith.

The General Assembly met Feb. 29th. 1624. George Yeardley, Ralph Hamer, Sir Francis Wyatt and others, thirty-one in number, sent in Report of condition of Colony to England signed by members of the King's Council and House of Burgesses.

The "Anne" arrived in Virginia soon after March 6th. 1625 with the Royal Commission of Sept. 5th. 1624 authorizing Sir Francis Wyatt to be the Royal Governor and Sir George Yeardley, Ralph Hamer (and others) to be the King's Council in Virginia, to "govern the Colony temporarily until some other constant and settled course could be decided upon and established

by the King." There was nothing in the Commission to encourage the hope for a continuance of popular rights. There was no provision for a House of Burgesses, nor General Assembly. The King had now resumed the Government of the Colony.

Resumed by the Crown.

England and Virginia James I.

June 26th. 1624

April 6th. 1625

Charles 1st. April 6th. 1625 to Feb. 1627.

March 14th. 1626 "Charles I. being forced by many other urgent occasions (in respect of our late accessments unto the Crown) to continue the same means that was formerly thought fit for the maintenance of the said Colony and Plantation until we shall find some other more 'convenyent' means upon mature advice to give more ample Directions for the same, and reposing assured Trust and confidence in the understanding, Care, Fidelity, Experience and circumspection of them, appoint Sir George Yeardley to be his present Governor. Francis West, George Sandys, Ralph Hamer, William Tucker, Roger Smith (and others) his present Council in Virginia, with very much the same powers as previously granted in the Royal Commission since 1624."

Captain Ralph Hamer went to Virginia in 1610. Returned to England in 1614. Returned to Virginia 8th of Jan. 1617, bringing with him his wife, Elizabeth (her two children) Jeremy and Elizabeth Clement, his Father, Ralph Hamer, Sr., his brother, Thomas. Capt. Hamer was a member of the King's Council in Virginia from 1611 to 1628 and "possibly after." Was Colonial Secretary from 1611 to 1614, was Captain in the Army and Vice-Admiral.

From Virginia Colonial Register:

Ralph Hamer (Hamor in duplicate). Born in England. Died about March 1627-8.

"Being the muster of the inhabitants of James Cittie, taken the 24th. of January, 1624. Captain Ralph Hamer (Hamor in duplicate.). Muster of Capt. Ralph Hamer:

Capt. Ralph Hamer,

Mrs. Elizabeth Hamer,

Jeremy Clement, }

Elizabeth Clement } her children.



ROBINSON
OF
BEVERLY.

COAT OF ARMS



COAT OF ARMS
Robinson of Ireland—Rokely Hall

Servants.

John Lightfoote, in the "Seaflower."

Francis Gibbs, in the "Seaflower."

Ann Adams, her maid.

The rest of the servants, provisions, armes, &c., at Hog Iland.

Hog Island.

The muster of Capt. Ralph Hamer's servants:

Jeoffrey Hull, came in the "George."

Mordecay Knight, in the "William St. George."

Thomas Doleman, in the "Returne."

Elkinton Ratcliffe, in the "Seaflower."

Thomas Powell, in the "Seaflower."

John Davies, in the "Guifte."

"By clame in Hog Iland 250 Acres planted. Blunt Pointe. Capt. Ralph Hamer (Hamor in duplicate) 500 acres by order of Court."

From "Meade's Old Churches and Families":

"Mr. Hamer was a man of high standing in the Colony. His residence was at Bermuda Hundred, a few miles only, from Henriopolis, where Sir Thomas Dale and the Rev. Alexander Whitaker lived. He appears to have been intimate with them both and to have partaken of their pious spirit. It is one evidence of the estimation in which he was held, that the severest punishment ever inflicted in the Colony, was on a man who uttered slanderous words against Mr. Hamer. Mr. Hamer's work, from which we take the following extracts, was obtained by Mr. Conway Robinson of Richmond, Va., on a late visit to England, and presented to the Historical Society of Virginia. It is the most reliable and authentic work on the early history of Virginia. His religious character is seen in the following." Here follows extract. "It was reprinted at Albany, New York, in 1860. Originals are preserved in the libraries of Mr. Charles Deane, Mr. Kalbfusch, the Lenox, and the John Carter Brown. An original in the Drake sale, March, 1883, fetched \$345.00. Quaritch prices a copy at \$500.00. John Rolfe, CCCLVIII., mentions this tract as having been 'faithfully written by a Gent' of good merit, Mr. Ralph Hamer,' thus endorsing the account of his marriage and letter (CCCXXVIII)."

William Hicks Hamer, descendant of Ralph Hamer, mar-

ried Amy Robinson, daughter of William Fell Robinson, son of John of Virginia.

III.

ROBINSON FAMILY

BY

MRS. EMILY VICKS HAMER HOLBROOK

*THE first of the Robinson family of whom we have any account, was John Robinson of Cleasby, Yorkshire, (England) who married Elizabeth Potter of Cleasby, daughter of Christopher Potter, from whom no doubt, the name of Christopher, so common in the family, was derived. (Burke's Peerage gives account of John Robinson of Crostwick in the Parish of Ronaldkirk, co. York. m. Anne Dent and was GreatGrandfather of the Rev. John Robinson Lord Bishop of Bristol and London.)

The fourth son of John Robinson was Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of Bristol, and while Bishop, was British Envoy for some years at the Court of Sweden, writing while there, a history of Sweden. He was also British Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Utrecht, being, it is supposed, the last Bishop or Clergyman employed in a public service of that kind. He afterward became Bishop of London, in which office he continued until his death, 1723. He was twice married, but left no issue. He devised his real estate to the eldest son of his brother Christopher, who had migrated to what was Rappahannock, on the Rappahannock River. He was one of the first Vestrymen mentioned on the Vestry-book in Middlesex County, in 1664, and married Miss Bertram. His oldest son, who inherited the Bishop of London's estate, was John Robinson who was born in 1683, who was also a Vestryman of Middlesex, and became President of the Council in Virginia. He married Catherine Beverly, daughter of Robert Beverly, author of the "History of Virginia," published in 1708. He had seven children; one of them named John Robinson was Treasurer and Speaker of the Colony. Another son Henry married a Miss Waring. Another married in New York. Christopher Robinson who first came over to Virginia, had six children.

Of John the eldest, we have already spoken. Christopher

* From Meade's Old Churches and Families in Virginia, 1857.

married a daughter of Christopher Wormley of Essex. Benjamin, Clerk of Caroline County, married a Miss King, and was the father of the Reverend William Robinson, Minister of Stratton Major, in King and Queen. His daughter Clara married Mr. James Walker of Urbanna, in Middlesex. His daughter Anne married Dr. John Hay. Of his daughter Agatha, nothing is known. One of the descendants of the family married Mr. Carter Braxton, and others intermarried with the Wormleys, Berkeleys, Smiths, &c. The worthy family of Robinsons in Norfolk and Richmond, also those in Hanover, were derived from the same stock. A branch of this family moved to Canada; and some of them have held high civil and military stations under the English Government there and in the Mother Country. Mr. Speaker Robinson was held in high esteem by General Washington, as their correspondence shows. The following epitaph has been furnished me;

EPITAPH:

"Beneath this place lieth all that could die of the late worthy John Robinson, Esq., who was a representative of the County of King and Queen, and Speaker to the House of Burgesses above twenty eight years. How eminently he supplied that dignified office, and with what fidelity he acted as Treasurer to the Country beside, is well known to us, and it is not unlikely future ages will relate. He was a tender husband, a loving father, a kind Master, a sincere friend, a generous benefactor, and a solid Christian. Go, reader, and to the utmost of your power imitate his virtues."

The Reverend William Robinson, as appears by the following extract of a letter to the Bishop of London, and the records of the Vestry-book, was ordained in 1743, and became Minister of Stratton Major in 1744, continuing to be so until his death in 1767 or 1768. He became Commissary in the year 1761. Governor Faquier was much dissatisfied with his appointment, and so expressed himself in a letter to England. The opposition of the Governor was no sure proof of the unworthiness of Mr. Robinson. The Governor was an arbitrary, high tempered man, who could not brook opposition, and Mr. Robinson was no negative, submissive character to crouch before authority. They had had one or two serious re-encounters during the six or seven

years of his Commissaryship. His correspondence with the Bishop of London on the affairs of the Church was lengthy and able. He espoused the cause of the Clergy on the occasion of the Two-penny Act or Option Law, with zeal and fearlessness, though without success. He had an independent fortune of his own, and was therefore the less liable to be charged with mercenary motives. The following extract from a letter to the Bishop of London in 1765, shows that he had reason to believe that he still had enemies whose communications to the ears of the Bishop were unfavorable. The continuance of his labour during the whole of his ministry for twenty four years in the same Parish, and where there was much of character and wealth and talent, and such zeal and liberality in regard to all church matters, speak well in his behalf."

Extract of letter from Mr. Robinson to the Bishop of London, dated May 23, 1765:

"My Lord—I have some reasons to apprehend that endeavours have been made to prejudice your Lordship against me, but in what particular I know not. I must therefore beg your Lordship's patience while I give some account of myself. I was born in Virginia. At ten years old I was sent to England for my education, which was in the year 1729. I continued in school in that country, until the year 1737, at which time, I was admitted a Member of Oriel College in Oxford. After I had taken my B-A degree, I was chosen by the Provost and Fellows to one of Dr. Robinson's Bishop of London's (who was my great uncle) Exhibitions, which I enjoyed for three years, the term limited by his Lordship (my uncle). In June 1743, I was ordained Priest by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London. I returned to my native country in the year 1744 (October). The November following I was received into Stratton Major Parish in King and Queen County, where I have continued Rector ever since. I can with truth assure your Lordship, I have always lived in the greatest harmony with my parishioners, and I believe no Minister could be more respected by them than I am. I have always studiously avoided giving any just cause of offense to anyone, especially those in authority. Your Lordship, I hope, will excuse my saying so much in my own behalf, but there is a time when it is requisite for a man to praise himself; and as to the truths of what I have said I can appeal to my whole Parish."

ROBINSON OF BEVERLY.

BURKE'S PEERAGE.

Lineage. John Robinson of Crostwick in the parish of Ronaldekirk, co. York, m. Anne Dent, and was great-grandfather of The Rt. Rev. John Robinson, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London, in the reign of Queen Anne; and of Christopher Robinson, of Cleasby, co. York, who settled in Virginia temp. Charles II. became Colonial Secretary to Sir William Berkely, Governor of that Colony; and d. in 1690, aged 45. His 2nd son, John Robinson President of the Council of Virginia, was b. in Virginia; and m. Catharine dau. of Robert Beverly of that Colony, formerly of Beverly in Yorkshire (England). He had issue by this marriage, six sons and two daus.

Arms. Per chevron, vert and az. on a chevron, nebulé between three stags, trippant or, an unicorn's head, coupéd between two cinquefoils, of the first. Crest. A stag trippant or semée of lozenges, az,- and resting the Dexter fore-foot on a millrind sa.

Motto. *Properè et providè.*

John Robinson Colonel Took oath Aug. 5, 1729. William Robinson Gent. commissioned to be Major. Oath Sept. 7, 1743.

SOME NOTABLE FAMILIES OF AMERICA.

ROBINSONS OF IRELAND.

This branch of the Robinson family came from County Armagh, Ireland, but are said to have lived in that country only a short time, and to have come originally from England. The first of the family to come to America was Alexander Robinson, born 1751, died August 9, 1845. About 1780 he settled in Baltimore, Md. The Robinson arms, as represented in these pages, are preserved upon an old wooden shield, which has been for a number of years in the possession of Hon. Alexander Robinson Pendleton of Winchester, Va. They are identical with those belonging to the family of Christopher and Anthony Robinson of Middlesex County, Virginia. This family came to America many years prior to the Revolution, but it is probable that the Baltimore and Middlesex families have a common ancestor in the Mother Country.

THE LINE OF SAMUEL ROBINSON

OF REHOBOTH, MASS.

BY

EBENEZER TURNER ROBINSON, M. D.

Of Orange City, Fla.



AMUEL², son of George the Scotchman, who settled in Rehoboth, Mass., about the year 1640, and had a son Ebenezer³, who was born in Rehoboth July 19, 1697, and he had a son, Dr. Ebenezer⁴, who was born at Attleboro, Mass., October 26, 1726.

The children of Dr. Ebenezer⁴ were: 1. Ebenezer⁵, who died at sea; 2. Josiah⁵; 3. Joseph⁵. Josiah⁵ was my great-grandfather. He first married Sally Grafton, and after her death married Mary Parkhurst, daughter of Samuel Parkhurst, about the year 1770. The children of Josiah⁵ Robinson and Mary Parkhurst were:

1. Samuel⁶, b. June 3, 1771.
2. Mary⁶, b. Aug. 13, 1774.
3. Sally⁶, b. July 26, 1776.
4. Eunice⁶, b. June 8, 1778.
5. Martha⁶, b. July 30, 1780.
6. Ebenezer⁶, b. March 30, 1782.
7. Stephen⁶, b. Dec. 15, 1785.
8. Harvey⁶, b. Aug. 13, 1787.
9. Mehitabel⁶, b. April 22, 1790.
10. Isaac⁶, b. Sept. 28, 1795.

Samuel⁶ Robinson m. Abigail or Abby —. They left two sons and three daughters. They were Samuel⁷ Parkhurst, Charles⁷, Tabitha⁷, Mary⁷ and Abby⁷. Samuel⁷ Parkhurst m. Helen Goodwin of East Hartford, Conn. They had one son Edward⁸ and one daughter Ella⁸. Edward⁸ m. a Clark. They have two children, Alice⁹ and Helen⁹, and are living in New York. Ella⁸ m. in California a Mr. Crowell. She died several

years ago, leaving a son and daughter. Tabitha⁷ Robinson m. an Adams for her first husband. They had two sons, John⁸ and Charles⁸. She afterwards m. an Amidon and lived in Canterbury, Conn., and is said to have had a daughter⁸. Mary⁷ Robinson m. Robert Fowler and has three children living. They are Mary⁸ Smith, Eliza⁸ Clark and George⁸ Fowler. Abby⁷ Robinson, who m. a Harrington, was living in 1904. Charles⁷ Robinson left home years ago and is not supposed to be living. This is all I know of Samuel⁶ Robinson.

Mary⁶ Elizabeth Robinson m. Elijah Dyer of Plainfield, Conn.; they had four children: William⁷, Harvey⁷ R., Mary⁷ Elizabeth, and Dr. Elijah⁷ Dyer of Norwich, Conn. William⁷ m. Miss James of Providence, R. I., and lived in Central Village, Conn. Left one child who was living in 1904, named Mary⁸. Harvey⁷ Robinson Dyer m. Sarah A. Wood, daughter of Levi and Sally Wood. Harvey⁷ Dyer was a farmer and lived in Canterbury, Conn. They left one daughter, Susan⁸, who m. Judge Daniel W. Bond and lives in Waltham, Mass. They have three children: Minnie⁹, Charles⁹ and Henry⁹ H. Bond. Minnie⁹ m. Wilber E. Barnard. Charles⁹ m. Viney L. Wood. He is a lawyer in Boston. Henry⁹ H. was in Harvard Law School in 1904. Mary⁷ Elizabeth Dyer m. Kimball Kennedy and lived in Central Village, Conn. Their children were: Mary⁸ Elizabeth, Emma⁸ S., William⁸ Henry, Willis⁸ (dead), Lizzie⁸ (single.) Mary⁸ E. Kennedy m. Dr. Matthew S. Nichols, D.D. S., one child living in Providence, R. I., to wit: Walter Kimball⁹ Nichols, who m. Edith Martin; no children.

3. Sally⁶ Robinson m. Elias Shepherd of Norwich, Conn. Family all dead.

4. Eunice⁶ Robinson m. Timothy Tingley of Attleboro, Mass. Both dead.

5. Martha⁶ Robinson m. Deacon Jacob Lyon of West Woodstock, Conn. The children were: Martha⁷, Mary⁷, Sarah⁷. Martha⁷ m. Stephen⁷ Henry Robinson, her cousin, and lived in Providence, R. I. Their children were: Sarah⁸ M., Stephen⁸ H., Jr., Ella⁸, Jacob⁸ L., Martha⁸. All dead except Stephen H., who is a Congregational minister in Gilmanton, N. H.

6. Ebenezer⁶ Robinson, who m. Sarah Gardiner Congdon of Attleboro, Mass., were my grandfather and grandmother. They had children as follows: Hope⁷ Grafton, b. in Plainfield (?), Conn.;

Josiah⁷ Warren, b. Canterbury, Conn., and lived in Providence, R. I., was a graduate of Yale Medical School, and m. Dorcas Greene. Their children were: Josiah⁸ W. Greene, Jr., died single—was in the Civil War from 1861 to 1864. Henry⁸ Greene m. Sarah Rhodes Fisher of Providence, R. I.; no children. Emily⁸ Elizabeth Greene, single. Adela⁸ Irene Greene m. George Nelson Sanger of South Woodstock, Conn., but lived in Providence, R. I. Their children were: George⁹ Nelson, no children, and Arthur⁹, deceased. Abby⁸ Jane m. Thomas Boyd, Jr., of Providence, R. I. Children are: Clara⁹ Jackson, Bertha⁹ (deceased), Ella⁹ Greene and Louise⁹. Ebenezer⁸ George m. Henrietta Vars. Children are: Mary⁹ (deceased), Lawrence⁹ Warwick, Philip⁹ Remington, Earle⁹, Ebenezer⁹. Sarah⁸ Louise Robinson Greene m. Clement Rutter Stotesbury and lives in Philadelphia, Pa. No children.

The children of Ebenezer⁶ Robinson were Hope⁷ Grafton, b. in Plainfield (?), Conn.; Josiah⁷ W., Mary⁷ E., Ebenezer⁷ P., William⁷ R., Harvey⁷ G., Abby⁷ W., Stephen⁷ H., all b. in Canterbury, Conn.

Hope⁷ Grafton m. "Sebra" or Seabury Dart, and lived in Providence, R. I.; left three children. They were Sarah⁸ D., Henry⁸ J., and Mary⁸ Eliza; the two latter died single. Sarah⁸ D. m. Thomas W. Williams of Pomfret, Conn., and survives him; no children.

The next child of Ebenezer⁶ Robinson was Mary⁷ E., who m. Alanson Smith of Providence, R. I. Their children were: Ebenezer⁸ Harvey Smith, single. Mary⁸ S. A. Smith m. Edwin R. Holden; they had one child, Sarah, who died in the fourth year of her age. Henry⁸ A. Smith m. Elizabeth Hartman of Hartford, Conn.; their children were Harriet⁹, Julia⁹, Abby⁹ Woodward, who m. Archibald Roulston; Grace⁹ Elizabeth, who m. Peleg W. Barber; Joseph⁹ Henry. William⁸ R. Smith, Charles⁸ H. Smith, died young. Julia⁸ J. Smith m. a Harris; no children. Ebenezer⁷ P. Robinson, who was my father, m. Jane Burr, who died at the age of twenty-nine. Their children were: Ebenezer⁸ Turner Robinson, the writer of this paper; James⁸ Henry Robinson, who died in his second year. Ebenezer⁷ P. Robinson m. for his second wife Anna Louisa Hicks; no children. William⁷ Robinson m. Elizabeth Mumford and lived in Providence, R. I., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children were: Mary⁸ Eliza-

beth, William^s J., Edward^s R., Henry^s A., Josephine^s, Charles^s M. Mary^s E. m. Thomas H. Wood, one child, Delia, who died young. William^s J. m. Isabel Brame of Brooklyn, Conn.; one child, a son, who is Prof. Archibald Robinson of Boston. Edward^s R. m. Georgiana Stone of Putnam, Conn.; both dead, no children. Henry^s A. m. and left a wife and children who live in Brooklyn, N. Y. Josephine^s m. Walter Hutchins of Pomfret, Conn.; they had one son, whose name, I believe, was Walter⁹. Charles^s M. m.; no children. Harvey⁷ G. Robinson m. Susan J. Phillips and lived in Providence, R. I. Their children were: Walter^s G. Robinson, still living in Gainesville, Fla. Harvey^s P. Robinson m. Amy Knight of Providence, R. I. Their children were: Kittie⁹, who m. a Bard of Brooklyn, Conn., and have several children¹⁰. Harvey^s P. died in 1902, and left a widow and a number of children. The family live in East Greenwich, R. I. Jennie^s Robinson m. Frederick Bosworth and is living at Warwick, R. I.; no children, survive her husband. Charles^s Frank Robinson m. Miss Anthony of Indiana, both deceased. Louis^s Elmer Robinson m. and has two children and is living in Providence, R. I. Thomas^s Congdon Robinson died in infancy. Annie^s Robinson, a widow, m. a Van Demeter and has one daughter, Emily⁹. Abby⁷ Woodward Robinson died single at the age of sixty-nine years. Stephen⁷ H. Robinson died at the age of thirty-two years, the result of an accident, having been thrown from the top of a stage coach while traveling. He left several children, but only one survives, who is Rev. Stephen^s H. Robinson of Gilmanton, N. H.

Of my grandfather Ebenezer Robinson, I only know that he taught school in Attleboro, Mass., when a young man, and it is there that I suppose he first met my grandmother (?). He also served "Uncle Sam" in the War of 1812. His regiment was stationed behind a hill, securely sheltered from the cannonade of the British war vessels, at New London, Conn.. My grandfather's early life was spent in farming in Canterbury, Conn., though later on he lived in Pawtucket, R. I., from which place he removed to Providence, where he was engaged in the grocery business for awhile. Afterwards he set two of his sons up in the dry-goods business, namely, Harvey⁷ G. and Stephen⁷ H.

About the year 1846 he retired and removed to Pomfret, Conn., where he passed the remainder of his life. He lived to the good old age of eighty-one years.

Stephen⁶ Robinson, the seventh son of Josiah⁵, m. a Miss Huntington and their children were: Asabel⁷ of Attleboro, Mass.; Henry⁷ and Dana⁷ of Southbridge, Mass.; also Anna of Providence, R. I. Harvey⁶ Robinson, the eighth son of Josiah⁵, an M. D., who resided in Providence, R. I., m. Abigail Wood of Newport, R. I. They had a son Charles⁷ and, I presume, other children. His widow after his death went with her son-in-law, George Tingley, to New York City to live. The ninth child was Mehitabel⁶ Robinson, who lived with her brother Isaac's widow. Isaac⁶ Robinson, the tenth child of Josiah⁵, m. and had children Mary⁷ and George⁷, one of whom died in the Carolinas.

To go back a little, Dr. Ebenezer⁴ Robinson of Plainfield, Conn., was born in Attleboro, Mass., October, 1726. He had a son Joseph⁵, whose children were: Ruth⁶, who m. a Howard or Hayward of Pomfret, Conn.; Esther⁶ and Horace⁶. Esther⁶ daughter of Joseph⁵ m. Dr. Hiram Cleveland of Pawtucket, R. I. The children of Dr. Harvey⁶ Robinson of Providence, R. I., were Charles⁷, Frank⁷, Adelaide⁷ and Penbrook⁷.

Abby⁷ Robinson daughter of Samuel⁶ m. Louis Harrington of Hartford, Conn. They had a son Clarence⁸. He used to be in the foundry with Samuel⁷ P. Robinson in Canterbury, Conn. Mary⁸ Fowler m. Henry Smith, who was in the Foundry Company. George⁸ Fowler went to Plainfield and engaged in the livery business.

Dr. Ebenezer⁵ T. Robinson m. Emma L. Benjamin of New Haven, Conn., and lived at one time in Pomfret, Conn. Their living children are: Emma⁹ G., m. Jesse A. James of Seattle, Wash. (not the outlaw), no children. Ebenezer⁹ Benjamin, still single and living in Savannah, Ga.

Resumé: George Robinson of Rehoboth, Mass., m. Johanna Ingraham June 18, 1651. They had eight children, of whom Samuel² was the second. He was born October 3, 1654, and m. Mehitabel Read October 10, 1688, and was my ancestor. Ebenezer³ b. in Rehoboth July 19, 1697.

Dr. Ebenezer⁴, b. in Attleboro, Mass., October 26, 1726, m. Mary Bennet in Plainfield, Conn., November 14, 1749. His son Josiah⁵ m., as I have before stated, Sally Grafton first and Mary

Parkhurst second, about 1770. Then Samuel⁶ who m. Abigail
———(?)

George⁸ Kingsley Robinson, son of Harvey⁷ G., b. in Pomfret, Conn., January 5, 1858, m. Isabel Peckham Sayles of Providence, R. I., July 27, 1881. Their children are:

Ethel Sayles⁹, Ralph Kingsley⁹, Philip⁹, Hope Grafton⁹—all b. at Ocala, Fla.

In closing this brief paper I wish to express my gratitude and indebtedness to Mr. Charles E. Robinson, of Plainfield, N. J., for his indefatigable researches in tracing out the different lines of Robinsons. When I first came in correspondence with him I knew very little of my own line beyond my grandfather's family—and in corresponding with my cousins, very few of them have taken enough interest in the matter to give me any information relative to the younger generation. I think all will agree with me, that this Association owes "Charles E." a debt of gratitude that they can never repay

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 Dean, N. Bradford.....88 Dean St., Taunton, Mass.
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THE DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS

REV. JOHN ROBINSON PRONOUNCING "THE BLESSING AND THE B NDICTION" WHEN THEY
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The Robinson Genealogical Society

ORGANIZED AT TAUNTON, MASS., JULY 16, 1900

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 21, 1906

OBJECT:

THE COLLECTION, COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF SUCH DATA AND INFORMATION AS MAY BE AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE ROBINSON AND AFFILIATED FAMILIES

The Robinsons and Their Kin Folk

FOURTH SERIES, AUGUST 1, 1906

FIFTH SERIES, AUGUST 12, 1908

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SEVENTH SERIES, AUGUST 7, 1912

OFFICERS, CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
SECRETARY'S REPORT, HISTORICAL
SKETCHES ILLUSTRATED
MEMBERS OF SOCIETY

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1913

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Constitution

1. The name of this Association shall be "The Robinson Genealogical Society."

2. The object for which it is constituted is the collection, compilation and publication of such data and information as may be available concerning the Robinson and affiliated families.

3. Only persons connected with a Robinson ancestor, by descent or marriage, are eligible to membership, except as provided in the By-Laws.

4. The officers of this Society shall be a president, such number of Vice-Presidents as may be elected at the regular meeting, a Secretary, Treasurer, Historiographer, and an Executive Committee consisting of the President ex-officio and three members appointed by him.

5. The Society may adopt By-Laws for its government.

6. The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Society after not less than six months' public notice of the proposed change.

By-Laws

MEETINGS.

1. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held annually.
2. The time and place of the meeting shall be decided by vote of the Society at each regular meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

3. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Historiographer shall be elected at each regular meeting and serve until their successors are chosen.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and the Executive Committee.
5. In the absence or disability of the President his duties shall be performed by a Vice-President designated by the President or the Executive Committee.
6. The Secretary shall keep the records of the meetings and membership, collect dues for the Treasurer, and act as the official correspondent of the Society.
7. The Treasurer shall have the custody of all funds and archives of the Society, and pay all bills, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.
8. It shall be the duty of the Historiographer under the direction of the Executive Committee to attend to the printing and publication of all documents.
9. The Executive Committee, two members of which shall constitute a quorum, shall audit all accounts, direct the affairs of the Society, supply any vacancies in the board of officers until their places are regularly filled, aid in obtaining data and information concerning Robinson ancestry for compilation and publication, and, with the co-operation of the Secretary, arrange the program and give members due notice of the regular meeting.
10. The membership fee shall be one dollar and the annual dues fifty cents. The payment of ten dollars for a Life Membership

shall secure all the privileges of the Society without further payment and entitle the holder to one bound copy of each subsequent printed report.

11. The By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Society by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

12. The membership of the Robinson Genealogical Society shall be divided into five classes and designated respectively as Honorary, Life, Active, Associate and Affiliated.

13. Any person of the Robinson name or descent conspicuous by reason of advanced age or distinguished merit and any one having rendered special service to the organization, or for other adequate reasons, may become an Honorary Member by unanimous vote at any regular meeting and shall be exempt from all fees and assessments.

All other admissions shall be by vote of the Executive Committee upon nomination by two members outside of said Committee, always subject to ratification at the next regular meeting, three adverse votes being sufficient to exclude an applicant.

Life Members may be constituted from non-members or from active members by compliance with conditions specified in Section 10 of these By-Laws and shall be distinguished as such in the printed lists.

Active Members shall pay into the treasury on or before the first day of January following the date of admission the sum of one dollar, being the amount of annual dues for the two succeeding years, and a like amount on or before the expiration of each succeeding biennial period, in default of which for six months after notice given the name of such active member shall be transferred to the list of Associate Members, to be reinstated only upon payment of all arrearages.

Any person interested in the object or researches of this organization who is qualified to promote its welfare may become an Affiliated Member by conforming to the conditions specified in these By-Laws.

14. Any member of the Robinson Genealogical Society proving unworthy and whose conduct is liable to bring reproach upon the organization may be expelled by a unanimous vote at any regular meeting.

Special Announcement

ONE great object sought by the Robinson Genealogical Society has been attained—tracing the Robinsons of America to a common ancestor. Through persistent research in the archives of England, our historiographer, Mr. Charles E. Robinson, has secured indisputable documentary proof, as related in his articles in this book. For over thirty years he has been engaged in the work, collecting an immense amount of data pertaining to the Robinson and allied families. This information is invaluable to the society, and on some occasion might be priceless to a member wishing to establish priority of claim.

To preserve these records and have them available for ready reference, arrangements are being made to publish them in book form, at \$5 per copy. The printing cannot be started until funds are in hand or pledged. Previous appeals to our members have brought liberal responses (partial list on page 83 of this brochure), but more are needed. Your immediate subscription is urged for at least one copy, but you need not remit until notified that enough money has been raised to warrant the undertaking. Your public library or other institutions should order a copy. The committee wishes only guarantee of sufficient means for necessary expenses.

I should be pleased to hear from any reader of this notice who is interested in Robinson genealogy, and I shall look for early replies.

Yours fraternally,

DAVID I. ROBINSON, President.

Gloucester, Mass.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Reference to the roster at the back of this book shows many names marked "Address Unknown." The value of our records lies in their accuracy and completeness. Members should immediately notify the Secretary of changes in address, marriages, births, deaths, etc. Please bear this in mind.

Addresses of persons who would be eligible and desirable members should be sent to the Secretary, who will mail explanatory letter and application blanks. Write plainly, please.

FRED B. ROBINSON, Corresponding Secretary,
6 Vine Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Robinson Genealogical Society

Congress Square Hotel,

Portland, Maine, August 1, 1906.

THE fourth biennial convention of the Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association opened this evening in the parlors of this House. No formal program was presented, the evening being spent in social converse and musical selections by guests present, among them Mrs. Ethel Robinson Hall of Natick, Mass., Miss Esther Robinson of Waterville, Me., and Mr. W. A. Robinson of Gloucester, Mass.

Brief impromptu remarks were made by the President, Historiographer Charles E. Robinson, and Increase Robinson, who was later asked to serve as Introduction and Acquaintance Committee.

F. W. Robinson made the announcements relating to the change of program on the following day.

After a very pleasant evening, in which old acquaintances were renewed and many new friendships formed, the company informally adjourned to meet the next morning at nine o'clock.

Congress Square Hotel,

Portland, Me., August 2, 1906.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. David I. Robinson, of Gloucester, Mass., at 9:15 A.M.

Two stanzas of "America" were sung, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Lucien M. Robinson of Philadelphia.

In the enforced absence of the Secretary, Miss Adelaide A. Robinson of North Raynham, Mass., Mr. F. W. Robinson of Boston was made Secretary pro tem. with Mr. F. B. Robinson of Le Roy, N. Y., as assistant.

As a native of Portland, Mrs. Franklin Robinson welcomed the visitors in a few well chosen words, after which the President gave a brief address as follows:

"Kinfolk of the Robinson Ancestry:—With a pleasure which I cannot express and a gratitude unbounded I welcome you to-day to our fourth biennial gathering.

Six years ago the Association was organized and many are present to-day who have attended the four meetings which it has

held; the first at Taunton in 1900, the second at Gloucester in 1902, the third at Plymouth in 1904, and now our fourth in the city of Portland.

May I claim just a little of your time and a good share of your indulgence while I call your attention to a few matters of interest pertaining to the past, present and future of our Association? Four years ago you were pleased to elect me your President, an honor which I heartily appreciate. I only regret that it has not been within my power to contribute more time and means to increase the membership and efficiency of our Society. Since the date of our organization in 1900 we have steadily grown, until to-day we stand among the first of the organizations which have a like object in view—that of collecting data concerning family genealogy and history, and of strengthening the fraternal ties among those who thus find their kinship established.

In the first two years, from 1900 to 1902, we enrolled 275 members; in the second two years, from 1902 to 1904, 82 members; and from 1904 to 1906, the past two years, 115 members; a total for the six years of 472. Of this number 3 are Honorary, 48 Life, and 421 Annual members. During this period 16 deaths have been reported to our Secretary. This makes our present membership 456.

Many of our members are delinquent in the payment of annual dues. Our Secretary reports \$67.75 as the amount of unpaid dues. Now there seems to be no way to remedy this, as it is largely the result of thoughtlessness or indifference.

I do not think it wise to drop these delinquent members' names from our roll, since they have paid the fee of \$1.00 for joining and dues for one or more years; and yet there should be some means of inducing payments. I would suggest the following: That the payment of one dollar constitute membership in the Association, and that the additional payment of ten dollars constitute life membership without additional dues; that the payment of fifty cents annually for dues constitute the "Active membership," who alone with the Life membership shall have voice and vote in the meetings, and shall receive the brochures of the Society; that the failure to pay the annual dues for a period of six months beyond the first of January, the time at which the dues are payable, shall constitute an Associate member; and that the payment of arrearage of dues shall at any time reinstate the Associate member as Active member.

In this way the membership of the Association will be constantly increasing and never diminish except by death. Such classification will act as an incentive to members to keep their names in the Active membership column by prompt payment of dues.

I further recommend that a membership register be printed and sent to each member annually on the first of July, showing the classification of members and the revision of membership list. This will cost some postage but will pay in the end.

The matter of research will be reported upon by the Committee. Not much has been done, but I trust the same Committee may be continued, possibly augmented and strengthened, for they have wise plans formulated and should have an opportunity of carrying them out.

Our organization should be incorporated and I trust the plans of the committee appointed for this purpose will be carried out as soon as it is convenient and practicable.

I must speak of our faithful, patiently suffering and never tiring Secretary, Miss Adelaide A. Robinson. She has been of incalculable value to our Society, performing her duties and adding to these countless extras in a manner truly surprising to those who know her condition. She has been the pilot at the wheel, the power behind the throne. Through her untiring zeal has come our present prosperity.

I must mention also Mr. Charles E. Robinson and Mr. Frederick W. Robinson, both of whom have done yeoman service for our Association, and I would further acknowledge the efficient helpfulness of our Executive Committee.

I would, lastly, extend thanks to Mr. Barbour of Portland, to whom we are indebted for the excellent arrangements of the present gathering. Our watchword for the past two years has been: "On to Portland in 1906." What shall it be for 1908? Salem, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Chicago, Saratoga Springs and Boston are suggested, and probably other places will be named to-day.

Let us so work up an interest in our Association that the meeting of 1908 will eclipse in interest and usefulness all gatherings which have preceded it.

And now, Fellow Kinsmen, as I lay down the responsibilities as well as the honors of this office, permit me to thank you for your kindness, your generous forbearance, and your hearty

co-operation; and may I ask for my successor, who will be chosen to-day, the same true and loyal service which you have given me during the four years now passed.

May a kind Providence guide and bless you all, is the wish of

YOUR PRESIDENT."

Mr. Charles E. Robinson announced owing to the sudden death of her husband's father Mrs. Frances R. Turrell was unable to be present. A telegram of greeting to the Society was read from her.

Mr. Increase Robinson, Waterville, Me., gave a cordial greeting from State of Maine. He said that what impressed him most was the cordial, hearty and informal spirit that prevailed at previous meetings, and he knew that remembrances of Portland would be the same.

The Secretary's records of the meeting at Plymouth, Mass., on the 19th of August, 1904, were read by Mr. F. W. Robinson and unanimously accepted; also a letter from her was read expressing regret at her inability to be present. Mr. Charles E. Robinson spoke of his visit with her while en route to Portland; and on motion of Mr. Increase Robinson a telegram of greeting was sent to Miss Robinson.

Letters of regret from many who could not be present were read. Motion was carried that acknowledgment of these letters be made in the minutes.

Nominations for place of next meeting being called for, the following cities were suggested: Saratoga, Niagara Falls, Boston, Providence, Chicago, Salem, Mass., Martha's Vineyard, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Halifax, N. S., St. John's, N. B., Portland.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by its Chairman, Mr. F. W. Robinson, and was approved by the meeting.

The report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws being called for, the President asked Mr. F. W. Robinson to read the same as amended at the Executive Committee meeting on August 1st. After reading and few minor changes the report of the Committee was unanimously accepted and the Constitution and By-Laws adopted.

Piano solo was given by Miss Esther Robinson of Waterville, Maine.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson moved that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing term. It was also moved that the President name the Committee, and he appointed the following: Mr. Charles E. Robinson, Rev. L. M. Robinson, Mrs. A. R. McClellan, Mr. John H. Robinson, Mrs. Franklin Robinson.

Hon. Abner R. McClellan of Riverside, New Brunswick, in a few well chosen words expressed his admiration of Portland, and especially of the Robinson Family. He said that his presence was really owing to the polite persistence of the Society's Secretary and expressed his deep regret at not meeting her. Mr. McClellan also paid high tribute to the Rev. John Robinson, saying, "that while Columbus discovered a new continent, the pastor of the Pilgrims discovered a new world."

Mr. Withington Robinson of New York gave the interesting item that the word "independence" came into the English language when the Rev. John Robinson adopted it.

Piano solo by Will A. Robinson of Gloucester, Mass., followed by a brief address by Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick. Mr. Robinson spoke of his pleasure in being present and of the general interest in genealogical study. He said that so far as he had opportunity to note the Robinsons had been an energetic, resourceful people, closely allied with the progressive movements of both the United States and Canada, and if the two countries ever united he had no doubt the Robinsons would have a prominent part in the matter.

Mr. A. M. Robison of Frankfort, Ind., being called upon, said that he had come 1100 miles to look for information, not give it, but promised at some future time to respond to the call.

Charles C. Taintor of Elizabeth, N. J., in speaking, said that he was a member of and interested in the Grant Family Association, and spoke very interestingly of the organization and its object.

Moved and carried that the Association incorporate under Massachusetts Laws at such time as in the opinion of the President and Executive Committee would be most expedient.

Recess of twenty minutes.

The meeting being called to order, the recommendation of the Executive Committee relative to the publication of the

records of Mr. Charles E. Robinson was read. Mr. Robinson, being asked for an estimate of the cost, said the book would probably have from 1200 to 1500 pages, the expense being from \$2,500.00 to \$3,000.00, cost of typewriting being probably about \$250.00. He would not think of publishing less than an edition of 1,000, and would suggest that the selling price be not less than five dollars each.

Moved and carried that the offer of Mr. Robinson as reported by the Executive Committee be accepted.

Report of Treasurer, showing balance on hand of \$274.86, read and accepted.

The attention of the meeting was called to the fact that the present biennial report costs nearly as much as the annual dues for two years and with the postage for sending, and also mailing of receipts for dues, the expense per annual member was in excess of the receipts.

After a spirited discussion relative to the policy of sending this report to each member, suggestion was made by several that the annual dues be increased to one dollar; motion to that effect was made, but on vote of the Society failed to pass.

It was then moved and carried that a circular letter be sent to each annual member calling their attention to the increased size and cost of the reports and asking that each one send a contribution towards the increased expense of not less than twenty-five cents. Also suggested that annual dues be paid two years in advance.

Mr. Nathan Gould, Historian of Maine, gave a sketch of his own line showing his connection with the Robinson Family; and also spoke regarding the formation and detail work of the Maine Historical Society.

On motion of Rev. L. M. Robinson it was voted that the President be authorized to appoint a Finance Committee of five, whose duties should be to consider the conditions and recommend such measures as they might think advisable to improve the financial condition of the Society, particularly regarding the publication of the records presented by Mr. Charles E. Robinson.

Also moved and carried, that publication of records of Mr. Charles E. Robinson be referred to Finance Committee with power to act in conjunction with Executive Committee.

Committee on Nominations reported that the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Historiographer be re-elected with the

present Vice-Presidents; also that Mr. Edward Russel Barbour of Portland, Me.; Mr. Charles Henry Robinson of Wilmington, N. C.; Hon. Clifford W. Robinson of Moncton, N. B.; Hon. A. R. McClellan of Riverside, N. B.; and Mr. H. W. Robinson of Portland, Me., be elected Vice-Presidents.

Moved and carried that the Secretary of meeting cast one ballot for the officers as nominated. In accordance with previous vote the Secretary announced the election of officers as nominated by Committee.

The President announced that a trolley ride to the Casino at Cape Elizabeth had been arranged; cars leaving the hotel at 3:30 P.M.

Mr. John E. Kimball for the Committee on Foreign Research reported that owing to unusual circumstances, for which no member of the Committee was in any way responsible or could have possibly prevented, the Committee had not made such progress as they had hoped for. He also said that while they regretted the delay he was inclined to think in the end it would prove of benefit to the Society.

Moved and carried that the Committee be continued and the Chairman be empowered to add to it as many as he might require.

Vocal solo by Mrs. Ethel Robinson Paul.

Moved and carried that a Committee be appointed to formulate three additional By-Laws as recommended by the Executive Committee, viz., Classes of Membership in accordance with recommendation of President, Admission of Members, and Dismissal of Members; and the same when approved by the Executive Committee be added to the By-Laws already adopted.

President appointed the following Committee: Mr. John E. Kimball, Mr. F. W. Robinson and Rev. L. M. Robinson.

Adjourned to the dining room, 2:30. Rev. L. M. Robinson invoked the Divine Blessing.

During the dinner ballot was taken for time and place of next meeting, the first ballot being a tie between Boston and Niagara Falls. On the second ballot Niagara Falls was chosen, and the second Wednesday in August, 1908, chosen as the date.

Moved and carried, that the Secretary send acknowledgment and thanks to those who have contributed to the success of the meeting.

Adjournment, 4:30 P.M.

FREDERICK W. ROBINSON,
Sec'y pro tem.

Record of Meeting for Incorporation

A MEETING for the purpose of incorporating the "Robinson Genealogical Society" was held at three P. M. at the home of Miss Adelaide A. Robinson at North Raynham, Massachusetts, Saturday, Dec. 1st, 1906.

Members present:

Hon. David I. Robinson of Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Roswell R. Robinson of Malden, Mass.

Mr. William Robinson of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Frederick W. Robinson of Boston, Mass.

Mr. John H. Robinson of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Charles F. Robinson of North Raynham, Mass.

Miss Adelaide A. Robinson of North Raynham, Mass.

Mr. John E. Kimball of Oxford, Mass.

Mr. N. Bradford Dean of Taunton, Mass.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. W. Robinson, the object of the meeting being given by him, and it was on a motion made by Hon. D. I. Robinson voted that Mr. John E. Kimball serve as temporary Chairman of the meeting.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted that Mr. John H. Robinson serve as temporary clerk.

The temporary clerk was then sworn by Justice of the Peace Albert Fuller, Esq., of Taunton, Mass.

On a motion, which was carried, it was unanimously voted that the Constitution adopted at the biennial meeting of the Society in Portland, Maine, August 2nd, 1906, and as read at this meeting, be accepted and adopted.

After the reading of the By-Laws, which were adopted at the biennial meeting, a motion was made and carried; and it was voted that the By-Laws as embodied in a copy submitted and approved by the Committee, and now in the hands of Mr. Charles E. Robinson of New York, corresponding to that just read in your hearing, with the addition of Article XIII, the substance of which has been stated, be accepted and adopted.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted that the persons whose names are now in the membership record of "The Robinson

Family Genealogical and Historical Association" as members of that organization, be elected members of this corporation.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted to proceed to elect a President; and by ballot vote Hon. David I. Robinson of Gloucester, Mass., was unanimously elected.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted to proceed to elect a Treasurer, and by a ballot vote Mr. Roswell R. Robinson of Malden was unanimously elected.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted to proceed to elect Vice-Presidents, and by ballot vote the following were unanimously elected:

Hon. Gifford S. Robinson, Sioux City, Iowa.

Increase Robinson, Waterville, Me.

George R. Wright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

George O. Robinson, Detroit, Mich.

Prof. William H. Brewer, New Haven, Conn.

Roswell R. Robinson, Malden, Mass.

N. Bradford Dean, Taunton, Mass.

Rev. William A. Robinson, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.

John H. Robinson, Boston, Mass.

Charles F. Robinson, North Raynham, Mass.

George W. Robinson, Elburn, Ill.

Henry P. Robinson, Guilford, Conn.

Edward Russell Barbour, Portland, Me.

Charles H. Robinson, Wilmington, N. C.

Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, Moncton, N. B.

Hon. Abner R. McClellan, Riverside, N. B.

Herbert W. Robinson, Portland, Me.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted to proceed to elect a Historiographer, and by a ballot vote Mr. Charles E. Robinson of New York was unanimously elected.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted to proceed to elect a permanent Clerk, and by ballot vote Miss Adelaide A. Robinson of North Raynham, Mass., was unanimously elected. Miss Robinson then took the oath, which was administered by Justice of the Peace Albert Fuller, of Taunton, Mass.

After the signing of the necessary blanks by all of the members present, the signers made oath before the above named Justice of the Peace.

President Hon. David I. Robinson accepts office, and after a few preliminary remarks appoints the following Committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

David I. Robinson, Chairman, ex-officio, 77 Mt. Pleasant Avenue,
Gloucester, Mass.

Frederick W. Robinson, Secretary, 458 Boylston Street, Boston,
Mass.

Withington Robinson, 41 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. George Louis Richards, Chairman, 84 Linden Avenue,
Malden, Mass.

William R. Bennett, 803 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

George R. Wright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Edward Russell Barbour, 49 Neal Street, Portland, Me.

George H. Robinson, Cor. 36th Street and Fifth Avenue, New
York, N. Y.

On a motion, which was carried, it was voted that the next meeting be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 12th, 1908, as voted at the meeting of the "Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association" at Portland, Maine, August 2nd, 1906.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was voted that the meeting be adjourned.

JOHN H. ROBINSON,
Clerk pro tem.

OUR BRANCH OF THE ROBINSONS

BY

MARY ROBINSON LITTLE

Say the Nobodies of every land,
"Each tub on its own base must stand."
"Then what's the use of those forbears?"
Mrs. Newly-rich declares.
But did you ever stop to think
What made the tub to swim or sink?
What kept it strong to bravely bear
The blows, hurts, knocks of daily wear.
'Tis not the hoops about it laid
But the *Wood* of which the tub is made.

THE family of Robinsons to which my father Hannibal Robinson belonged have been for more than two hundred years, entirely of sturdy New England stock, coming mainly from the States of Massachusetts and Vermont. Though many were clergymen, physicians and teachers, the majority seem to have been those honest tillers of the soil who fear no man. They owned large tracts of land in the newly-settled country, and were among the "Fathers" or "Selectmen" of the towns in which they lived. Patriotism seems to have been "bred in the bone," for from the time of the French and Indian Wars they have always been ready to bear arms in the defense of their country, and almost every male member of the line has participated in one or more of the conflicts in which our loved land has been engaged. They intermarried with old and well-known New England families, including the Pennocks, Northrops, Pierces, Tewksburys, Paines, Hebbards, and that to which Cotton Mather belonged, whose ancestor, Increase Mather, was the first President of Harvard College and who was sent to England to represent the Colonies at the Court of William III and Mary. Two of them were also of the Committee which composed the Winchester Confession of Faith of the Universalist Church.

Hannibal Robinson was the son of Dr. Jedediah H. and Mary Northrop-Robinson, and was born at Conesus, N. Y., January 19,

1829. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he responded to the call of the blood of his soldier forbears, and, though only a lad of 16 years, joined the 2nd U. S. Artillery and was in the campaign from the landing at Vera Cruz to the taking of the City of Mexico. Hannibal served under Gen. Winfield Scott, whose personal endorsement, also that of President Lincoln in autograph, is attached to his application for a Captaincy in the Civil War. When the Mexican War was over, young Hannibal resumed his studies at the Albany State Normal School from which he was graduated in 1855. Soon afterward he was sent by the Government to survey and lay out roads through the unknown and trackless Everglades of Florida, and made the first map of that mysterious region. In 1862 Hannibal Robinson married Mary A. Knox, daughter of Charles Knox of New York, and resided for the rest of his life in that city. Two sons and two daughters were the result of the union: Charles K., Mary E., Florence L. and George H., the last developing the inherited military trait of the family and being now the 6th Generation of Army Officers in direct male descent. Hannibal Robinson died at Liberty, N. Y., June 20, 1892.

Jedediah Hebbard Robinson was the son of Zadock and Lois Hebbard-Robinson, and was born at Strafford, Vt., May 22nd, 1793. He married Mary Northrop at Strafford July 13th, 1815, and had ten children: Lucia, born 1816; Angeline, 1818; Jedediah, 1820; Jeannette, 1822; William, 1823; Mary, 1826; Hannibal, 1829; Lafayette, 1831; Oscar, 1833; and Marcus, 1835. By a second marriage in 1840, with Miss Betsy Armstrong, another son, Marquis de Lafayette, was born. Yet a third wife he took in 1846—Ann Wheeler—who bore him no children. Jedediah H. Robinson served in the War of 1812 in the 11th U. S. Infantry and fought along the Canadian border. After the war he took up the study of medicine at the Medical College at Auburn, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1826. He settled in Howard, N. Y., and became well known because of his successful treatment of malaria, the cure for which he had received from an Indian Squaw. It was his intention to bequeath the receipt to his son Hannibal, but he died suddenly on June 21st, 1861, at Dundee, Illinois, and the secret died with him. At the time of his death the doctor owned 1700 acres of land in Iowa and Illinois, but no papers regarding his claim could ever be found. The Medical Certificate of Dr

Jedediah H. Robinson is in the possession of the writer and bears the signature of Consider King.

Mary Northrop, wife of Dr. J. H. Robinson, is said to have been a most beautiful woman. She was born in Montreal, Canada, February 6th, 1798, and died at Howard, N.Y., February 20th, 1838. Mary's father was Azur Northrop, whose mother, Keziah Pennock, belonged to the family who founded the town of Stafford, Vt. At this writing we do not know who Mary's mother was; but as Azur Northrop lived in Canada only a few years, he probably married there and after his wife's death returned to his home and people in Vermont with his little girl. Azur Northrop lies buried in the village cemetery in Stafford, the marble slab upon his grave bearing this inscription:

Azur Northrop
died 18th July, 1841, aged 72 years and 4 months

"Friends nor physicians could not save
My mortal body from the grave.
Nor can the grave contain me here
When Christ in Glory shall appear."

Azur Northrop was the great-grandson of James and Thankful Root-Pennock, a remarkable family, as the following extract from the State History of Vermont will show:

"James Pennock, with his wife Thankful Root and six sons, came into Strafford, Vt., from Goshen, Conn., in June, 1768. The father and sons travelled on foot; the mother on horseback. The last night before they reached their destination they stayed with some friends in Thetford. In the morning Mrs Pennock was urged to remain there until a cabin could be built in Strafford, but she declined, being determined to accompany her husband and children, sharing all their hardships. There was no road through the dense forests but they were guided on their way by marked trees. The journey through the woods was dangerous, difficult and lasted three weeks. From the bedding they brought with them a bed was made at night for Mrs. Pennock under the cart, and the men took turns at sentinel duty. When what is now Strafford was reached, a space was cleared and log-cabin built. James Pennock was a man of more than ordinary ability and influence; he had been a minister and when they came to Vermont, his wife brought a little old prayer-book and volumn of sermons which were used for years in the meetings held in the Pennock home.

Mr. Pennock was afterward Justice of the Peace for eight years under the authority of the State of New York. Two of his sons, James Jr., and William, served in the Revolutionary War; they were returning home on furlough to Strafford one night when called to halt by a U. S. sentinel, but they either did not hear or heed, so the sentinel fired and both young men fell dead. James Jr. left one daughter, Keziah."

(This is the Keziah who married Elihu Northrop and became the grandmother of Mary Northrop.)

On the tomb of James and Thankful Root-Pennock in the quiet and quaint burial ground of Strafford, is:

"James Pennock, died 2nd Nov., 1808, age 96 years.

Thankful Root, his wife, died 23rd Dec., 1798, age 81 years."

Let it be remembered that this family was the first to break the soil in this town in 1768. They left 6 children, 64 grandchildren, 189 great-grandchildren, and 16 of the fifth generation."

This little sketch of the Pennocks reveals a courage, an endurance and a resourcefulness of which this generation knows nothing; indeed we are living on flowery beds of ease, undreamed-of by our forbears!

Zadock Robinson was the son of Daniel and Lucretia Pierce-Robinson, and was born in Foxboro, Mass., July 7th, 1763. When a young man he went with his parents to Strafford, Vt., where he married Lois M. Hebbard of Lebanon, N. H., in June, 1789. Zadock and his brother William served in the Revolution when the former was about 16 years old; and again at the first call for troops in the War of 1812, Zadock, with three of his sons, Jedediah, John and Silas, enlisted, going to West Point to join their regiment. Zadock served as an artificer and died of fever while with the Army at Fort Erie, N. Y., Dec. 22nd, 1814. He owned a large tract of land in Strafford and was a kind, industrious man who made a good living for his family of ten children. He lived in a pretty house still standing, surrounded by trees, at one end of the village, and a beautiful maple grove directly back of his home contained 1,000 trees and yielded him 3,000 pounds of sugar yearly. His good judgment and sound sense were respected by all who knew him. The children of Zadock and Lois Robinson were, Nancy, born 1791; Jedediah, 1793; Silas, 1795; David, 1796; John, 1797; Polly, 1799; Lois, 1801; Harriet, 1803; Thomas, 1806; and Zadock who died when born. Young as he was when he left Foxboro, Zadock was a landowner there, for

there are several old deeds in the Boston Hall of Records which prove this; here is an extract from one:

"I, Jesse Paine of Foxboro, Mass., for the sum of £121, to me paid by Daniel Robinson of Foxboro', cabinetmaker, have sold a certain lot of land in Foxboro' which was part of the homestead farm of Edward Paine, deceased, as follows . . . Then West to the land of Zadock Robinson 28 rods . . . Then East to the land of Joseph Paine to the center of the house, then South through said house. To have and to hold together with half the hay and all standing, growing or lying: to him the said Daniel Robinson and his heirs forever. In witness thereof I, Jesse Paine, have set my hand and seal this 18th day of Aug. 1785. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Zadock Robinson and Sally Robinson." Daniel was Zadock's father; Sally was Zadock's sister, and Jesse Paine was Zadock's brother-in-law, having married Polly Robinson in May 1785. Many other old deeds bear witness to the fact that Zadock Robinson believed in owning land, and as he died intestate, his children applied for an equal dividing of his estate before Judge Elisha Thayer, Court of Probate for Bradford District, Vermont, Dec. 28th, 1819.

Lois Mather Hebbard, wife of Zadock Robinson, was born in Lebanon, N. H., August 3rd, 1768, and lived to be 90 years old. She was the daughter of the Rev. Jedediah and Lois Porter-Hebbard. The Rev. Hebbard was one of the first Baptist ministers in New England; in 1784 before the town of Cambridge was organized, a revival sprang up through his efforts which was remembered for many years; numbers of people were converted. He wrote many hymns long used in that church, the best-known being, "Honor to the Hills." He was a Minute Man in the Revolution and was with the American Army at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne to the Americans. Lois' mother was of the family to which the Rev. Cotton Mather, and Increase Mather, President of Harvard, belonged; and the daughter Lois, throughout her long and eventful life was ever of the most undaunted courage and honesty. She has left a magnificent record behind her, both in the annals of Vermont and in the letters of her descendants: as the following extracts will show:

"Lois M. H. Robinson was beloved by all who knew her for her sweet, gentle ways, and when the end came it was simply a falling-asleep. She was in every sense a superior woman, with a brilliant mind, which her clergyman-father had helped to

develop. Her memory was wonderful and reminiscences of her checkered life were most interesting. She was very religious: her Bible was her constant study and she could recite chapter after chapter by heart. She sat for years in the vine-covered window of her son Thomas' home in Hopbottom, Pa., a placid, sweet, little white-haired woman. If you could have heard her sing you would have been proud of her, and we cannot but believe that she now takes part in the great choir of Eternity. Her son John lived in the far West, and the year before she died, came East to see his mother for the first time in many years. The meeting was one of the most affecting scenes ever witnessed! . . . After a time John said, "Mother, sing me some old songs as you did when I was a boy." Then the dear old lady of 90 years began, with the same patriotic spirit and strength that she had used in years far gone. Bold Robinhood; Columbia; Sweet William, and a host of others, occupying fully an hour. John, a gray-haired man, sat with bowed head drinking it all in, and when she had finished he kissed her, saying, "How good it sounded, mother, and your voice is as clear and sweet as ever." The next year Lois fell asleep to awaken on the Other Shore."

This pretty incident is taken from a Vermont history: "During the War of 1812 a detachment of U. S. troops bound for the Northern frontier passed through Strafford and encamped for the night on the village green. Early the next morning a minister came to the camp carrying a large pail of fresh creamy milk, and gave it to the soldiers saying that it came from a lady—a Mrs. Lois Robinson—with the message that it came from one who had a husband and three sons in the Army." No member of her family was ever known to commit a crime of any kind or nature. After the sad death of her soldier-husband, Lois was left with her large and young family which she reared to be upright, God-fearing men and women; years after she married a Capt. Oliver Ladd, but he lived only a few months.

In the writer's possession is the original of the following letter which portrays in a graphic manner the mode of transportation early in the last century. It was written by Lois Robinson to her son Thomas and his wife, then residing in the old home in Strafford.

West Point, 8th August, 1824.

My Dear Children:

I will inform you how I have prospered since I left Stratford and Sharon. After I left Thomas at Solomon Downer's, I



HOMESTEAD OF ZADOCK ROBINSON

took breakfast with them in addition to my previous one that Mrs. Walbridge gave me. Mrs. Downer gave me a large card of gingerbread. Then I went to Udal's Tavern in Hartford and tarried there all night. At 7 in the morning took Hanover stage; rode to Winsor to Petty's tavern, we changed stages there. The stage-driver by a mistake left my cloak in the other stage which went immediately back to Hanover. I rode to landlord Whipple's in Charleston where I stayed two days waiting for my cloak, but it left me nothing for my board and lodging: they bid me welcome. On Wednesday at nine of the clock in the morning, the stage arrived with my cloak. Took the stage and we arrived in Chester at Barret's Tavern; changed horses. Got two span of elegant white horses; took again; went to Manchester at eight in the evening at Roberts' Tavern. At half-past-one on the morning of the next day having 84 miles to drive to bring us to the stage-tavern in Albany where I was to take the steamboat, the driver said we must get there by eight in the evening; we arrived at the time and stayed all night. The next morning at eight of the clock, went on board the steamboat called the "Olive Branch," she was in opposition to all the steamboats on the North River. I agreed with Captain for one dollar and one-half to carry me to West Point, 100 miles from Albany. The other steamboats would have cost me four dollars the same distance. But I had only nine shillings to pay, and three as good meals of victuals as any gentleman would wish for; such as green tea, loaf sugar and cream, roasted meats of all kinds, sauce of all kinds and a very elegant cabin for the ladies, gentlemen also, separate from each other. We had 400 passengers on board the "Olive Branch." I arrived at the Point the same day at six of the clock in the evening. I found Silas and his family all well: he has three pretty children. I was very much fatigued by riding so far in so short a time. I arrived at West Point on Friday and I looked at my money. I found that I had three dollars and 15 cents left after all expenses. The next day Mrs. Miller, she that was Keziah Northrop,* came to see me. She is a very respectable woman and has married into a creditable family at New York: he is a well-looking and well-behaved man. She and her husband were going to New York. Mrs. Miller invited me to go with her. Silas and Abigail thought best, so I went with them to New York. We went on board a very elegant sloop

* This was Keziah Pennock-Northrop, whose granddaughter, Mary Northrop, had married Lois Robinson's son, Dr. J. H.

from Newburg bound for New York; we went on board at eight in the evening and arrived at seven in the morning at New York, a sight well worth going 60 miles. I thought it a very beautiful sight at Lansingburgh and Troy and Albany, but to see the large ships lying in at the harbour of New York, and large vessels and sloops under sail, also steamboats, is more than I can give any rational idea of! Mr. Miller and wife went with me to see their relations and friends. I never was treated any handsomer by my own friends. We went to the Museum, to the City Hall, to the Park, to the Bridewell, to St. Paul's Church. I saw the engines to put out fire. I saw in the Museum the elephant and tiger and white bear of Greenland; also the Egyptian mummies. I saw George Washington's tomb; Old Daniel Lambert he weighed 700 lbs.—Oh, dear me! every other curiosity that there is in the world. We saw the porpoises play in the North River a little out of New York. I went down on Saturday and returned the Tuesday following. I have enjoyed good health ever since I have been here, so no more at present.

I remain, Your loving mother,

Lois.

To Harriet and Thomas Robinson.

Lois Robinson drew a U. S. pension for some years because of her husband's services in the War of 1812; she died at Hopbottom, Pa., Sept. 2nd, 1858.

Daniel Robinson, father of Zadock, was born May the 27th, 1735, so his old Bible tells us, but where Daniel was born and who his parents were, the Great Book has unfortunately neglected to state. It is this omission which has cost the writer years of vain searching, for though we have *almost* certain clues and proofs, so many old New England records have been burned, lost or destroyed that it seems well-nigh impossible to establish beyond all doubt Daniel's parentage. However, we know enough about Daniel to make a review of his life interesting. He married Lucretia Pierce in May, 1756, and raised ten children as follows: Lydia, b. 1758; Cynthia; Ebenezer; Zadock, 1763; Polly; James; Daniel, 1769; Sara, William, Appollos.

As the first child Lydia was born in Foxboro, Mass., we conclude that Daniel and Lucretia were married there. But we know that from 1788 until his death in 1820, Daniel and his family lived on a farm in Strafford, Vt., and the records say that they walked



HOME OF DANIEL ROBINSON

there from Foxboro. Daniel's old Vermont home is still in perfect condition and his great-grandson, also a Daniel Robinson, owns and occupies it. Daniel 1st was a cabinet-maker and this lovely old home is full of the products of his skillful fingers, a quaint desk, chair, table, etc., being among its treasures. Daniel himself lies buried in a flower-covered spot a few feet from his front porch and beneath a great spreading tree planted by himself. He was a Revolutionary patriot; and although he did not see service in the war, he enlisted five times and held himself in readiness to go to the front should he be called: his sons Zadock and William participated.

Daniel and his family settled in Strafford twenty years after the Pennock family had felled the first tree and built its first cabin. As Daniel soon owned a good deal of land he became a village father or "Selectman." He was one of the signers of the Act of Incorporation of the Universalist Church in Vermont in 1798, and afterward, with his brother Appollos, formed a committee to compose a plan of faith and fellowship for the acceptance and unity at large of the Universalist Church. This was adopted by the Convention at Winchester, N. H., in 1803, and has become known as the "Winchester Confession of Faith." When the village streets were laid out, Daniel Robinson gave the land for the central spot—its Village Green—on which the quaint and graceful meeting house was built in 1790. Daniel was appointed to superintend its building, all of the villages donating materials: he lived to an advanced age, respected by his associates, and to this day the district where he lived just outside the village, is known as the Robinson Neighborhood: they have always been well-to-do farmers, owning large tracts of land.

We also know something of Daniel Robinson's life before he came to Strafford. He was one of the Selectmen of Foxboro, Mass., in 1779, and two of his daughters were married there. Cynthia, who married Abiel Paine of Foxboro in 1779, and Polly, who married Jesse Paine of Foxboro in 1785: these two did not come with their parents to Vermont. The following condensed copy of deeds, found in the Boston Hall of Records, sheds a little more light on Daniel Robinson's early history:

"I, Daniel Robinson of Stoughtonham, Mass., cabinetmaker, stand justly indebted to Samuel Mann for the sum of £73. 6 sh. to be paid five years from date . . . For a dwelling house in Dorchester and 40 acres of land . . . In witness whereof,

Daniel Robinson and Lucretia, his wife, in testimony that she release all her right of dower in the premises, have hereunto set their hands and seals this 7th day of April, 1773." Also:

"To all people to whom these presents shall come: I, Daniel Robinson of Foxboro, County of Suffolk, Commonwealth of Mass., cabinetmaker, send greeting: Know that I, the said Daniel Robinson, for the sum of £210, to me paid before delivery by Elijah Hodges of Norton, County of Bristol, in State afore-said; have bargained to the said Elijah Hodges, a certain lot of land in Foxboro containing 33 acres be the same more or less, with a dwelling house and barn which was formerly part of the homestead farm of Edward Paine, deceased. Bounded as follows: beginning at the N. W. corner of said lot and running E. with the lands of Enoch Paine and Spencer Hodges 77 rods to a heap of stones for a corner . . . S. by the Mansfield line . . . Then W. by said line 66 rods to a heap of stones for a corner . . . I, said Daniel Robinson, for myself and my heirs forever, do hereby covenant that I am the sole and rightful owner of said premises. In witness thereof, said Daniel Robinson and Lucretia, his wife, have hereto set our hands and seals this 9th day of Oct. 1786, in the 11th year of our Independence."

In May, 1773, the petition to set off Foxboro as a separate town was signed by Daniel Robinson, Seth Robinson and Samuel Pierce. Foxboro was formerly a part of Dorchester and was not separated and incorporated until 1778. Thus when Daniel Robinson bought his house and 40 acres in Dorchester in 1773, it was really in what later was Foxboro.

Lucretia Pierce, wife of Daniel Robinson, was born April 7th, 1735, probably in Mass. She married Daniel in May, 1756, and died Feb. 27th, 1812. We are told that she was an earnest, thoughtful woman, possessing the dominant Pierce trait: "perseverance that marks their character in every department of life, and generally crowns their efforts with success, though often attained after repeated failure." It is family tradition that she was a relative of Lord Percy of England, who came to America with the British forces during the Revolution.

The following family notes have been collected at random, but for the purpose of easy identification we have called Daniel Robinson "the first generation," as he is the earliest of our branch of which we now have established proof.

1st Gen.—Daniel Robinson's dates of enlistment as a Revo-

lutionary soldier are on the Mass. Rev. Rolls at the Boston State House as follows: From Feb. 5th to Feb. 29, 1776. From March 1st to May 31st, 1776. From July 7th to Sept. 25th, 1779. From Oct. 1st to Oct. 23rd, 1779. From June 12th to June 16th, 1782.

1st Gen.—Foxboro tradition says that Daniel Robinson had brothers, Seth, Asa and Ebenezer; also a sister Kate. Daniel and Seth did have farms half-a-mile apart, just outside of Foxboro. Asa and Ebenezer lived in Attleboro. Seth and Kate lie side by side in the Foxboro graveyard. Katie had received from her parents a right to a room in her brother Seth's house: she had a little money, also some old silver which she kept by her in a chest, both inherited from her father Patrick. But at this writing we cannot *prove* that Daniel and Seth were brothers, as in none of the legal papers of Patrick and his wife Judith is the name Daniel mentioned. It is said of Kate that one day she went several miles from her home to make a day's visit on a friend. When she arose to leave, she was pressed to stay longer, so after some coaxing she removed her hat and stayed—for thirteen years. Foxboro and Attleboro are about ten miles apart. Asa Robinson was a Revolutionary Minute Man in the 4th Regiment in Foxboro in 1774. Seth Robinson's daughter Hannah married Abijah Robinson of Raynham; their daughter Experience married a Mr. Sumner, lived all her life in Foxboro and died there in 1897, age 92 years, leaving many descendants.

2nd Gen.—Lydia, daughter of Daniel and Lucretia P. Robinson, married John Powell, Capt. in the Revolution. He afterward wrote a story called "What a Yankee Boy Did for Uncle Sam," which gave some of his own experiences. He sent it to Congress and received a pension granted by Special Act.

2nd. Gen.—Daniel Jr., son of Daniel and Lucretia P. Robinson, married Betsey Buell in a field beside a haystack: she lived in Windsor County, he in Orange County, Vt. The Justice who was to marry them lived in Orange County and could not marry out of it, so Betsey came over the line.

3rd. Gen.—Isaac Paine, son of Polly Robinson and Jesse Paine, had a son, Milton, who makes "Paine's Celery Compound."

3rd. Gen.—Percy, daughter of Daniel Jr., and Betsey Buell Robinson, was named for her grandmother, Lucretia Pierce.

3rd. Gen.—This anecdote is still told of the five sons of Daniel Jr., and Betsey B. Robinson. Two of them, Cyrus and

Harry, found their wives at their nearest neighbor's on the East, the Prestons. Two others, Hiram and Roswell, went in the opposite direction and took as wives the daughters of their nearest Western neighbor, the Tylers. The remaining son, Jared, was much amused at this and boasted that when *he* married he would look further than his own doorstep: but he did not go so far, as he married a girl who was visiting in his own house.

4th. Gen.—The following endorsement of Hannibal Robinson, son of Dr. J. H. Robinson, speaks for itself:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2nd, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War,

Sir: I recommend Mr. Hannibal Robinson of New York, who made the campaign in Mexico with me, for a Captain's or First Lieut.'s Commission in the Army. He served as Sergeant with distinction, is yet young (31), and in fine health and vigor.

Very respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

I join in the above recommendation.

Aug. 16, 1861.

A. LINCOLN.

The President wrote on the outside:

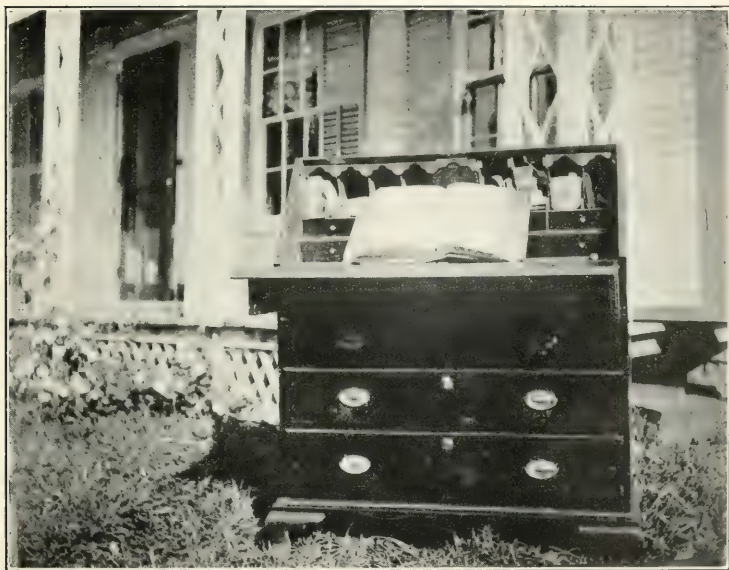
"The within recommendation of Gen. Scott I think ought to have special attention, as the General is not profuse in making recommendations.

Sept. 16, 1861.

A. LINCOLN.

4th. Gen.—Oscar Robinson, son of Dr. J. H., married Harriet Rightmire in July, 1854. She was the daughter of Jacob Van Derbilt Rightmire and Margaret Coon. Jacob V. D. was son of Dr. Louis Rightmire of Baltimore, and Eleanor Van Derbilt, whose older brother, Cornelius, moved to N. Y. and founded the Vanderbilt family there.

5th. Gen.—Louise Robinson, daughter of Oscar, married Orin Pomeroy Robinson of the Barre, Mass., branch. His line is as follows: Orin P., son of Joseph Nye and Celestia Bullis-Robinson, was born July 3, 1847. Joseph Nye, son of Ezekiel and Catherine Rose-Robinson, was born March 1824. Ezekiel, son of Lemuel and Comfort Pike-Robinson, was born Nov. 1790.



DESK MADE BY DANIEL ROBINSON, FIRST

Lemuel, son of Joseph and Martha Hedges-Robinson, was born Jan., 1758. Joseph, son of James and Patience Ruggles-Robinson, was born Sept., 1727, in Barre, Mass.

5th. Gen.—George H., son of Hannibal and Mary K. Robinson, is now a Captain in the U. S. Infantry. His entire service has been in the foreign field, where he has successfully executed many delicate missions; played an active part in all the important battles of the Philippines, especially those of Samar; lived for nine months at a time among the head-hunting Igorrotes; been Chief of Police of one of the Manila districts; also Judge Advocate, conducting his Courts in the Spanish tongue in various Provinces; and in 1905, was appointed Adjutant of the American Embassy at Peking, China, where he served with distinction. The Captain is a typical American soldier, clean, resourceful and intelligent, devoted to his profession, and upholding The Flag with loyalty and honor. Thus speaks the blood of his pioneer ancestors!

TREE

This Genealogical Tree is as far complete as the writer has knowledge, but should any of the family be able to supply missing twigs they would be aiding a good work by proclaiming it.

1. Gen.—Daniel Robinson, b. May 27, 1735, d. 1820, mar. May 1756.

Lucretia Pierce, b. April 7, 1735, d. Feb. 27, 1812, had.

2. Gen.—Lydia, b. 1758, d. April, 1838, mar. John Powell.

" " Zadock, b. July 7, 1763, d. Dec. 22, 1814, mar. 1789
Lois Hebbard.

" " Cynthia, b.—, d. Oct. 31, 1826, mar. 1779 Abiel Paine.

" " Polly, b.—, d. Aug. 11, 1847, mar. 1785 Jesse Paine.

" " Daniel, b. Jan. 24, 1769, d. Mar. 23, 1852, mar. 1792
Betsey Buell.

" " William, b.—, d.—,

" " Ebenezer, b.—, d.—, mar. Lucy Curtis.

" " James, b.—, d.—, settled at Parishville, N. Y.

" " Appollos, b.—, d.—, mar. Dec. 1797 Sybil Fletcher.

" " Sara, b.—, d.—, mar. Mr. Cory.

2. Gen.—Lydia Robinson, b. 1758, d. April, 1838, mar.

John Powell, b.—, d.—, had

3. Gen.—John, b.—
- “ “ James, b.—, d.—, mar. Almira West.
- “ “ Perley, b.—, d.—, mar. Sara Robie.
- “ “ Ira, b.—, d.—, mar. Emily Carpenter.
- “ “ Sara, b.—
3. Gen.—John Powell, b.—, d.—, mar.
unknown. had
4. Gen.—Edwin
- “ “ Charles
3. Gen.—James Powell, b.—, d.—, mar.
Almira West, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—Harriet S., b.—, d.—, mar. C. C. Wilson, 1853.
- “ “ James C., b.—, d.—, mar. Louise Blood.
- “ “ Jackson A., b.—, d.—, mar. Miss Garland.
- “ “ Emily W., b.—, d.—, mar. Edson Robinson.
- “ “ Asa, b.—, d.—, mar. Sara Cummings.
- “ “ Ebenezer W., b.—, d.—, mar. Sara Preston.
- “ “ John B., b.—, d.—, mar. Alice Allen.
4. Gen.—James C. Powell, b.—, d.—, mar.
Louise Blood, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Ellen K., b.—, d.—, mar. Frank Kilburn.
- “ “ Emma A., b.—, d.—, mar. James Salle.
- “ “ Harriet, b.—, d.—
5. Gen.—Ada, b.—, d.—, mar. James Forbes.
- “ “ Arthur, b.—, d.—
4. Gen.—John B. Powell, b.—, d.—, mar.
Alice Allen, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—John, b.—, d.—
- “ “ Elmira, b.—, d.—
3. Gen.—Perley Powell, b.—, d.—, mar.
Sara Robie, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—John, b. 1824, d. 1832.
- “ “ Sara A., b. Mar. 4, 1823, d.—
- “ “ Adaline, b. April 11, 1827, d.—
- “ “ Lydia T., b. Feb. 22, 1837, d.—. mar. M. F. Preston.
2. Gen.—Zadock Robinson, b. July, 1763, d. 1814, mar. June, 1780.
Lois M. Hebbard, b. Aug. 3, 1768, d. Sept. 2, 1858, had
3. Gen.—Zadock, b. 1790, d. 1790.
- “ “ Nancy, b. 1791, d.—, mar. Elias Rich.
- “ “ Jedediah H., b. May 22, 1793, d. June 21, 1861, mar.
Mary Northrop.

3. Gen.—Silas A., b. 1795, d. 1872, mar. Abigail Fitzgerald.
" " John R., b. 1797, d.—, mar. Jerusha Wisner.
" " David, b. 1798, d. 1798.
" " Polly, b. 1799, d. 1868, mar. Daniel Wood.
" " Lois, b. 1801, d. 1881, mar. Elias Mack.
" " Harriet, b. 1803, d.—, mar. Amos Tewksbury.
" " Thomas J., b. 1806, d.—, mar. Lois Tewksbury.
3. Gen.—Nancy Robinson, b. 1791, d.— mar.
Elias Rich, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—Alvin.
3. Gen.—Jedediah H. Robinson, b. 1793, d. 1861, mar. July 13,
1815
Mary Northrop, b. Feb. 6, 1798, d. Feb. 20, 1838, had
4. Gen.—Lucia, b. May 22, 1816 d.— mar. Alexander Gilchrist.
" " Angeline, b. April 1, 1818, d. Oct. 22, 1899, mar. Ira Van
Ness.
" " Jedediah, b. Mar. 11, 1820, d. June 18, 1820.
" " Jeanette, b. May 3 1822, d.—, mar. Hiram Abbott.
" " William, b. Dec. 28, 1823, d.— mar.
" " Mary, b. July 9, 1826, d.—, mar. George Delamater.
" " Hannibal b. Jan. 19, 1829, d. June 20, 1892, mar. Mary
Knox.
" " Lafayette, b. Dec. 21, 1831, d. Jan. 9, 1832.
" " Oscar, b. May 14, 1833, d.—, mar. Harriet Rightmire.
" " Marcus, b. Dec. 15, 1835, d.—, mar. Melinda Camp-
bell.
By second wife, Betsey Armstrong, Jedediah had
" " Marquis de Lafayette, b. May 29, 1841, mar. Permelia
Wideman.
4. Gen.—Lucia Robinson, b. 1816, d.—, mar. Jan. 5, 1848
Alexander Gilchrist, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Emma F., b. Jan. 22, 1859, d.—, mar. George Cooper.
" " Caroline, W., b.—, d.—, mar.
" " Charles H., b.—, d.—, mar.
" " Frank A., b.—, d.—, mar.
4. Gen.—Angeline Robinson, b. 1818, d. 1899, mar. Feb. 11, 1840.
Ira Van Ness, b. 1810, d. 1879, had
5. Gen.—Abigail, b. April 15, 1858, d.—, mar. Oscar Morse.
" " Helen, b. June 30, 1849, d.—, mar. 1883 Henry Hitch-
cock.
" " Henry, b.—, d. March, 1906.

5. Gen.—Abigail Van Ness, b. 1858, d.—, mar. Jan. 19, 1884
Oscar Morse, b. March 19, 1845, d.—, had
6. Gen.—Harriett, b. March 7, 1886.
" " George, b. March 23, 1888.
4. Gen.—Jeannette Robinson, b. 1822, d.—, mar. April 18, 1839
Hiram Abbott, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Mary, b.—
4. Gen.—Hannibal Robinson, b. 1829, d. 1892, mar. July 29, 1862
Mary A. Knox, b. Feb. 10, 1840, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Charles K., b.—, d.—, mar. Elizabeth Lyons.
" " Mary E., b.—, d.—, mar. Elliotte Little.
" " Florence L., b.—, d.—, mar. Frederick Greening.
" " George H., b. May 28, 1874, d.—, mar.
5. Gen.—Charles K. Robinson, b.—, d.—, mar. Aug. 2, 1897
Elizabeth Lyons, b.—, d.—, had
6. Gen.—Douglas, b. Aug. 1898, d. Aug. 1898.
" " Charles K., b. April 28, 1901, d.—,
" " Donald H., b. Mar. 18, 1904.
5. Gen.—Mary E. Robinson, b.—, d.—, mar. April 29, 1897
G. Elliotte Little, b.—, d.—, had
6. Gen.—Stephen K., b. Aug. 25, 1901, d.—
" " Elliotte R., b. June 8, 1904, d.—
5. Gen.—Florence L. Robinson, b. 1872, d.— mar. Oct. 30, 1895
Frederick B. Greening, b.—, d. Jan. 29, 1905, had
6. Gen.—Lois, b. Nov. 26, 1896.
6. Gen.—George F., b. Mar. 29, 1901.
" " Charles E., b. Feb. 23, 1904.
4. Gen.—Oscar Robinson, b. 1833, d.—, mar. July 2, 1854,
Harriet Rightmire, b. Sept. 1830, d. Jan. 4, 1857, had
5. Gen.—Harriet, b. Dec. 25, 1856, d. June, 1857.
" " Louise, b. Oct. 27, 1855, d.—, mar. Pomeroy Robinson.
5. Gen.—Louise H. Robinson, b. 1855, mar. Feb. 22, 1877
O. Pomeroy Robinson, b. July 3, 1847, d.—, had
6. Gen.—Ellery M., b. Feb. 1878, d. Feb. 1878.
" " Edna L., b. Feb. 1879.
" " Maude, b. Nov. 1880.
" " Leonora, b. Dec. 1883, d. Aug. 1885.
" " Hazle Lois, b. May, 1886.
" " Pomeroy, b. July, 1891.
4. Gen.—Marcus Robinson, b. 1835, d.—, mar. 1858,
Melinda Campbell, b.—, d.—, had



MEETING HOUSE AT STRAFFORD, VT.

5. Gen.—Clarence C., b. 1859, mar. Jennie Bush.
- " " Frank U., b.—, mar. Kate Bryant.
- " " Walter S., b.—, mar. Laura Burch.
- " " Allen A., b.—, d.—
- " " Harrison M., b.—
- " " William E., b.—
- " " George F., b.—
- " " Alonzo A., b.—
- " " Antoinette J., b. 1879.
4. Gen.—M. de Lafayette Robinson, b. 1841, d.—, mar. Dec.
28, 1865
Permelia Wideman, b. Nov. 22, 1840, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Royal R., b. July 18, 1869, d.—
- " " Harry B., b. Aug. 2, 1873, d.—
3. Gen.—Silas Robinson, b. 1795, d. 1872, mar.
Abigail Fitzgerald, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—William, b. 1820, d.—
- " " Thomas, b. 1828, d.—
- " " Mary, b. 1840, d.—
- " " Melissa, b. 1845, d.—
3. Gen.—John Robinson, b. 1797, d.—, mar.
Jerusha Wisner, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—Anna, b.—
- " " Lois, b.—, d.—, mar. Edward Manierre.
- " " Nancy, b.—, d.—, mar. Mr. Buck.
- " " Emily b.—, d.—
- " " Mary, b.—, d.—
- " " Oscar, b.—, d.—
- " " Jefferson, b.—, d.—
- " " Samuel, b.—, d.—
4. Gen.—Lois Robinson, b.—, d.—, mar.
Edward Manierre, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Evaline, b.—
- " " Katherine, b.—
3. Gen.—Lois Robinson, b. 1801, d. 1881, mar.
Elias Mack, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—Henrietta, b.—
- " " Mary, b.—
- " " Albert, b.—
- " " Lydia, b.—
3. Gen.—Harriett Robinson, b. 1803, d.—, mar.
Amos Tewksbury, b.—, d.—, had

4. Gen.—Mary, b.—, d.—
 " " Ellen, b.—, d.—, mar. William Frost.
 " " Benjamin, b.—, d. age 27 years.
 " " Fanny, b.—, d. age 18 years.
 " " Nancy, b.—, d.—, mar. Mr. Palmer.
4. Gen.—Benjamin Tewksbury, mar.
 unknown, had
5. Gen.—Eva, b.—, d.—, mar. Mr. Brown.
 " " Bayard.
3. Gen.—Thomas J. Robinson, b. 1806, d.—, mar. Feb., 1835.
 Lois Tewksbury, b. 1814, d.—, had
4. Gen.—Anne E., b. 1837, d.—, mar. George Bronson.
 " " Henry M., b. 1842, d.—, mar. Mary Bush.
 " " Arthur E., b. June, 1851, d.—, mar. Ida L. Bell.
4. Gen.—Arthur E. Robinson, b. 1851, d.—, mar. 1872.
 Ida L. Bell, b.—, had
5. Gen.—Charles S., b. 1874.
 " " Clarence L., b. 1879.
5. Gen.—Florence L., b. 1885.
 " " Raymond, b. 1892.
2. Gen.—Daniel Robinson, b. 1769, d. 1852, mar. Aug. 9, 1792
 Betsey Buell, b. June 5, 1775, d. July 2, 1860, had
3. Gen.—Percy, b. July 16, 1793, d. 1883, mar. Ralph Ladd.
 " " Elizabeth, b. 1795, d. 1875, mar.
 " " Roswell, b. 1797, d. 1874, mar. Rhoda Tyler.
 " " Polly, b. 1797, d. Jan. 21, 1827, mar. Philip Judd.
 " " Henry, b. 1803, d. Oct. 25, 1859, mar. Lucinda Preston.
 " " Sara, b. Mar. 23, 1799, d. June 6, 1882, mar. Mr.
 Borman.
 " " Roxanna, b. 1801, d. Jan. 30, 1845, mar. Lyman Tyler.
 " " Hiram, b. 1805, d. 1892, mar. Zeruah Tyler.
 " " Cyrus, b. Nov. 4, 1808, d.—, mar. Thankful Preston.
 " " Betsey, b. June 29, 1812, d. Nov. 19, 1891, mar. Enos
 Ballard.
- " " Jared, b. Feb. 14, 1815, d. 1866, mar. Lydia Hackett.
3. Gen.—Percy Robinson, b. 1793, d. 1883, mar. Dec. 1817.
 Ralph Ladd, b.—, d. Sept. 3, 1877, had
4. Gen.—Samantha, b. Aug. 23, 1825, d.—, mar. Pelatiah
 Abbott.
 " " Ephraim, b. July 4, 1822, d. young.
 " " Chester, b. May 14, 1820, d. April, 1901, mar. Charlotte
 Brown.

4. Gen.—Chester Ladd, b. 1820, d. 1901, mar.
Charlotte Brown, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Parmelia, b.—
" " Martha, b.—, d.—, mar. Charles Drown.
" " Harvey, b.—, d.—, mar. Susan Hutchinson.
" " Alzada, b.—, d.—, mar. Albert Preston.
3. Gen.—Roswell Robinson, b. 1797, d. 1874, mar.
Rhoda Tyler, b.—, d. April 1, 1873, had
4. Gen.—Emeline, b. May 1822, d. Jan. 16, 1838.
" " Edson, b. Jan. 25, 1829, d.—, mar. Emily Powell.
3. Gen.—Polly Robinson, b. 1797, d. 1827, mar.
Philip Judd, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—Simon, b. Sept. 25, 1824, d. 1895, mar. Lucinda Preston.
" " Sidney, b. Jan. 7, 1827, d. July 1883.
4. Gen.—Simon Judd, b. 1824, d. 1895, mar. 1853
Lucinda Preston, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Helen, b. Jan. 14, 1869, d.—
" " Eda, b. July 15, 1865, d.—, mar. Elmer Hart.
" " Rose, b. Dec. 29, 1855, d.—, mar. Alfred Chase.
3. Gen.—Henry Robinson, b. 1803, d. 1850, mar. April 11, 1826
Lucinda Preston, b. 1807, d. April 12, 1856, had
4. Gen.—Lucinda, b. Mar. 4, 1827, d. 1904, mar. Charles Day.
" " Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1828, d. Nov. 9, 1863, mar. Warner
Porter.
" " William, b. Nov. 27, 1834, d. Mar. 3, 1860, mar. Susan
Fay.
" " Harriett, b. April 28, 1841, d.—, mar. John Gates.
4. Gen.—Lucinda Robinson, b. 1827, d.—, mar. Mar. 7, 1848.
Charles Day, b. Dec. 19, 1823, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Emma, b. Mar. 12, 1852 d.—, mar. Frank Welsh.
" " Clara, b. May 16, 1859, d.—, mar. Wilbur Howe.
" " George, b. Dec. 30, 1866, d.—, mar. Lettie Moxley.
4. Gen.—Harriett Robinson, b. 1841, d.—, mar.
John Gates, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Edwin b.—
" " Elmer, b.—
" " Henry, b.—
" " Charles, b.—
4. Gen.—Mary Robinson, b. 1828, d. 1863, mar.
Warner Porter, b.—, d.—, had

5. Gen.—Ellen, b.——, d.——, mar. William Gould.
- " " Frederick, b.——, d.——, mar. Cora Goodwin.
- " " Edna, b.——
- " " Frank, b.——
3. Gen.—Roxanna Robinson, b. 1801, d. 1845, mar.
 Lyman Tyler, b.——, d.——, had
4. Gen.—William, b.——, d.——, mar. Mary Kibling.
- " " Albert, b. 1827, d. Jan. 5, 1873, mar.
- " " Lucian, b. Jan. 20, 1834, d.——, mar. Laura Keith.
- " " Hiram, b.——
3. Gen.—Hiram Robinson, b. 1805, d. 1892, mar. 1831.
 Zeruah Tyler, b. 1808, d. 1847, had
4. Gen.—Marcia, b. 1831, d.——, mar. Benjamin George.
- " " Merinda, b. July 7, 1840, d.——, mar. Elliott Fullam.
- " " Daniel, b. 1834, d.——, mar. Eloesa Fullam.
4. Gen.—Daniel Robinson, b. 1834, d.——, mar. 1858.
 Eloesa Fullam, b. 1833, d.——, had
5. Gen.—Herbert, b. 1862, d.——
- " " Charles, b. 1864, d. 1882.
- " " Willard, b. 1870, d.——, mar. Caroline Bugbee.
- " " Philip, b. June 19, 1875, d. 1905, mar. Aminda Briggs.
5. Gen.—Willard H. Robinson, b. Aug. 1870, mar. Sept. 1893.
 Caroline Alice Bugbee, b. Feb. 1872, had
6. Gen.—Grace E., b. Oct. 1894.
- " " Walter C., b. Jan. 1895.
- " " Sidney P., b. Oct. 1897.
- " " Daniel W., b. Oct. 1900, d. June 1901.
- " " Dorothy A., b. Feb. 22, 1902.
- " " Ruth E., b. July 1903.
- " " Margaret, b. Sept. 1904.
- " " Howard B., b. June 1906.
3. Gen.—Cyrus Robinson, b. 1808, d.——, mar. Jan. 18, 1831.
 Thankful Preston, b.——, d.——, had
4. Gen.—Edna, b. April 23, 1833, d.——, mar. Henry Flanders.
- " " Mary, b. Feb. 3, 1835, d.——, mar. George Smith.
4. Gen.—Edna Robinson, b. 1833, d.——, mar.
 Henry Flanders, b.——, d.——, had
5. Gen.—Myron, b.——, d.——, mar. Helen Farnham.
- " " Irene, b.——, d.——, mar. Marshall Gates.
- " " Frank, b.——, d.——, mar. Della Colby.
- " " Martha, b.——, d.——, mar. Charles Hunt.
- " " Mary, b.——, d.——, mar. Van McAllister.



BURIAL PLACE OF DANIEL ROBINSON

3. Gen.—Jared Robinson, b. 1815, d. 1866, mar.
Lydia Hackett, b.—, d.—, had
4. Gen.—Justine, b. Jan. 27, 1845, d. Nov. 3, 1851.
" " Helen, b. Oct. 11, 1853, d.—, mar. Royal West.
" " Marcellus, b. Mar. 19, 1857, d.—, mar. Helen Sargent.
4. Gen.—Marcellus Robinson, b. 1857, d.—, mar.
Helen Sargent, b.—, d.—, had
5. Gen.—Mary, b. May 25, 1880, d.—
" " William, b. May 5, 1881, d.—
" " Minnie, b. Aug. 2, 1882, d.—
" " Justine, b. Dec. 1883.
2. Gen.—Cynthia Robinson, b.—, d. Oct. 31, 1826, mar. July 1779.
Abiel Paine, b. 1754, d. Jan. 1840, had
3. Gen.—Cynthia, b. 1780.
" " Lucinda, b. Sept. 1782.
" " Catherine, b. 1784.
" " Emerson, b. 1786.
" " Appollos.
" " Daniel.
" " Zina.
2. Gen.—Polly Robinson, b.—, d. Aug. 11, 1847, mar. May, 1785.
Jesse Paine, b. 1759, d. Dec. 1848 had
3. Gen.—Earle, b. 1785.
" " Sara, b. 1787.
" " David, b. 1788.
" " Polly, b. 1790.
" " Joseph, b. 1792.
" " Clarissa, b. 1794.
" " Sophia, b. 1795.
" " Hosea, b. 1797.
" " Robert, b. 1799.
" " Merinda, b. 1800, d. 1819.
" " Warren, b. 1802.
" " Loney, b. 1804.
" " Edward, b. 1806.
" " Isaac, b. 1808, had one son, Milton.
" " Cynthia, b. 1810, d. 1857.

Fifth Biennial Meeting of the Society at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

AUGUST 12, 1908.

IN accordance with the vote passed at the fourth biennial meeting of The Robinson Genealogical Society, held at Portland, Me., on the second day of August, 1906, there was a notable gathering of the Clan at Niagara Falls on Wednesday, the 12th of August, 1908, for their fifth biennial reunion.

The previous evening was devoted to social and fraternal entertainment at the Cataract House, in the parlors of the Hotel.

Our President, Hon. David I. Robinson, Judge Ira E. Robinson, from West Virginia; F. B. Robinson, from Le Roy, N. Y., and B. F. Robinson of Newark, N. J., were the leading spirits on this occasion.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the meeting was called to order by the President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles A. Hayden of Buffalo. F. B. Robinson was appointed Secretary pro tem., on account of the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, Miss A. A. Robinson, who was still a languishing martyr as the result of the serious accident which befell her four years ago.

Will A. Robinson of Gloucester was appointed Registering Secretary. About sixty members were present.

Rev. Mr. Hayden made the address of welcome, which was responded to most happily by the President.

The report of the last biennial meeting held at Portland, Me., was read by the Secretary, with the additional statement that since then the membership of the Society had been increased by the addition of one hundred and eleven members—one Honorary, forty Life, and seventy Active members; that twenty-one members had been removed by death; that she had received in Life membership fees, annual dues and fees of Active members, sales of Coat of Arms and Brochures, and from donations, the sum of \$262.75; that the expenses for printing and postage were \$105.00, leaving a balance of \$157.75, which she had turned over to the Treasurer. The report was accepted.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted, showing a balance of \$150.35 in the treasury.

A committee of three was appointed by the President to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing term. B. F. Robinson of Newark, N. J., G. W. Robinson of Elburn, Ill., and John Kimball of Oxford, Mass., were the committee.

Judge Ira E. Robinson delivered a most interesting address entitled "Four Generations Between the Alleghenies and the Ohio," which was listened to with close attention.

A paper by the Historiographer entitled, "John Robinson of Donington, near Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1208, Ancestor of the Robinson Clan," was read by the Secretary. It was a most interesting historical document and received marked attention.

Other papers were offered and ordered to be printed, together with the paper of Judge Robinson and that of Charles E. Robinson, the Historiographer, in the next issue of "The Robinsons and their Kin Folk."

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send a telegram of greeting and sympathy to Miss A. A. Robinson, the absent Secretary.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers signified their readiness to report, which was then presented, recommending that the present list of officers, now installed, be re-elected for the ensuing term.

The report was accepted, and the officers duly elected.

At 12 M. the meeting adjourned until two-thirty in the afternoon.

On reconvening in the afternoon session, the report of the Chairman of the Foreign Research Committee, Mr. John E. Kimball, was read and adopted.

Thereupon the uppermost question was that of raising funds for the prosecution of the work. Hon. George O. Robinson, LL.D., of Detroit, in a brief appeal, pledged the sum of \$100.00. This was followed in a few terse remarks by B. F. Robinson of Newark, N. J., with his pledge of \$25.00. Several other pledges of \$25.00 each followed.

Then came pledges of \$10.00 each from Judge Ira E. Robinson, his brother Charles Robinson; the President, Hon. David I. Robinson, and several others; this was quickly followed by further pledges of \$5.00 and less, until the sum of \$240.00 was reached, when Roswell R. Robinson, the highly esteemed

Treasurer, arose and courteously expressed his desire to contribute one hundred dollars to that already pledged.

Encouraged by this generous amount of \$340.00, the President was authorized to issue another circular letter appealing for further donations: also that he appoint a large Finance Committee to co-operate with the present Committee in the solicitation of funds for this purpose.

The desire was expressed by Hon. George O. Robinson, LL.D., that Charles E. Robinson, the Historiographer, be sent to England as soon as arrangements can be made, to search the records, in order to establish, if possible, a common ancestor for the Robinson lines in America. This was concurred in by others.

A vote was passed, making the salary of the Secretary One Hundred dollars per annum.

It was also voted that Charles E. Robinson have full charge of all printing for the Society and, in co-operation with the Secretary, arrange for the publication of Brochure No. 4, incorporating therein whatever papers they may deem of sufficient importance.

A delightful trip was arranged for by the President, of eighteen miles in a special car, over the Gorge Route, down the Canadian and up the American side of the Niagara River, close to the magnificent Rapids. This was the closing feature of the meeting and a delightful ending of the fifth reunion of The Robinson Genealogical Society.

On motion of Judge Ira E. Robinson, it was voted that the 6th biennial meeting of the Society be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 3rd Wednesday of August, 1910.

On motion, Mr. F. B. Robinson, of Le Roy, N. Y., was chosen as a delegate to attend the Basket Picnic of the Robinson family in August, 1909, as per the invitation of Mrs. Willis H. Robinson, of Flint, N. Y.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet at Atlantic City on the third Wednesday in August, 1910.

FRED B. ROBINSON,
Secretary pro tem.

FOUR GENERATIONS BETWEEN THE ALLEGHENIES AND THE OHIO

BY

IRA ELLSWORTH ROBINSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

Mr. President, and Members of the Society:

FORTUNATE is the generation that hath not forgotten the memories of its fathers. Four generations between the Alleghenies and the Ohio! Of these only can I speak, since history and tradition fail to respond further. But the record of humble life and effort though it be, to my mind is a proud one, full of fruition sounding in the all-wise reason of things.

The region of which I speak was, in the year 1800 and prior thereto, practically a wilderness. The savage had only recently departed, and the wild beast remained. Settlements were sparse in that territory, and were confined mostly to the great streams that flowed through dense forests. The rich valleys of the Shenandoah and the Ohio were sought by many home-makers, but the rough country between was passed over because it looked not inviting. Many a pioneer crossed that territory of magnificent timber, hidden coal, oil and gas, to the better looking land of Ohio and Indiana. He reaped more readily for himself, but, we think, not for his posterity. The mind of man cannot tell true worth from a view of the surface. "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." So this wilderness invited only the strongest and bravest. One such man was James Robinson, of whom we have no other description than that he was "a large man." In New Jersey, or to use the words handed down to us, "across the Delaware, not far from Philadelphia," he had married Elizabeth Stockton,* a Quakeress. Mem-

* It is now insisted by members of the family that this name should be Elizabeth Davis.

orable name, that of Stockton! But none the less of pride the religious sect to which it belonged! What heaven may not this element have been, softening by simplicity, faith and patience, many lives that sprang from hers, and continuing until to-day, exerting in us much that tends to the simple and the good. But just where in New Jersey was made this union between the "large man" and the mild Quakeress? What of their history prior to this marriage? And what of the history of their ancestry? Oh, the longing to know! The desire to seek and find! And yet the opportunities neglected! Twenty years ago my devoted father warned me to ascertain from an old great uncle, the son-in-law of James and Elizabeth, facts of family history that to-day would be satisfying. But boyish indifference and ambitions prevailed against the source of knowledge then open. Now, not only that great uncle and my devoted father, but all of the helpful of the generations preceding mine, have gone from earth. With the same desire and determination that we now have to know, how much could have been learned even in father's time, which ended in 1896? Judging from the success of researches since then, with the help of what he knew, what interesting things could have been discovered! It is odd that we cannot even recall, notwithstanding the pride he manifested in his ancestry, that father ever stated that James and Elizabeth came from New Jersey, and that her maiden name was Stockton. We remember distinctly that he often said they came from Pennsylvania. And this we find quite true, for we have learned that they first went to "the Redstone country," now the vicinity of Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, as did so many from the East in that day. Imagine that trip from the Delaware to the Monongahela! Yes, imagine, that is all we can do. What a sight to eyes of these modern days would a view of those travelers make! It is said that Job and John were born to them before they left New Jersey. It seems certain that Elizabeth, the next child, was born in "the Redstone country." The date of Job's birth, July 4, 1792, leads us to date their marriage in 1791. These dates, and genealogy of Stockton families, in which the name Job is a leading one, resident in Burlington County, New Jersey, which is "across the Delaware, not far from Philadelphia," may yet help us to learn much of the early history of these pioneers. We now feel that we have found the locality in which to seek. We have

yet to learn the location, duration and happenings of their stay in "the Redstone country." Four other children were born to them there or after they had gone on up the Monongahela into the forests of Northwestern Virginia. Why did they not stay at Redstone? This is only another of the many questions that come to us as we think of these people. We may never know the slight, seemingly worldly, arguments by which God moved them to the place where He desired them in the working out of the eternal fitness of things.

We do know that, by deed dated April 18, 1803, there was conveyed by John Stackhouse, an earlier pioneer and once a captive of the Indians, to this James Robinson 48 acres of land on a tributary of Pleasant Creek, then Harrison, now Barbour, County, for the consideration of one hundred dollars. This parcel of ground is a sacred spot to many of us who worship at the shrine of the memories of this James and Elizabeth. Here, by everlasting springs of water, sheltered by the hills, they builded their cabin in the new country—builded, as they no doubt believed, for their own limited good and that of their children; yet builded wiser than they knew. Ah, how limited is the mind of man! How little he knows of the future! How little in his movements does he realize their everlasting moment and effect! The log house, with its large stone chimney, the orchard planted by them to take the place of the forest, long ago have perished from the face of the earth, as have these pioneers, their children and grandchildren. Only the everlasting stones of the chimneys remain. These monuments, builded by the "large man" more than a hundred years ago, are all of his work that remain visible to the eye. They are left to inspire us to the knowledge of his real work and its effects upon time and things—a work more lasting than these simple stones.

As James and Elizabeth sat within this cabin in the forest, did they look through the vista of a hundred years in the future and see the wonderful changes that were to come, in which they and those of their blood were to be instruments? Did they see that region then as it is now, covered with the bluegrass, a pastoral picture, and yet within it the dark pitmouth and the great highways of commerce? Did they realize that in the hills around them was the coal destined to be of such great utility and value? Did they see in the future a new county, and later a

great new State embracing their humble home? Did they know what they were doing toward the founding of a commonwealth, and through its instrumentality the establishment of law, the development of the land and its riches, and thereby the promotion of the happiness and welfare of generations to come? They doubtless thought none of these things. They were living only to their day and generation, as they believed, but in fact living to the great present, living to the great future which is to come.

Not long after they builded this habitation, there came near them, across a divide, another family, but from a different section, of different births, thoughts and creeds. John Proudfoot, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, highly educated for the Presbyterian ministry, had left his native land to avoid, it is said, such ministry; but we think to enter another—a greater one. Leaving wealth and family, never to return and claim either, across the seas to the New Republic he came to be a factor in the building of a commonwealth, which was to rear its domain and exert its sovereign power for the betterment of man long after his bones had become the dust of its soil. In Fauquier County, Virginia, he married Leonor Hitt, she a descendant of Peter Hitt, one of the twelve heads of German families which landed in Virginia in 1714, brought thither by Governor Spotswood for the purpose of working his iron mines. Two of her brothers, John and Peter Hitt, were Revolutionary soldiers. Of this family came the eminent late Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois. Another of these heads of German families was John Kemper. Some of his blood also crossed the mountains and had part similar to that of my ancestors and many others in the making of the land. Remarkable that by my marriage in this remote generation the acquaintance between the families of these two heads should be unconsciously renewed! Illustrative it is of the far-reaching import of life. But what reason, think you, had John and Leonor for leaving the well-cleared fields of Eastern Virginia, with their children, crossing the rugged Alleghenies, and meeting James and Elizabeth in the wilderness? We should like to know. Perchance the desire for more land, a place to grow corn, a home for their children.

And within the same period, across the mountains, came many others to this locality, for some seemingly simple reason to which they doubtless gave expression. My mother's people, the Sayre family, were among them. It would be interesting to detail the

many marriages there, the offspring of the same, and the effect upon events. But sufficient is it to deal only with that which is nearest for our purpose. John Robinson, the second of James and Elizabeth, married Mary Proudfoot, the eldest of John and Leonor. This was about the year 1811. Worthy of note also is it that two of John's sisters, Elizabeth and Jane, married brothers of Mary, respectively Thomas and William. Truly, these families were well intermarried. Close the union, great their part! Other log houses were builded in the forest, and thus civilization was working out its course as it did in so many instances of this kind in that new country. In the new home of John and Mary were born to them nine children. Of these, William, born September 20, 1827, next to the youngest, was my father. With the coming of these children, their growth to manhood and womanhood, other near-by homes were built. That which fell to William, only a short distance from his birthplace, stands to-day—"the old home" to many of us.

The work of James and Elizabeth, John and Leonor, was completed prior to the year 1840. They lie buried on a hilltop overlooking the valleys in which they left so many to continue what they had begun. The Jerseyman and the Quakeress rest side by side, and a few feet distant lie the Scotchman and the German Reformed handmaid. Their different births, thoughts, and creeds were blended into the lives and labors of those who came after them. Verily, their stamp is upon us!

With each generation the face of that country changed. The narrow bypath of James and Elizabeth, John and Leonor, gave way to the broad turnpike of the generation of John and Mary; which, in its turn, yielded to the railroad of the generation of William, to be of service to the mine, the mill, the fertile farm of the generation of the present. But the changes were more than physical. The instruction of the educated Scotch ancestor in the log school house was supplanted by the enlightenment of a free school system. And throughout that land, where once the Methodist itinerant preached in the open, church spires point heavenward.

And what were the thoughts of John and Mary? Did they look into the future and see the great part they were playing? Did they realize that they were giving to the Republic soldiers, to the State statesmen, yea, better than either, to citizenship

citizens? Did they know that they were giving to God instruments for the advancement of His eternal work, such as they were themselves, to Christ and His Kingdom ministers and devotees? Was it not home, children, sustenance, on which their minds and aims were bended? Yea, no doubt.

It was this John, my grandfather, whose character is portrayed by his advice to an excited assemblage of neighbors, when that land was the seat of war and it was reported that the army of the South was advancing to devastate it. Though his life was ending, his work done, yet his soul was alit. By its light he admonished them: "Just behave yourselves, stick to the Union, and you will be right." He it was who had answered his Country's call in the war of '12, and afoot had gone away to the West, to the forks of the Miami,* to be of service, leaving wife and first-born in that lonely new home. And the mention of that gallant army of the South impels us to remark, in this day of justice to all, that it gave to history one typical of that locality—his birth-land and home—the pious, courageous, stalwart-in-principle, "Stonewall" Jackson.

How interesting it would be to write more minutely the genealogy and history of these people and to dwell upon similar instances of pioneers who came and builded and generated not far from these, whose blood and labors mingled with theirs, and whose work equally tended to the same great end! But such history is only similar to that enacted throughout that region by those of many and different noble names. Oh, the romance of it all if it could be written! Such lives and their efforts have produced there a great, enlightened community, where reign peace, plenty and patriotism.

And the philosophy of it all! Virginia in time was to part with its rugged western domain because the laws and manners suited to the gentle slopes of the East were unsuited to the hardness and stern qualities necessary to the development and growth of the territory between the Alleghenies and the Ohio. Here, no easy-going mannerisms found home, because of the very character of the soil. The line of mountains marked off to the West

* He went to the Rapids of the Maumee, not to "the forks of the Miami." (See Haymond's History of Harrison County, published 1910, page 306.)

a new and different country. It was a country that of itself drew to it a people like unto it, rich within and yet of the plainest clothing. The soil was rough and hardy, and it was to impart to those on it the same characteristics. Here, the dealings with stubborn obstacles disciplined men. Here, like begat like, and lofty mountains produced lofty minds. Here, good atmosphere instilled good blood, regular heart-throbs, sound bodies and noble aspirations, while isolation fostered economy, independence and contentment. Thus men of character arose, and such men, says Emerson, "are the conscience of the society to which they belong." True, there was migration from them, and other regions were thereby benefited, but the great body remained. And here by these forces was founded a citizenship fitted for the problems of the development and use of the great natural resources there existing—fitted for the advancement of time. In the very nature of things a separate government of such people became necessary, and was established. How appropriate its motto: *Montani semper liberi!*

So the pioneers of whom we have spoken and their progeny have entered into and been a part of the natural growth of people and government. Through such as they was founded the character which has been and is to-day the force and stability of the government existing in and suited to the land over which that character, in the name of the State, exerts its sovereignty. As they, and we inheriting from them, have imparted such force to the State, so has that State given honor and power to the Union, that Union flourished to the enlightenment of the world. Proud thought it is; but what an admonition! It says to me: Act well your part; you live in God!

Divinely has been founded and left unto us the freedom, happiness and love so beautifully penned in verse by my old school friend, whose inspirations are as noble as his ancestry of the land of which he sings:

In West Virginia skies are blue,
The hills are green and hearts are true
A joyous welcome waiteth you
In West Virginia.

In West Virginia skies are bright,
The twinkling stars make glad the night;
And noble hearts uphold the right
In West Virginia.

In West Virginia, happy beams
The sun that kisses crystal streams;
Enduring love is what it seems
In West Virginia.

In West Virginia there is rest,
For tempest-tossed and sore distressed;
Here living hearts are ever blest
In West Virginia.

In West Virginia man is free;
He dwells beneath his own roof-tree;
Oh come, my love, and dwell with me
In West Virginia.

JOHN ROBINSON OF DONINGTON, ENGLAND

OUR COMMON ANCESTOR

BY

THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

SINCE the last biennial meeting of this Society at Portland, Me., a gratifying discovery has been made in locating what I have every reason to believe to be the common ancestor of the Robinson Clan, in a John Robinson from the Isle of Ely, residing at Donington, some twelve miles or more from Boston, England, in the year 1208, thus antedating this gathering of his descendants seven hundred years. Might not this assembling of the Clan on this 12th day of August, 1908, be well regarded as in his memory?

The Isle of Ely is about twenty-five miles due south of Boston, and some seven miles northeast of Peterborough, in Lincolnshire. It is but some over twenty miles from King's Lynn, Norfolk, where we learn from English "Notes and Queries" that Daniel Defoe evidently obtained the name of the hero to his world-renowned story of "Robinson Crusoe," where "the name had been borne by father and son from time immemorial."

In a Harleian publication of the English Society, Vol. 4, p. 270-271, I find a record of the visitation of the Herald, King of Arms, Robert Cooke, alias Chester, Deputy and Marshal to W. Henry Clarencux, in 1562-4, into Lincolnshire County, who granted the right of the descendants of John Robinson of Donington to the coat of arms they bore, the same as is depicted in the first publication of this Society, "The Robinsons and Their Kinfolk," facing page 61.

I. John Robinson married a daughter of Thomas Paule. They had three sons of record, Anthony, Richard and John.

In the publication of the Harleian Society there is no further reference to the sons Richard and John, but—

II. Anthony, the eldest, married a daughter of Thomas Gamble or Gamlyn. Their only child mentioned was:

III. John Robinson, who married a daughter of Roger Morely. To them were born, as recorded, three sons, Anthony, Robert and James. Of Robert and James no further mention is made, but of—

IV. Anthony, the eldest, it is stated that he married a daughter of Thomas Lambert, who was standard bearer to Richard II, who was King of England 1377 to 1399.

IV. Anthony Robinson, the eldest son mentioned, had a son:—

V. James, the first and only child there on record, who married a daughter of George Patridge, Esq. They had five children born to them, Thomas, Robert, James, Isabel and Marie (Mary). No record is here given of any of the children other than that of—

VI. Thomas, the first mentioned, who married for his first wife a daughter of Sir Francis Hide, who was created a knight by order of the King.

By his first wife,

VI. Thomas Robinson had four sons, Francis, Thomas, Robert and James. By his second wife, a daughter of Sir Francis Hastings, also a knight, by whom he had a son, William, who was Sheriff of Hull. There is no further mention of any of the children except that of—

VII. Francis Robinson the eldest, who married Mary Ludington, a daughter of Thomas Ludington, and had three sons, Thomas, John and James. The only mention of these children is that of—

VIII. Thomas, the first named, of Donington, who married Jane, a daughter of John Wasling. They had two sons, John and Nicholas Robinson, both of Boston, England.

IX. John Robinson married, but the name of the wife is not given. Only one son is mentioned:—

X. Anthony Robinson, of Boston, whose wife is not mentioned, but two children are recorded to him, Thomas and Anthony Robinson. There is no further mention of the son, Anthony, but—

XI. Thomas Robinson is mentioned as "Merchant of the Staple in 1520," and his wife as Florence Garforth, with two sons, Nicholas and Bryan Robinson. Of Bryan there is no further mention. Of the son:—

XII. Nicholas Robinson, it is stated that he married a daughter of Charles Knyvett, Esq., and had a daughter, Elizabeth,

co-heir to the estate, who married Henry, the third son of Sir Henry Gates, Esq.

In a later publication of the Society, that of 1904, in Vol. 3, p. 825, of Harleian MSS. 810-1436-1450, I find a more complete account of this Robinson line. It is there stated that—

XII. Nicholas Robinson, the son of—

XI. Thomas Robinson of Donington, who married Jane Wasling, was of Algarkick, Fosdyke, and Boston, a merchant of the Staple of Calais, and died in Boston March 26th, 1498; that his first wife was Agnes or Alice Leeke, who was buried at Boston, September 12th, 1488; that his second wife was Isabella ———; that he had four children, Richard, Nicholas, Thomas and William.

XIII. Richard Robinson was Vicar of Pinchbeck in 1516.

XIII. Nicholas Robinson was a merchant of the Staple and Mayor of Boston in 1544 and died at Boston, September 2nd, 1560. His estate was administered on November 14th, 1560. He married Anne, a daughter of Charles Knyvett, sister of Richard Knyvett of Princethrop, Co. of Warwick. The marriage settlement was made July 10th, 1555.* They were married at Sempringham, August 10, 1555. After her husband's death she remarried twice, first to Leonard Irby, M. P. for Boston, and second to Robert Carre of Sleaford.

The only record I find of the children of this

XIII. Nicholas Robinson is that of Elizabeth, who was aged three years and five months in 1560, at the time of her father's death, "daughter and heir of Nicholas Robinson of Boston," that she married Sir Henry Gates, knight, as previously stated.

XIV. Thomas, the third son of Nicholas Robinson, who married Jane Wasling, is styled of Algarkick, merchant of the Staple. He died May 27th, 1531, and was then of Boston. His first wife was Isabella, a daughter of Richard Gooding. She died April 25th, 1495. His second wife was Mary Saxby, who died July 2nd, 1520.

XIV. Thomas Robinson had two sons, Anthony and Thomas.

XV. Anthony Robinson is styled of Riceaprice, in Fishtoft. He married first, Alice, a daughter of Geoffrey Paynell of Fishtoft, and second, Alice, a daughter of John Leeke and the widow of John Vandernott of London, a merchant. She died August 20th, 1564. The children of

XV. Anthony Robinson were: Francis (who married Margaret, the daughter of John Vandernott), Robert, Thomas, Anthony, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Florence and Mary.

XVI. Thomas Robinson, the second son of Anthony and Alice, I find no further mention of.

XVI. Francis Robinson, who married Margaret Vandernott, had a son:—

XVII. Nicholas, who in 1604 was styled "Nicholas Robinson of Riceaprice." His will bears the date of January 24th, 1612-13. It was proved March 20th, 1613-14, in which he leaves lands in Scremby and Grebby to his wife Margaret, a daughter of Edmund Lyle of Great Wilbraham, in the County of Cambridge. They had three children—

XVIII. Francis of Riceaprice in 1624, who was made the executor of his father's will of 1613-14, but refused the executorship, and the administration of the estate was given to the widow. The second child, Lyle Robinson, is recorded as a single person. Margaret Robinson, the third child, is supposed to have married Daniel Holyland of Boston. She died and was buried there August 16th, 1636.

The foregoing records have the approval of Sir William Dugdale, Norry king of arms in 1668, also of all the other kings of arms from the earliest to the latest of their visitations into all of the counties of the English domains. There have been authorized changes made in certain features of the armorial bearings to conform to the requests of certain descendants of the family. Right Hon. Morris Robinson, Baron Rokeby of Armagh in Ireland, and Baronet in England, had granted to him a "change in the supporters heretofore borne by his predecessors, Baron Rokeby," also in the arms of "Sir John Robinson of the city of London, Alderman, Knight and Baronet, and Lieutenant to his Majesty's Tower." The differences in the various coats of arms are described by plates in the paper on Heraldry, in the first Brochure of this Society, published in 1902. Attention is also called to the excellent paper on "Coat Armor in the American Colonies," by Henry Stoddard Ruggles, Esq., of Wakefield, Mass., doubtless the best expert in America on armorial bearings. His paper, and his reason for offering it to the Society, will be found in the second Brochure, published by this Society in 1904. Pages 21 to 23.

During the past two years I have devoted much time in investigating such genealogical works as are to be found in the

libraries of the larger cities, including the London publications with which the Astor Library in New York is well supplied, but I fail to trace the Robinsons of England, Scotland and Ireland to any source other than that of John Robinson of Donington, 1208. That his line might, by personal investigation, be carried still further back, I am confident.

I have given in this article 18 generations in the English lines, and could carry the branches many generations further, even down to the Robinsons of England of to-day.

There is one fact made most apparent in these records, and it strikes with peculiar force the Robinsons in America. In the Christian names of all the children, and descendants of John Robinson from the year 1208 to that of 1620, with one solitary exception, that of Lyle Robinson, in 1613, their counterpart is found in the Christian names of all the Robinsons of the early emigrants to America, without a single exception.

That the members of the Robinson Genealogical Society by a contribution to a general fund of no more than two dollars from each member could connect themselves with the English branches of Robinsons, carrying their lineage for at least seven hundred years, I have not a doubt. The honor that would accrue to this Society by the discovery of the family line of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden would be world-renowned.

In a recently published register of Nottingham Parish, London, the marriage of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden and Bridget White is brought to light. It occurred on the 15th of February, 1603, in Gresley, in the Wapentake of Broxtowe. This marriage is found in Vol. 8, page 99, among a long list of similar entries, but is distinguished from all the others by the prefixes "Mr." and "Mistress," thus reading, "Mr. John Robinson and Mistress Bridget White." This indicates that the parties were individuals of note.

Gresley lies about thirty-five or forty miles south of the church at Scrooby.

To this communication I attach a couple of letters received from Mr. George P. Tilton of the Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass., of which our worthy member, Lucien D. Cole, is the manager.

As indicated in his first letter, Mr. Tilton was planning to go abroad for the summer and to visit all points associated with the Pilgrim Fathers, to gather information and obtain views for

the illustration of a Historical Catalogue for the Towle Manufacturing Co. On the 23rd of June, I met the gentleman at the office of our venerable and highly respected member, Charles Larned, Esq., in Boston, and suggested to him places in England and Holland that he might visit and views that might be taken of interest, especially to the Robinson fraternity. On my return to New York, I furnished him an abridged statement of the discovery of the records regarding John Robinson of Donington, and the great desire of the Robinson Society to make connection with the English Robinson branches, and also to discover the parentage of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden. On the eve of his departure for Europe, he sent me the following letter:

TOWLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

NEWBURYPORT,

July 18, 1908.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson,
150 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My Dear Mr. Robinson:

I received your information concerning the Robinson family some days since and shall do my best to add to it.

I thank you for your interest in my trip.

Sincerely yours,

G. P. TILTON,

Per Lewis.

TOWLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

NEWBURYPORT,

May 25, 1908.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson,
150 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My Dear Sir:

I have your very kind note in answer to my letter to Miss Adelaide Robinson, which it seems she transmitted to you.

I am planning to go abroad this summer and one of the objects of my trip is to visit all points associated with the Pilgrim Fathers and to gather all possible material bearing on their life in England and sojourn in Holland. Of course I hardly expect to add to the sum of existing knowledge on a topic that has been so thoroughly investigated as this, but I do hope to give a personal and direct attention to some of the points of their experiences and to get original illustrations for such an article.

This would be in the interest of the Towle Mfg. Company who, as you may possibly be aware, has specialized somewhat in historical backgrounds for their product.

Mr. Cole is, of course, deeply interested in the Robinson family, and as the Rev. John Robinson was a leader in this movement it seemed quite possible that some hints which you could give me, derived from your investigations, would enable me to make the best use of my opportunities, also it may be that you would desire to have a copy or a photograph of some stone or inscription which I could procure for you on the spot. Therefore, I would like to see you before I sail, which I expect will be on the 11th of July, and if I am in New York before the 8th of June, which I hardly think likely, I will certainly look you up. Otherwise I hope to arrange to see you when you are in Boston, as I can plan to come there at almost any time.

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. P. TILTON.

Meetings of Committees

FOREIGN RESEARCH.

At a meeting of the Foreign Research Committee held at ten o'clock, May 15, 1909, at the office of Mr. Charles Larned, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., there were present Hon. David I. Robinson, Roswell R. Robinson, Charles Larned, John E. Kimball, Charles E. Robinson, William Robinson and F. W. Robinson.

F. W. Robinson was chosen Secretary.

Charles E. Robinson was appointed to represent the Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the Society as expressed at their biennial gathering held at Niagara Falls, August 12, 1908, that he be sent to England to search the records in order to establish, if possible, a common ancestor for the Robinson lines in America.

Mr. Robinson stated that he would arrange to make the trip the last of next month; also that he would make a special effort to discover the parentage of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden.

R. R. Robinson, the Treasurer, stated that there was Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) in the Treasury for that purpose.

The Treasurer was authorized to furnish Mr. Robinson with funds as he might require it.

The meeting adjourned at 12 M.

F. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

November 20, 1909.

A meeting of the Foreign Research Committee was held at ten o'clock this day in the office of Mr. Charles Larned, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. There were present Hon. David I. Robinson, Charles E. Robinson, Charles Larned, Roswell R. Robinson, John E. Kimball, William Robinson and F. W. Robinson.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson gave a report of his trip to England and some of the results. He brought with him several mementoes of the trip and the Committee were well satisfied that his going over would prove to be very valuable to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Kimball it was voted to instruct Charles

E. Robinson to confer with the Secretary of the Society, and, if thought advisable, make provision for assistance for her in the detail work of her office, as it was felt that she was being called on to do more than should be expected of her.

Unanimously carried.

On the suggestion of Charles E. Robinson it was unanimously decided to issue a circular to be sent to the Vicars of the English parishes in Lincolnshire, England, calling their attention to the research work of the Society, and offer a moderate sum as a prize or inducement for the one who would discover among the ancient records of their parish a record of the birth or parentage, or other important information, regarding the Rev. John Robinson.

Mr. John E. Kimball was asked to prepare such a circular, with the privilege of asking the co-operation of others of the Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 12 M.

F. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the office of Mr. Larned, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., on May 11th, 1910.

Present: The Hon. David I. Robinson, Messrs. Charles E. Robinson, Kimball, Larned, Roswell R. Robinson, Bennett of Chelsea, Litchfield and F. W. Robinson.

The Biennial Meeting in August was discussed and speakers considered. Mr. Charles E. Robinson volunteered to suggest names, and F. W. Robinson was instructed to write the persons asking them to prepare a paper or address the gathering.

The President suggested that a meeting be held in New England every alternate year with the biennial meeting.

Mr. Kimball suggested that later we might have three divisions or sections; one in the East, one in the Central States and one in the West. Also suggested that a memorial of Addie A. Robinson, in recognition of her services to the Society, be prepared. Mr. Charles E. Robinson and Mr. Kimball consented to prepare it.

Adjourned to meet at call of the President.

F. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Robinson Genealogical Society

SIXTH BIENNIAL REUNION.

Atlantic City, N. J., August 16, 1910.

IN accordance with the vote passed at the fifth biennial meeting of the Robinson Genealogical Society, held at Niagara Falls, August 12, 1908, the members met at Atlantic City on the evening of Thursday, August 16, 1910, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in New York Avenue.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. David I. Robinson.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson gave an illustrated lecture of his trip to England for the Society, and the success met with in searching the records for a common ancestor for the Robinson lines in America. He left New York on the White Star Line on Wednesday, June 30, 1909, returning on October 3rd following, after an absence of three months. His entire time was spent in researches in the Library of the British Museum among Robinson pedigrees; in the Department of Wills at the Somerset House, and in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, in the Museum of which is a copy of the original Domesday Book, containing the records of all the land-holding inhabitants of England when William the Conqueror began his reign; also in a trip through the County of Lincolnshire, visiting Boston, Lincoln, Ely (once known as the Isle of Ely), the original home of the Robinsons when, in the year 1205, Edward Robinson was given the Lordship of Donington, near Boston, by King John.

Mr. Robinson succeeded in tracing the ancestry of the Robinsons of Exeter, N. H., and that of William Robinson of Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Robinson also made arrangements to have transmitted to him the result of further researches now being made by correspondence.

The views presented were exceedingly interesting, including those shown by Rienzi Robinson, M. D., illustrating his recent trip to Leyden, Holland, the home of the Rev. John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrims. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was extended to the doctor and Mr. Charles E. Robinson for their evening's entertainment.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

The meeting on Wednesday morning was called to order by Charles E. Robinson, who announced that our President and

his son had been called home on account of serious illness in the President's family.

On motion, John E. Kimball was named as chairman of the meeting. After appropriate remarks he offered prayer.

On motion, Mr. F. B. Robinson of Rochester, N. Y., was chosen Secretary pro tem. Charles E. Robinson was chosen registering secretary. Some sixty-five members were present.

The minutes of the last biennial meeting held at Niagara Falls was read and approved.

The report and minutes of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

The Foreign Research Committee offered a circular letter which they had prepared to be sent to the clergy of Lincolnshire, England, offering a reward of five pounds for information relating to the ancestry of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden. Several responses to the circular letter were read by Charles E. Robinson, which were accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The acting secretary, Charles E. Robinson, stated that at the request of the Executive Committee he had done the work of the office some four months previous to the death of the Secretary, Miss A. A. Robinson, who died on the fourth day of February, 1910, and since her death. That during this time he had sent out nearly four thousand circulars, notices and letters to members and others in the interest of the Society, engaging a stenographer at an expense of one dollar per week. His report was accepted and ordered on file.

The Treasurer's report was read by the acting secretary, and accepted.

Motion was made that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions in memory of the death of our esteemed Secretary, Miss Adelaide A. Robinson. Motion amended that this committee consist of three members, of which Mr. John E. Kimball shall be the chairman, and the other two to be appointed by him. Mr. Kimball named as his associates on this committee Charles E. Robinson and A. M. Robinson of Frankfort, Indiana.

Motion made that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing term of two years. Hon. Ira E. Robinson, Rienzi Robinson, M. D., and Charles E. Robinson were named as that committee.

The chairman suggested a change in the by-laws constituting another order of membership, to include those who were desirous of contributing to the permanent support of the Society.

This provoked an interesting discussion partaken in by Hon. Ira E. Robinson, Rienzi Robinson, M. D., Mr. Charles E. Taintor, E. L. Robinson, Esq., of West Virginia, Hon. George W. Atkinson of Washington and others. It was finally decided to refer this subject to the Executive Committee to report at the next biennial meeting of the Society in 1912.

Motion made and carried that Charles E. Robinson be reimbursed from the treasury for money paid to his stenographer and for all other expenses incurred by him while acting secretary of the Society.

Mrs. George Kendall Webster of North Attleborough, Mass., and Professor William F. Nichols, Mount Herman, Mass., became life members of the Society.

On motion, voted to adjourn until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The meeting reconvened and listened to an interesting address by Rienzi Robinson, M. D., on his recent visit to Leyden, Holland, the resting place of the remains of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden.

The report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing term of two years was made and accepted, as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. David I. Robinson.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The entire present Board of Vice-Presidents and in addition the following:

Rienzi Robinson, M.D.,	Danielson, Conn.
E. L. Robinson, Esq.,	New Martinsville, W. Va.
John E. Kimball,	Oxford, Mass.
Charles C. Taintor,	Elizabeth, N. J.
Charles Mulford Robinson,	Rochester, N. Y.
Fred B. Robinson,	Rochester, N. Y.
Frederick W. Robinson,	Boston, Mass.
Doane Robinson,	Aberdeen, South Dakota

SECRETARY.

Miss Elvira W. Robinson, 800 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

TREASURER.

Roswell R. Robinson, 84 Linden Avenue, Malden, Mass.

HISTORIOGRAPHER.

Charles E. Robinson, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. David I. Robinson, ex-officio,	Gloucester, Mass.
Frederick W. Robinson,	2 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
Hon. Ira E. Robinson,	Charleston, W. Va.
Charles E. Robinson,	150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. George Louis Richards,	84 Linden Avenue, Malden, Mass.
William R. Bennett,	803 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
George R. Wright, Esq.,	73 Coal Exchange, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Edward R. Barbour,	40 Neal Street, Portland, Me.
George H. Robinson, Cor.	36th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Hon. George O. Robinson, L.L.D.,	Detroit, Mich.
John H. Robinson,	55 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Benjamin F. Robinson,	84 Milford Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Col. Charles L. F. Robinson,	Newport, R. I.
C. Bonnycastle Robinson,	Louisville, Ky.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RESEARCH.

Prof. John E. Kimball,	Oxford, Mass.
Charles Larned,	Boston, Mass.
William Robinson,	9 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Charles E. Robinson,	150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
Rienzi Robinson, M.D.,	Danielson, Conn.

The Committee on the Memorial Resolutions of our late Secretary, Miss Adelaide A. Robinson, composed of Charles E. Robinson, of New York City, and Andrew M. Robison, of Frankfort, Indiana, reported a suitable testimonial to her worth and character, which was adopted and engrossed, and a copy sent to her surviving family.

The statement made that the late Secretary had inserted a clause in her will making this Society the residuary legatee was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to ask for contributions of one dollar each from every member to defray the expense of printing the reports of this and previous meetings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in Boston at the call of the Executive Committee in the summer of 1912.

F. B. ROBINSON, Secretary pro tem.

A VISITATION IN THE HOLLAND HOME OF THE REV. JOHN ROBINSON

BY

RIENZI ROBINSON, M.D.,
Danielson, Conn.

BEING in the direct line of descent from the Rev. John Robinson through his son, Isaac, the father of Peter, the first, he, the father of Peter the second, whose son, Abner first, was father of Abner second, my grandfather, it was but natural that in spending some months abroad I should feel an especial interest in visiting Holland, and particularly Leyden and Amsterdam, where our progenitor and forbear found a refuge from the tyranny of England with his little flock of devout worshippers.

Leyden certainly impresses the stranger as a quaint old town with its many canals formed from and fed by the old Rhine. These canals bring in produce from the country and carry out merchandise in all kinds of crafts, from small paddle to larger sail boats. The historic interest of Leyden is such that one might spend days in studying its past. The old Burg, as it is called, was known in history as far back as the tenth century, but its origin and early history go back into the shadowy past so far as to be beyond the ken of man. It is the highest point of ground in the town and from its wall on either side one can look down upon the city, which is built around it, and out into the country beyond. The wall surrounds an open space about two hundred feet in diameter, is about twenty feet in height, with walk around and occasional openings or outlooks. It must have been at some time built for defense against attack from without.

But our interest in going to Leyden was to find the old St. Peter's Church, to walk the aisles where Robinson walked and meditated upon the rights of man, to stand in the pulpit where he poured forth his radical, puritanical doctrines to a devoted and equally radical congregation. We were fortunate in finding the

sexton or caretaker a very intelligent man, speaking good English, and more than willing to spend the time with us, going back over the history of the church and the many changes it had passed through since its cathedral days of Catholicism to the present. As a Catholic cathedral its interior was decorated with paintings which to the strict Puritan were sacrilegious. With iconoclastic fury these walls were painted or washed over with a ghastly white and remained so for nearly three centuries before they began to remove this paint and reveal the beautiful painting beneath.

The old cathedral, built as so many were built in those early times upon a large pattern, was too immense in size to be wholly occupied or necessary for the small following of Robinson. Only a part of it was fitted up with pews, and the remainder, an empty space, was interesting from its being the burial place of so many eminent men, as shown by the marble and stone slabs marking the graves and bearing inscriptions of their many virtues. The celebrated physician, Boehave, found a final resting place here by the side of other Dutch savants, Dadonaeus, Spanheim, Meerman, etc. In the southeast corner of the church is the grave of John Robinson and opposite his grave upon the wall outside of the church is the memorial tablet (which has been shown upon the screen) so placed that every passer-by may read who will. The pulpit, a very handsome piece of work, is reached by the winding stairs, and has the usual sounding canopy overhead that the preacher's voice might not be lost in the immense space of the church. We could not hear and judge of the fine tones of the organ which has been added since the day of Robinson. The church was built in 1315 and was three hundred years old when the Puritans occupied it. This makes its present age about six hundred years.

Across the street is the place where Robinson lived and died, but the present house is comparatively new, erected upon the foundations of the old one. It is a home for indigent women, and, in fact, Leyden is noted for its homes for the aged and needy. We visited one and found the arrangement most excellent for the comfort of the occupants. They seemed happy and contented. Each one has a room by herself, with a bed in the wall of the room, with the cleanest and whitest of linens. Each one also has her own plate, knife, fork, cup and saucer.

We also visited the University of Leyden, at one time the

center of learning in Holland, possibly in all Europe, noted for its array of brilliant teachers and students. It had its beginning after the long siege of 1574. William of Orange, as a reward for their gallantry in defending the city, offered to exempt the citizens from taxation or establish a university. They chose the latter, and its fame extended far and wide, drawing students from every part of Europe. It being vacation time we saw only empty rooms and corridors as we strolled through the dingy buildings, with here and there a caricature drawn upon the wall by some mirth-loving student. One in particular attracted our attention. It represented two students, one just before examination, and the same just after: the one with tousled hair and anxious face, the same after successfully passing the exams., gleefully striding away with cane and stovepipe hat. The contrast was very amusing and clearly showed that human nature in Leyden was much the same as in our college boys in America.

The University Library is one of the largest in Holland, containing several hundred thousand volumes. The most interesting room in the university was the Hall of Senatus, a very large room with high ceiling, and the walls hung with the portraits of the distinguished men who in the times gone by had been connected with the institutions as professors and scientific investigators. The paintings were in the Dutch style of art, and were very striking, strong and characteristic. We could have spent hours, even days, in studying these faces and looking up their individual histories, but time would not permit, for we must take a stroll through the botanical gardens, where every plant that could be made to grow in Holland has a home and the best of care. It would be impossible to name the many strange and unfamiliar ones pointed out to us by the attendants. Those that could not bear the damp and cold of Holland's northern clime were housed and protected in heated glass houses.

Finally, a ride of an hour through the quaint streets along the sides of the busy canals brought us to the station and we were off for Amsterdam, the real business center of the Dutch people.

As we registered at our hotel in Amsterdam we were asked by the clerk if we were there to attend the unveiling of the memorial tablet to be placed in the English Reformed Church on the morrow. We were more than interested in it, of course. When we came from the dining room, an hour after, the clerk handed us an envelope inclosing the following invitation:

“1609 Scrooby Amsterdam Plymouth 1909

Tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers' Refuge in
Amsterdam.

In the English Reformed Church, Begynhof, Amsterdam, a bronze tablet, presented by the Chicago Congregational Club, Illinois, in commemoration of the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers in Amsterdam in 1609, and in recognition of the hospitality of the City of Amsterdam, will be unveiled on Sunday, July 11th, 1909. The services will commence at 10:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D.D., of Chicago, and Rev. Wm. Elliot Griffis, D.D., L.M.D.

Acceptance by Rev. Wm. Thompson, M.A.B.D., pastor
of the congregation.

The honor of your company is requested.

Dr. Wyander Graff,
Amsterdam.”

This English Reformed Church, though near one of the busiest streets of Amsterdam, is not so easily found. It is a little off the main street and is reached by going through a gateway, which brings you into a small court. The church stands in a square and is surrounded by quaint Dutch houses. It was built in 1400 for a Catholic sisterhood founded by St. Begga, daughter of the Duke of Brabant. They were women of high class and banded themselves together to care for the poor and sick. In some parts of Holland the order still flourishes, the largest one being at Ghent. Some years after Amsterdam embraced the Reformed religion this church was taken from the Catholic sisterhood and given to the English refugees. The sisterhood had, however, the right or privilege to be buried in the church, as had been their custom. The legend of one of them runs as follows: Shocked at the non-Catholic worship of the Puritans, she requested in her last illness that she be buried, not in the desecrated church, but under the eaves outside, where the rain from the roof might water her grave. Her request was not heeded and she was buried in grave No. 26. Imagine the sexton's surprise on the following morning to find an open grave and the coffin standing by the side of it. He quietly returned the coffin to the grave, covered it up, but on the following morning the same condition confronted him. Again he replaced the body in the grave, kept his own counsel and waited

for further developments. When on the third morning he found an open grave and the coffin beside it he consulted the church authorities, and the body was buried as requested under the dripping eaves, where it rested peacefully, as the story runs. Afterwards, however, when the church had to be enlarged to accommodate its growing congregation, the body of Sister Cornelia Arens was moved across the alley to the garden, where each year, on the 2nd of May, the youngest nun lays a handful of sand and flowers upon her grave.

The interior of the church somewhat resembles the early New England churches, with the high, straight-backed pews, with movable cushions. For those who could afford them were doors to the pews that could shut the owners in and the others out. Outside doors at each end of the church, body pews running lengthwise, with cross pews on either side of the pulpit, which was on one side of the church against the wall. The pulpit was hardly in keeping with the pews, the elegant brass desk with lion and monogram, W. M. R. R., Anno 1689, and the lion's claw, together with two candlesticks, were presented by William of Orange and Mary, King and Queen of England. The brazen sconces were also given by the same personages. Among other gifts were a clock, an organ, inkstands and ivory seal. A new organ was installed in 1907 to commemorate the ter-centenary of the formation of the congregation.

This church is the only one that remains of the several which were occupied by the Pilgrim Fathers. The one in which John Robinson is believed to have worshipped is now used as a tenement house in Brownists Alley. The interest or bond that connects Robinson with this church lies in the fact that when he moved to Leyden with a part of his congregation, the part left behind joined it, adding largely to its membership. A schism developed in the congregation of Robinson over the question of dress, Robinson insisting upon a reform style of dress as well as a reform religion. This was too much for the more fashionable of his followers and their refusal to comply with his radical views in the matter led to the breaking up of the church, a part going to Leyden with their leader, a part going into the English Reformed Church.

On this ter-centenary Sunday the church was well filled, admission being by tickets of invitation. We were fortunate in being seated near by and opposite the beautiful memorial tablet, which was placed in the wall to the pulpit. The following is a copy of the inscription:

"One in Christ."

"1609. From Scrooby to Amsterdam 1909.

Arrived, John Robinson, Brewster, Bradford.
By joint consent they resolved to go into the low countries. There they heard was freedom of religion for all men, and lived in Amsterdam.

(Gov. Wm. Bradford, History of Plymouth Plantation.)
In grateful remembrance and in Christian brotherhood,
the Chicago Congregational Club rear this memorial."

A. D. 1909.

The services were especially interesting. The chief address by Dr. Wm. E. Griffis, was a masterpiece of historical facts and their bearing upon the growth of Protestantism in Holland and the United States. I wish that some member of our society from Chicago would give us the origin and growth of that sentiment which led the Congregational Club of that city to present this memorial tablet.

Whether the contemplated removal of John Robinson and his flock to America was due to the fear that the fashionable society of Leyden might distract and entice his followers away from the true faith, history does not say. That he felt that America offered more than Leyden for the free and unrestrained worship of God is evident, or he would not at his age have undertaken so great a task. Again was his congregation divided, a part coming to America and the remainder with himself expecting to follow later. As he died before being able to do this, we find that the only record we have is that his widow, Bridget, and son, Isaac, did come over, and that from this Isaac sprang a numerous progeny, so that we might almost say that the names Smith, Jones and Robinson form a triplet whose children's children populate New England and spread westward in increasing numbers to the shores of the Pacific.

In closing this paper I would call your attention to some few out of many things that our country owes to Holland. Our Declaration of Independence is so like the Declaration of Independence of the Dutch Republic that one might be substituted for the other with no loss to either. We must also remember that the first free schools in our land were established at New Amsterdam or New York, based upon the plans that had been followed in the home country for years, and upon which the

intelligence and liberty of the Dutch people rested. The Dutch colonies in New York and New Jersey, following in the footsteps of their fathers, did not persecute in the matter of religious beliefs. The Puritan pilgrim coming to America for religious freedom could not wholly get away from the influences of early days, and, humanlike, became the persecutor instead of the persecuted. They banished Roger Williams in mid-winter from Salem because of his heretical doctrines. Compelled to seek shelter among the friendly Indians during the winter, we find him in the Spring founding a colony at Providence, with a few of his followers and establishing the first Baptist church, which still bears his name. My mother, being a descendant of Roger Williams, I had occasion to look up the history of his banishment. After a time I find it recorded that the ban of banishment was removed and Williams could return to the Plymouth colony, but on the condition that he abstain from preaching his peculiar religious views.

Salem could condemn under law and hang her witches. Boston could hang on Boston Common the mild mannered Quakeress, while William Penn, the Quaker, educated in Holland and filled with the spirit of Dutch toleration, was treating Indians as human beings and settling the great State of Pennsylvania. I might go on, did time permit, and enumerate many debts we owe to that bit of land ten to twenty feet below sea level, a land inhabited by men who could fight thirty years for liberty, and who had to wage and are still waging a longer war against that restless ocean constantly surging against her dykes, threatening her very existence.

RIENZI ROBINSON, M.D.,

Danielson, Conn.

August 17, 1910.



MRS. GEORGE W. (ALMIRA LOUISE HORNOR)
ATKINSON

SOME OF THE ROBINSONS IN VIRGINIA

BY

MRS. GEORGE W. (ALMIRA LOUISE HÖRNÖR) ATKINSON,
Washington, D. C.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON of Cleasby, County of Yorkshire, England, being appointed by King Charles Second secretary to the Governor of Virginia about 1630, came to America with his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Potter of Cleasby, and several brothers, settling in New Charles Parish, County of York, Virginia, where he died, March 1st, 1688. His wife died in the month of October, 1691. They left several children—John, William, Beverly, Elizabeth, Margaret, Moncure, Charles, Sarah, Thomas, Malvina, Frances, George, Samuel, James, Anthony and Anna.

Moncure Robinson (son of Christopher and Elizabeth) was born May 1st, 1662, in New Charles Parish, and died November 11, 1727. He left several children—Moncure, James, Peter, Samuel, Anthony, John, William, Margaret, Anna, Beverly, Mary and George.

William Robinson (son of Moncure, who was born on the 1st of May, 1662), married, first, Mary Margaret Webb, and had seven children, one of whom was Benjamin, my great-grandfather, who married Margaret Mary Asson, the widow of J. Wilkinson, and had children—Elizabeth, Felix, David, Margaret, Mary, Magdalene, Benjamin, John, Susan, Malinda and William Marshall. David Robinson (son of Benjamin and Margaret Mary Asson), my grandfather, married March 16, 1809, Sarah, daughter of Capt. David Wamsley, who lived in Shinston, on the farm made famous in literature by the "old elm tree," and now called the "Elm Farm," which was sold to the Everson family in 1840.

David and Sarah Wamsley Robinson had eight children:—

- 1st, Malvina F. Robinson, who married Dudley E. Rogers of Lumberport, W. Va. Six children.
- 2d, Mary Asson Robinson (my mother), who married as his second wife Capt. James Yard Hornor, a farmer of prominence, merchant and Postmaster. He was the owner of many hundreds of acres of land and slaves. He purchased for his home place

the Robinson farm, on Elk Creek, near its outlet into the West Fork of the Monongahela river. This was the farm of my grandfathers, William, Benjamin and David Robinson. It was famous in the time of the Indians (1770) as "Nutter's Fort," and later as "Robinson's Fort." In 1830 my father purchased the farm with the saw and grain mill. The town is now Lumberport, West Virginia. The children of *James Yard Hornor and Mary Asson Robinson* were:—

1st, Mary Malvina Richards Hornor.

2d, Amelia Sarah "

3d, Frederick Mortimer "

4th, Susan Margaret "

5th, Almira Louise " who married, first,

Dr. Edward R. Davis, and had two sons, Edward R., born Feb. 11, 1869, who died March 17th, 1872, and James Hornor, born Nov. 13, 1871. The father died March 17, 1872. On the 3d of October, 1883, the mother married for her second husband Hon. Gideon D. Camden of Clarksburg, W. Va., who died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 21st, 1901. On the 24th of June, 1907, Almira Louise (Hornor-Davis) Camden married for her third husband Hon. George W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia, June 24, 1897. Later Governor Atkinson was the United States District Attorney (1901-2-3) until appointed by President Roosevelt Judge in the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., which is now their home.

The Robinsons are of English descent, emigrating to Scotland and Ireland; of noble birth. In Virginia they ranked with the aristocracy, having much to do with the early settling and governing of the colony. They were wealthy, owning land and slaves; fought in the Indian wars and the Revolution. Much of interest respecting them may be found in the histories of North-western Virginia, now West Virginia. See Lewis' History of West Virginia; J. Lewis Peyton's History of Augusta County, Virginia; Wills DeHass' History of the Early Settlement of West Virginia; Life of George Washington; History of Harrison County, West Virginia, by Henry Haymond.

ELIHU ROBINSON

FIRST OF THE FAMILY TO CROSS THE GENESEE RIVER AND MAKE A
PERMANENT HOME IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

BY

FRED BOWEN ROBINSON.

WITH only the sun by day and the stars by night as guides, unprotected from possible attacks by wild beasts or Indians, Elihu Robinson⁸ literally made his way from Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, through the unbroken forest to the Genesee country, the first of the Robinson family to visit "the Eden of the State." This was long before the shriek of the locomotive whistle was heard in the land and even before the packet boat plied on the Erie Canal. The entire distance was traversed on foot, the pilgrim's earthly possessions tied in a red bandana kerchief and his axe over his shoulder.

Slowly but surely did young Elihu⁸, now only twenty-six years of age, forge ahead, crossing the Genesee River near the village of Moscow, following the trail across the fertile flats along the river's bank and into the peaceful hills that bend their gentle slopes to the water's edge. The country round about was covered with the virgin forest, dense in its growth, with here and there, wide apart, small clearings that denoted the coming of some sturdy pioneer.

The venturesome young traveler knew nothing of the region nor of the conditions with which he might have to contend; but he was stout of heart, hardy and active, strong in the spirit that overcomes all obstacles. Upon arriving at the brow of a high hill and after a brief rest, he climbed to the top of a tall tree, the better to view the surroundings.

In a general way, Elihu⁸ soon learned to his satisfaction the contour of the ground, and after careful inspection of various sites that might be favorable to all demands of the future he selected one that seemed to be most desirable and there determined to lay the foundations of the home that gave him shelter for over sixty-eight years. There for over seventy-five years

the only surviving member of the family, his only child—Mrs Harriet Ann Robinson Taber⁹—lived.

It is an ideal spot, the land either way being slightly rolling, while the outlook to the east is on scenery that has defied the artist's brush or the poet's pen. To the south and to the north, up and down the valley, and to the east "over the river" is the long line of the horizon, thirty to sixty miles away, one sweep of the eye covering nearly one hundred miles.

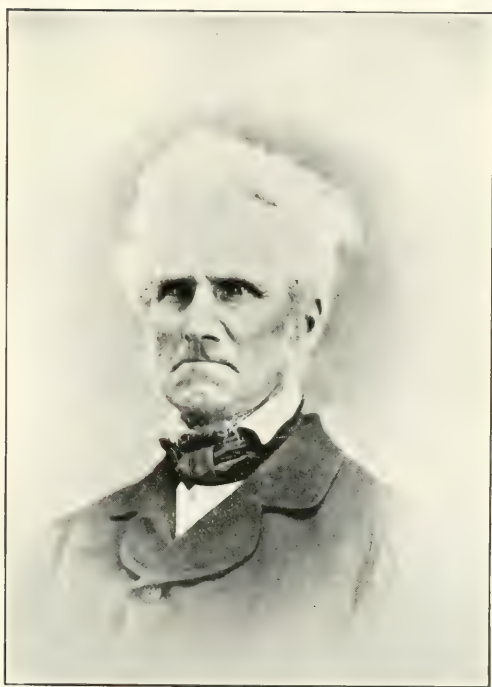
It was the spring of 1825 when Elihu⁸ bade adieu for a time to the loved ones at home and turned his face westward to seek his fortune in the untamed wilderness. For miles he followed the beaten trail, but after awhile abandoned it and struck into the forest, blazing the trees as he went, that he might find his way when he should return.

Having selected his location and secured his title, Elihu⁸ began his preparations for the future. He first constructed a temporary but substantial shanty, felling the trees and hewing the logs with his own hands. Later, he built another cabin, larger and more substantial, for the shelter and protection of those who might join him in the years to come. While this work was in progress the solitary laborer procured what supplies he needed from the nearest settlement at Perry, three miles away.

Elihu⁸ bought 80 acres of land, probably under land contract, at \$7.50 an acre, but the deed was not recorded until several years later. His second cabin he built near the west line of his purchase, of proportions unusually large. On the ground floor were the living room and two bedrooms, in the loft were two bedrooms. There were no mills for the manufacture of lumber, the cabin, therefore, being built of logs, which were fastened by notching at the corners.

In the north end of the cabin was a fireplace with a brick oven, the oven afterwards being moved into a lean-to on the south side of the cabin. The fireplace was prepared by making a back of stones laid in mud instead of mortar, and a hole was left in the bark or slab roof for the smoke to escape. A chimney of sticks plastered with mud was later erected through the aperture.

A space cut in one side of the cabin was closed by a door made of split plank and hung on wooden hinges. This door was fastened by a wooden latch, which could be raised from the outside by pulling on a string or leather thong that passed through a hole above it. When the latch-string was pulled inside the door



ELIHU ROBINSON
Pioneer in the Genesee Country

was effectually fastened, but when hanging outside was a sign of welcome to all travelers. This primitive method gave use to the expression, "His latch-string is always out," as applied to a hospitable man.

In each of the other sides of the cabin a hole was cut for a window, and when glass could not be had, greased paper was used to keep out the storm and the cold. The "Genesee bedsteads," as they were called, were constructed by boring holes in the logs in one corner of the cabin rooms, and into them ends of poles were fitted. The other ends of the poles, where they crossed, were supported by a crotch or block. Across these poles others were laid, the whole being covered with a thick layer of hemlock boughs, over which blankets were spread. Seats and tables were made by boring holes and inserting legs in "puncheons," or planks split from logs, and hewed smooth on one side.

In the little clearing he had made Elihu⁸ laid out a small garden, where he raised corn and vegetables sufficient for his needs. By autumn he had cleared a larger area and sowed grain for the crop the following year. Late in the fall he returned to Cayuga County, but the next spring he came back to his cabin, making the journey on foot, accompanied by his brother, Pardon A.⁵ The spring and summer of 1826 they devoted mainly to enlarging the clearing.

The timber was first girdled, so that when felled in what were termed "wind rows," much of it would burn as it lay. After the first burning, the larger pieces were "niggered" into smaller chunks that could be easily moved, and all were hauled by oxen to the final burning. To "nigger" a log branches were laid across the log at a given point and burned, the fire being replenished until the log was burned through.

The ground was tilled as well as could be done with the crude instruments at hand. After the seed was sown it was "brushed in," branches of trees being dragged over the ground and the dirt thus brushed over the seed. The returns in the harvest were generally much better than to-day. Just north of the clearing was a "deer lick," over which many deer were seen to pass every day on their way to the Genesee River.

In the autumn of 1826 Elihu⁸ again went to Scipio. In due time he arrived at the old home, where he was welcomed by parents, brothers, sisters and friends. With the last was one who gave him a warmer welcome and who listened to a recital of his

experiences with a deeper interest. A wedding soon took place, and not long afterwards young Elihu⁸ and his bride started with their yoke of oxen and their household goods for the new home in the "far West." On the trip they were accompanied by Elihu's youngest brother, John, Jr.,⁸ then sixteen years of age, who after a few weeks returned home alone, finding his way by the blazed trail his brother Elihu had made on his exploring trip.

When the party arrived in sight of the cabin they were filled with consternation, for smoke issued from the chimney and the rays from burning candles shone through the papered windows. Apparently, the cabin was occupied; but when they had reached the door the young people were greatly relieved to find that Mr. and Mrs. Miner, the oldest settlers in the neighborhood, had been living in the cabin during the winter, having availed themselves of the latch-string custom.

Soon after his arrival Pardon A.⁸ built a log cabin about twenty rods north of Elihu's. Five years later he also brought his bride. Elihu⁸ and Pardon A.⁸ together paid \$600 for the eighty acres of land. The original deed is dated January 15, 1832, but for some reason was not recorded until February 2, 1833. It was given by Micah Brooks, of Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., conveying the land taken from the west end of lot No. 6 of the Cottinger tract. The deed was "signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Isaac Miner."

1. Elihu⁸, oldest child of John⁷ and Hope (Almy) Robinson, was born at Easton, N. Y., May 19, 1798, and in 1811, with his parents, went to Scipio, N. Y. He married Ann Beardsley, daughter of Jared and Betsey (Bennett) Beardsley, March 15, 1827. She was born August 31, 1801, and died August 31, 1855. To them one daughter was born.

Harriet Ann⁹, born February 29, 1832, who lived on the home-stead, where she spent her life that covered over three-quarters of a century. She was married to Augustus M. Taber, February 28, 1856. He died August 28, 1904, aged 77 years. She died in Rochester, N. Y., June 27, 1912, and was laid to rest in the family plot at Perry, N. Y.

"Uncle Elihu," as he was called by young and old the country 'round, had an exceptionally robust constitution. In his ninety-first year he fell and fractured his right hip, but so far recovered as to walk about with a crutch. He died March 17, 1892, possessed of all his faculties and active as many younger men.

2. Pardon A., second child of John⁷ and Hope (Almy) Robinson, was born at Easton, N. Y., May 23, 1800, and in 1811 moved with his parents to Scipio, N. Y. Soon after moving to Castile, N. Y., in 1827, he bought sixty-five acres of land adjoining the original purchase. He died May 7, 1837, in his cabin home. He married Harriet H. Clark, December 15, 1831, and to them three children were born, viz:

1. Zebulon C.⁹
2. John P.⁹
3. Mercy Melvina⁹.

1. Zebulon C.⁹ was born in Castile, N. Y., October 26, 1832; married Frank Scoville October 26, 1870; died at Perry, N. Y., October 22, 1872. He enlisted in the Union army at Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1861, and for three years served his country faithfully as a member of Company A, Third New York Cavalry.

2. John P.⁹ was born in Castile, N. Y., May 5, 1834; married Laura L. Bristol July 7, 1869, who lives in Warsaw, N. Y.; died at Warsaw, N. Y., July 13, 1873. In July, 1862, a call was issued for volunteers to recruit the depleted ranks of the Union army. The 130th New York Volunteers was organized and Alfred Gibbs was appointed Colonel. Among the first to enlist was John P. Robinson⁹, August 7, 1862. He was immediately tendered the office of Captain, but refused it and was at once made First Lieutenant. He was promoted Captain October 1, 1862, and when honorably discharged at the close of the war held the rank of Major. In July, 1863, the regiment was changed to cavalry, under the title of First New York Dragoons.

3. Mercy Melvina⁹ was born in Castile, N. Y., August 8, 1835. She was married to De Roy Millard, July 3, 1860, and they live in Rochester, N. Y. To them were born three children, viz.:

a. Caroline Bassett Millard¹⁰, born in Troy, N. Y., May 17, 1861.

b. Harriet Robinson Millard¹⁰, born in Troy, N. Y., November 22, 1863.

c. Charles DeRoy Millard¹⁰, born August 19, 1871; died January 6, 1873.

DeRoy Millard was born November 6, 1830, at Rushville, Yates County, N. Y. In 1881 he was elected Recorder of Occident Lodge, No. 263, Ancient Order United Workmen, Rochester, N. Y., and held the office continuously twenty-seven years.

5. Jane A.⁸, the fifth child of John⁷ and Hope (Almy) Robin-

son, was born February 22, 1806, and died at Scipio, N. Y., October 22, 1841. She was married February 7, 1828, to Ira Akin, who died at Scipio in 1838, aged 37 years, and to them were born four children, viz.:

1. Clementine⁹.
2. Alphonsine⁹.
3. Levanjah J.⁶
4. Levanjah⁹.

1. Clementine⁹ was born August 20, 1830; married Frederick G. Yale, of Brooklyn, December 13, 1852; died January 27, 1890. Frederick G. Yale was born March 8, 1829. To them three children were born:

- a. Frederick Eugene¹⁰.
- b. Carrie¹⁰.
- c. Ella Clementine¹⁰.

a. Frederick Eugene Yale was born October 5, 1855. He married Amanda Crawford February 20, 1880, and to them two children were born, viz.: Clementine Eugenia¹¹, born September 21, 1880; and Beatrice Amanda¹¹, born May 5, 1883.

b. Carrie¹⁰ was born March 5, 1858, and was married to Thomas B. Toy, of Philadelphia, Pa., August 21, 1889. To them one son, Frederick Yale Toy¹¹, was born, April 28, 1894. Thomas B. Toy was born February 25, 1865.

c. Ella Clementine¹⁰ was born on December 13, 1859, and died March 4, 1862.

2. Alphonsine⁹, the youngest child of Jane A.⁸ (Robinson) and Ira Akin, was born at Scipio, N. Y., June 23, 1832. She was married June 20, 1849, to Hiram K. Whelpley, who was born September 15, 1826, and died May 9, 1866. She was married again on January 29, 1884, to Augustus Beardsley, who was born May 14, 1832, and who died at Portageville, Wyoming County, N. Y., January 26, 1902. She died January 28, 1911, in Perry, N. Y. Of the first union there were two children—viz.:

- a. Ella¹⁰, born April 30, 1851; died April 29, 1866.
- b. Charles F.¹⁰, born February 15, 1859, and died May 2, 1896. He married Ellen Amelia Bassett, June 22, 1882.

3. Levanjah J.⁹, born 1834, and lived about one year.

4. Levanjah⁹, born 1837, and lived about three months.

7. John, Jr.⁸, the youngest child of John ⁷ and Hope (Almy) Robinson, was born at Cambridge, N. Y., March 13, 1811, and



FRED BOWEN ROBINSON

died at Castile, N. Y., January 11, 1890. He was found dead in bed by his daughter Frances. He married Mary Ann Beardsley, sister of his brother Elihu's⁸ wife, March 7, 1836, at Scipio, N. Y. They moved to Castile in 1850 and bought his brother Pardon A.'s 65-acre farm, where he lived over forty years. His wife was born April 3, 1812, and died June 11, 1889. To them four children were born, viz.:

1. Antoinette⁹.
2. Susan D.⁹
3. John Elihu⁹.
4. Frances C.⁹

1. Antoinette⁹ was born May 13, 1837, and died May 20, 1837.

2. Susan D.⁹ was born at Scipio, N. Y., December 22, 1840, and died at Castile, N. Y., April 13, 1894. She was married February 18, 1863, to Frank M. Taber, who died September 18, 1890, aged 51 years. To them were born two children, viz.:

- a. Harriet B.¹⁰
- b. Luella M.¹⁰

a. Harriet B.¹⁰ was born March 23, 1869. She was married February 17, 1898, to Alexander M. Armour, and they have one son, Frank Taber Armour¹¹, born at Castile, N. Y., November 13, 1900.

b. Luella May¹⁰ was born at Castile, N. Y., May 6, 1873.

3. John Elihu⁹ was born at Scipio, N. Y., December 9, 1842. He married Almira Williams Bowen, daughter of Daniel V. and Caroline (Carver) Bowen, February 18, 1869. She was born at Perry, N. Y., June 10, 1844, and died at LeRoy, N. Y., May 26, 1892. To them were born two children, viz.:

- a. Fred Bowen¹⁰.
- b. Carrie¹⁰.

a. Fred B., the writer of this sketch, was born at Bay City, Mich., July 13, 1871, and lives at Rochester, N. Y.

b. Carrie was born at LeRoy, N. Y., September 26, 1876, and died there November 18, 1879.

John E.⁹ married Martha J. Keeney, of LeRoy, N. Y., October 5, 1894. She was born at LeRoy, N. Y., August 14, 1847, the only daughter of Nicholas B. and Mary M. (Ely) Keeney.

The death of John E.⁹ was due to injuries received in an acci-

dent at 5:20 o'clock Friday afternoon, March 1, 1907. He was standing near his team when the horses became frightened and ran away. He ran after them and in reaching over the whiffletrees to grasp the reins was struck in the head with force sufficient to crush the skull and lacerate the brain tissues. He never recovered consciousness and died at 11:30 o'clock Saturday morning, March 2, 1907. His grandfather, John⁷, dropped dead while they were walking together on the farm in Scipio, N. Y., October 7, 1845.

4. Frances C.⁹, youngest child of John, Jr.⁸, and Mary Ann Robinson, was born at Scipio, N. Y., September 26, 1844. Her home is at Castile, N. Y.

The children of John⁷ and Hope (Almy) Robinson were as follows:

1. Elihu⁸.
2. Pardon A.⁸
3. Sarah⁸.
4. Susan D.⁸
5. Jane A.⁸
6. Mercy M.⁸
7. John, Jr.⁸

3. Sarah⁸ was born April 11, 1802, and died January 14, 1838.

4. Susan D.⁸ was born April 24, 1804, and died February 17, 1836.

6. Mercy M.⁸ was born April 10, 1808, and died October 29, 1833.

Of the family of Hope Almy, wife of John⁷, little is known. The following memorandum was copied from the original that is yellowed with age:

"There daughter Nancy was born the 2d day of June, 1751: first day morning.

"There daughter Ruth was born the 17th day of March, 1753, Saturday afternoon.

"There son Anthony was born the 30th day of March, 1755, first day evening.

"There daughter Marcy was born the 6th day of March, on Sunday night, 1758.

"There daughter Eunice was born the 29th day of October, between daylight and dark, the 7th day, 1763.

"There daughter Abigail was born the 29th day of July, 1765.

"One son, who departed this life without a name, was born ye twentieth day of January, 1768.

"There daughter Hope was born December 14, in the evening, about candlelight, 1768.

"Pardon Almy was born July the 25th, 1771.

"Rebekah Almy was born July 16th, 1773."

The line of this branch of the Robinson family can be traced back through John⁷ and Hope (Almy), Elihu⁶ and Sarah (Sanford), Peter⁵ and Martha (Green), Isaac⁴ and Hannah (Harper), John³ and Elizabeth (Weeks), Isaac² and Margaret (Hanford) to Rev. John¹ of Leyden.

Rev. John Robinson¹ was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1575. On July 21, 1620, he witnessed the departure from Delft Haven of a part of his congregation, with Brewster and Carver, for Southampton, where the Mayflower waited to carry them to America. He remained with the remnant of his church, who were unable to bear the expense of the voyage. After an illness of only eight days he died, March 1, 1625, and was buried in St. Peter's Church, March 4, 1625.

Before leaving England Rev. John¹ married Bridget White, probably in 1604. A census of Leyden, October 15, 1622, records John¹ and Bridget Robinson with their six children, viz.: John², Bridget², Isaac², Mercy², Fear², Jacob².

Isaac² "came to Plymouth in 1630 or 1631 and was made "a freeman" in 1636. He married Margaret Hanford June 27, 1636. They removed to Barnstable in 1639.

The children of Isaac² and Margaret (Hanford) were Susannah³, John³, Isaac³, Fear³, Mercy³, Israel³, Jacob³, Peter³, Thomas³.

John³ was baptized April 5, 1640. He married Elizabeth Weeks May 1, 1667, and they removed from Falmouth, Mass., to Connecticut in 1714. Their children were John⁴, Isaac⁴, Timothy⁴, Abigail⁴, Joseph⁴, Mary⁴ and two infant sons unnamed.

Isaac⁴ was born in 1669. He married Hannah Harper in 1690 and Alice Dexter September 9, 1741. The children of Isaac⁴ and Hannah (Harper) were Sarah⁵, Elizabeth⁵, Abigail⁵, Experience⁵, John⁵, Peter⁵, Mary⁵, Prudence⁵, Hannah⁵, Isaac, Jr.⁵

Peter⁵ was born December 15, 1701. He married Martha

Green July 18, 1724. Their children were Jabez⁶, Hannah⁶, Jeremiah⁶, Susannah⁶, Fear⁶, *Elihu*⁶, Martha⁶.

Elihu⁶ was born August 15, 1741. He married Sarah Sanford at Chilmark, Mass., November 22, 1762, and died at Easton, N. Y., October 2, 1800. Elihu⁶ moved to Washington County about 1782, as Benjamin⁷ was said to be two years old at the time. The children of Elihu⁶ and Sarah (Sanford) were Ruth⁷, Phear⁷, John⁷, Peter⁷, Peleg⁷, Sanford⁷, Elizabeth⁷, Giles⁷, Benjamin⁷.

John⁷ was born at Dartmouth, Mass., September 3, 1767, and died at Scipio, N. Y., October 7, 1845. He married Hope Almy at Easton, N. Y. Their children were Elihu⁸, Pardon A.⁸, Sarah⁸, Susan D.⁸, Jane A.⁸, Mercy M.⁸ and John, Jr.⁸ The history of these children and their descendants has already been given in this sketch.

The following extract has been taken from old records in the State Library at Albany, N. Y.:

"Nicholas Robinson, born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1480. First mayor appointed, 1545, by Henry VIII, King of England.

"Nicholas Robinson, son of above, born 1530.

"Rev. John Robinson, son of above, born 1575; died in Leyden, Holland, March 1, 1625; graduated in Cambridge 1599."

Further information as to the parentage of Rev. John Robinson will be found elsewhere in this book.

DISCOVERY OF THE PARENTAGE OF THE REV. JOHN ROBINSON OF LEYDEN

BY

CHARLES EDSON ROBINSON,
New York City.

IT is with extreme pleasure that I am able to state that the genealogical researches in England instituted in 1909 by the Robinson Genealogical Society, of which I hold the honored office of historiographer, have been crowned with success in the discovery of the parentage of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, through the services of the Rev. Walter H. Burgess, B.A., Plymouth, England, in the employ of the society.

The society now has in its possession certified copies of four wills procured from the "District Probate Registry at York attached to His Majesty's High Court of Justice" (County of York, England), that prove beyond a shadow of doubt the parentage of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, and that of his first wife, Bridget White.

First in order is the Will of John Robinson, Yeoman of Sturton, now known as Sturton-le-Steeple—"In the Name of God amen the fourteenth daye of March in the yeare of or Lorde God one thousand sixe hundred and thirteene I John Robinson of Sturton in the Countie of Notte Yeoman beinge weeke of bodie but of good and perfect memorie praise bee given to God therefore doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge That is to say First I bequeathe my soule to Almightye God my Creator and to Jesus Christ my Redeemer by whose precious blood sheading I have an assured hope of salvation and my body to the earth from whence it came Itm I give to the poore of Sturton and Fenton sixe pounce thirteen shillinge four pence to be payed with in one yeare after my decease Itm I give and bequeathe unto John Robinson my eldest sonne five marks and his wife xxs and to John their sonne fourtie shilling and to everie of their other children xxs apiece Itm I give and bequeath unto William Robinson my Younger Sonne one hundred and five pounds and to the wife of the said William xxs to everie of their said children xxs Itm I give to my sonne in lawe Roger Lauson xxli w the he owed me upon condicon that he performe a will and a guifte wch he made to William Pearle Itm I give and bequeath to Richard Barke and his wife xs Itm I give and bequeth to John Wytton my servant tenne shillinge and to Joane

Greene ijs vjd Itm I give to my Cosen William Fenton xs and to his Daughter my god daughter ijs vdj Itm I ordaine and make my lovinge Wyfe Anne Robinson my whole and sole Exeuctrix of this my last Will and Testament to whome I doe give and bequeath all the residue of my Goods and Cattells not before by me given and bequeathed she to see my debts and legacies satisfied and my funeral expenses discharged And lastly I desyre my lovinge Cozen William Fenton my lovinge sonne William Pearl to be overseers of this my last Will and Testament in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the daye and yeare above written. Red signed and acknowledged in the p'nce of William Fenton Robert Bishopp

On the 19th day of August 1614 the Will of John Robinson late of Sturton in the County of Nottingham Yeoman deceased was proved by the oath of anne Robinson Widow the Relict and sole Executrix"

Following the full text of the Will of John Robinson, given above, is this abstract from the Will of Ann Robinson, his widow, "beinge aged and weake in body but whole and sound in mind and of good and p'fect remembrance"—under date of the 16th of October, 1616, and proved on the 16th of January, 1616 (O. S.):—"Item I give and bequeathe to the poore people of Sturton and Fenton Fortye Shillings of lawful money of England "Itm I give unto my sonne John my sonne and heir apparent the some of fortye shillings of like lawful money of England Itm I give and bequeath unto Bridgett Robinson Wife of my sonne John one paire of lynninge sheets and one silver spoon Itm I give and bequeath to John Robinson sonne of my said sonne John the sume of forty shillinge and to every one of my said John his children the sume of xxs Itm I give and bequeath unto Ellen my sonne William his Wife one pair of lynninge sheets and a silver spoon and to everye one of his children Twentie shillings Itm I give unto four of the children of my sonnne in lawe William Pearle that is to say to William Thomas Griginall and John Pearle every one of them the some of Twentie Shillings Itm I give and bequeath unto Mr. Charles White of Sturton ten shillings And I appoint and make him as I trust he will be to be Supervr and Overseer of this my said last Will and Testament"..... "Itm I give and bequeathe unto my said sonne William Robinson my debts legacies and funerall expenses p'd and discharged all

and singular the mctye and halfe pte of all goods cattells and chat-tells quicke and dead——movable and unmovable of what kynde——quantitye or qualitie soevr they be and unbequeathed”.

Abstract from the Will of Alexander White, the father of Bridget White wife of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, and father of Charles White supervisor and overseer of Ann Robinson's Will; also the father of Roger White who wrote to Governor Bradford of Massachusetts from Leyden, April 28, 1625, of the death of his “dear and reverend brother Mr. John Robinson.” Alexander White was a resident of Sturton. His Will is dated March 15, 1594, and proved on the 6th day of May, 1596. He gives to the poor of Sturton xx shillings. To his “brothers John White and William White foure pounds yearly of the comoditie of my lease at Wragby equally to be divided amongst them dureinge the continuance of the said lease” “Item I give unto my sonn Charles White all my feelinge stuffe timber stone throughes grass pale and Rale about my house Item I give to every one of my Daughters Katherin Bridget Jane Frances one hundred marks of lawful English money to be paid them when they shall accomplish the age of xxItee years. I give to every one of my yongr Sonnes Thomas Roger and Edward White Two yeares profit of my lease at Musktron and Carleton.”

The “residue” of his property in “Sturton and Littlebrough and also of all my Goods and cattells moveable and unmovable I give and bequeath unto Ellenor my lovinge Wife whom I make sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament”

Abstract from the Will of John White of Newton, county of Nottingham, who may have been the brother of Alexander White.

Will dated March 16, 1595 and proved January 17, 1605:—“Item I give to my daughter Agnes one ewe and a lambe Item I give to my necee Bridget White one ewe and a lambe”

Referring to the above mentioned Wills that of John Robinson of Sturton commands attention. Why did he cut off his eldest son John with the paltry sum of five marks, giving to the younger son William one hundred and five pounds? May we not reasonably suppose that John had received a portion of his patrimony in defraying the expenses of a collegiate education at Cambridge and in the migration of himself and family to Holland? We do know that the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden had a son John from a census of the inhabitants of Leyden in 1622, where is recorded

himself, his wife Bridget, son John, Isaac, Jacob, daughters Bridget, Mercy and Favor.

The marriage of the Rev. John and Bridget White was consummated at Greasley in the County of Nottingham, on the 16th of February, 1603-4, in the Church of St. Mary, and the only ones in a long list of marriages designated as Mr. and Mistress. The church is a fine structure close by the Manor House, later known as Greasley Castle, which, by special license of King Edward III, was fortified by Nicholas de Cantelupe. Charles White, Bridget's brother, at one time was connected in a business way with the church and resided in Greasley.

Roger White, Bridget's brother, went as a religious refugee to Holland and was a prosperous grocer in Leyden. Jane White, Bridget's sister, married Randall Thickers, a looking-glass maker of London, in the month of April, 1611. It was he who joined his brother-in-law, Rev. John, in the purchase of the house in which they resided in Leyden. Catherine White, the sister of Bridget, married for her first husband George Legatt. After his death she became the wife of John Carver, the first governor of Plymouth Colony.

Unfortunately, the parish registers of baptisms, burials and weddings at Sturton do not commence until 1638. The earlier books, if any, are missing. Further research is necessary to disclose the place of the Rev. John's birth.

In all publications relating to this eminent man he is regarded as a native of Lincolnshire County, England. Sturton (Sturton-le-Steeple) is only a short distance from the border of Lincolnshire County, where young Robinson may have attended school of a higher grade than any in his home town. This may explain the record of his entry as a student in Corpus Christi College as from Lincolnshire.

The Society sadly regrets the lack of funds to push forward the researches in England. We learn from the father's and mother's wills that the Rev. John had a brother William, who had a wife, Ellen, and children. It is supposed that he removed from Sturton, as we find no record of him there. It is not an unreasonable conjecture that some of his family may have come to America and are the "missing links" we are searching for.

It is with the hope expressed by the worthy president of our Society, in his circular letter of June 11th, 1910, that we "may reach some member with a big heart and as big a pocketbook, who will give us the amount" to further our work.

Meetings of Executive Committee

April 30, 1912.

Meeting of the Executive Committee was held this day at room 58, 55 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

Present: Hon. David I. Robinson, Roswell R. Robinson, John H. Robinson, Charles E. Robinson, Frederick W. Robinson and W. J. Litchfield.

President in chair. He read letters from those who could not be present. A letter from nephew of Mr. John E. Kimball said Mr. Kimball was still confined to his bed from a stroke of apoplexy on February 1st.

The Secretary of the meeting was directed to send a letter to Mr. Kimball extending the sympathy and good wishes of the committee.

A proposed amendment to the by-laws relating to special membership was read. Mr. Charles E. Robinson reported a discussion of the same question at Atlantic City.

Treasurer reported \$451.95 in treasury for current expenses and \$65 in special fund.

Following the discussion of proposed amendment and report of Treasurer it was recommended that a special fund be established in which all bequests should be placed, the income only to be used for current expenses if necessary or for special purposes.

Committee voted it did not consider it expedient to establish a new membership class at this time.

Voted to recommend to the next biennial meeting that three Trustees be elected; said Trustees to have charge of the permanent fund, any bequests that have been or may be left to the Society, and to be responsible for all property of the Society. One Trustee to serve two years, one four years and one six years. A new one to be elected every two years, beginning 1914.

Time of meeting this year was left to President and F. W. Robinson to arrange the date as near that of the Alden Society as expedient.

The President appointed as committee to secure a suitable hall for the reunion this year: Mr. John H. Robinson, Boston,

Mass.; Mr. N. Winthrop Robinson, Boston, Mass., and Mr. W. J. Litchfield, Boston, Mass.

The latter said he would ask Mr. Elliott H. Robinson to provide a male quartette.

Moved and carried that Charles E. Robinson give his stereopticon lecture on Rev. John Robinson.

President said he would ask Hon. L. H. Richards, W. R. Bennett and another to serve as a committee to arrange for a dinner at the reunion.

Moved and carried that the President and two others be a committee to secure speakers and arrange a program. Suggested that Mrs. Martha S. Robinson, of Portland, Me., might prepare a paper.

Adjourned to first meeting in July, date to be at call of President.

F. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

July 9, 1912.

A meeting of the Executive Committee and Vice-Presidents was held to-day at 3 P. M., room 58, 55 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

There were present: Hon. David I. Robinson, John H. Robinson, N. Winthrop Robinson, W. J. Litchfield and Frederick W. Robinson.

Mr. N. Winthrop Robinson reported prices on halls in Ford building and Pilgrim hall, Congregational building.

It was suggested that prices be obtained on Channing hall, in the Unitarian building, and Park Street Church; also suggested that vestry in Park Street Church be engaged for President's reception, Wednesday evening, August 7th, whether or not church was engaged for the other meetings.

President asked committee to investigate as above suggested, decide and report not later than July 13th.

Informal discussion of proposal to have dinner Thursday evening, August 8th, to be followed by stereopticon lecture of Charles E. Robinson.

Committee on Halls, viz., John H. and N. Winthrop Robinson, volunteered to make inquiries and report later.

Suggestion made that most of Friday be devoted to sight-seeing, if enough at the meeting so desired, and that a trip to Nantasket be had Friday evening.

Informal discussion of programme for meeting followed. General outline, as follows, agreed upon:

Wednesday, 8 P. M.—President's reception.

Thursday, 10 A. M.—Address, "Why a Genealogical Society?" followed by discussion. Paper by Rev. George A. Smith on "Desirability of Society of Colonial Families."

Thursday, 2 P. M.—Business meeting. 6 P. M.—Dinner, followed by stereopticon lecture by Charles E. Robinson.

Friday, 9 A. M.—Election of officers. Place of next meeting. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.—Visiting of historic places, trolley or sight-seeing auto. 5 P. M.—Steamer for Nantasket.

Committee adjourned subject to call of the President.

F. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Seventh Biennial Reunion of the Robinson Genealogical Society, Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

AUGUST 7, 8 AND 9, 1912.

THE Robinson Genealogical Society held its Seventh Biennial Reunion in Park Street Church, Boston, Mass., opening with a reception by the President, Hon. David I. Robinson, Wednesday evening, August 7, 1912, at 8 o'clock, which was largely attended.

Impromptu remarks were made by Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, Mrs. Herbert Turrell, Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy and the President. Mr. Frederick W. Robinson, for the Executive Committee, made several announcements regarding the changes in program. Songs and reading by the guests made the evening a very pleasant one.

On Thursday, August 8th, the Society was called to order at 10 A. M. by the President, and opened by prayer by the Reverend Lucien M. Robinson, of Philadelphia.

The President, in an informal address, welcomed the members, spoke of what had been accomplished and of what it was hoped might be done in the near future.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson introduced the youngest member of this Society, Master Joseph Lee Regan, 9 years old.

Rev. George A. Smith, Secretary Society of Colonial Families, made an address on the importance and advantage of a consolidation of genealogical societies.

Mrs. Herbert Turrell told very interestingly of her visit to the Mosque of Omar.

At 12 M. the meeting adjourned to the steps of the State House, where a picture of the Society in a group was taken by Mr. S. Arakelyan, a photographer in Boston, and then by the "Boston Globe."

The afternoon session was held in the chapel of the Congregational Building at 14 Beacon street, at 2 P. M.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson read the report of the estate of the

late Secretary, Miss Adelaide A. Robinson, deceased, stating that after the life interest of four persons had expired the balance of the estate would become the property of the Society.

Mrs. Edward R. Barbour, of Portland, Me., read a very interesting paper. Mrs. Oliver J. Clark, of Medfield, Mass., talked pleasantly of the memories of her childhood.

Informal discussion of the proposition to solicit pledges to carry forward the work of publishing the genealogical records of the Robinson Family compiled by Mr. Charles E. Robinson; motion made and carried that the President, Mr. Charles E. Robinson and two members be a committee with authority to solicit subscriptions and secure pledges for the expense of preparing copy and publishing the records. Pledges were made as follows:

Elijah R. Kennedy will purchase 4 copies of book and pay \$25.00.

Harold L. Robinson, Esq., will pay \$25.00.

Mrs. Carrie E. Robinson, 3 copies of book and pay \$25.00.

Miss Emily M. Robinson, 2 copies of book and pay \$10.00.

Mrs. Ellen I. Anderson, 2 copies of book and pay \$25.00.

Mrs. Phebe S. Beeman, 2 copies of book and pay \$25.00.

Mrs. Herbert Turrell, 1 copy of book and pay \$25.00.

Dr. Rienzi Robinson, 2 copies of book and pay \$25.00.

John H. Robinson, 2 copies of book and pay \$25.00.

Frederick W. Robinson, 1 copy of book and pay \$25.00.

Mrs. George Kendall Webster will pay \$25.00.

Franklin R. Gifford, 1 copy of book and pay \$5.00.

Mrs. James E. Hills will purchase 1 copy of book.

Mrs. William A. Sturdy will purchase 1 copy of book.

It was moved and carried that the by-laws be so amended that the regular meeting of the Society be held annually instead of biennially. Moved and carried that the time and place of the next meeting be left with the Executive Committee.

A poll was taken of those present to ascertain to which line they belonged, resulting as follows:—

Reverend John Robinson.....	12
George of Rehobeth.....	10
George R. of Boston.....	1
William of Dorchester.....	12
Thomas of Scituate or Dorchester.....	1
William of Watertown, Mass.....	4

Abraham of Gloucester.....	3
John of Exeter.....	7
Gale of Bridgewater.....	1
Rowland of Narragansett, R. I.....	5
Don't know.....	5

This did not include all the members attending the reunion.

The President appointed Mr. Charles E. Robinson, the Rev. Lucien M. Robinson and the Secretary a committee to draft and send a letter to those members who had written regrets at not being able to be present at the meeting. The Rev. Lucien M. Robinson drafted the following:

Boston, Mass., August 8, 1912.

"The Robinson Genealogical Society in Biennial Convention assembled in Boston send hearty greetings to you and yours and regret that you could not be present on this most interesting occasion. We are here in this historical city two hundred strong and are glad to report a most successful and enthusiastic meeting.

"Hoping that you will be able to be with us next year, for our meetings are now to be annual, we are

"Fraternally yours,

"LUCIEN MOORE ROBINSON,

"CHARLES E. ROBINSON,

"ELVIRA W. ROBINSON,

"Committee."

Which letter was written and sent by the Secretary.

Informal speeches were made by Andrew M. Robison, from Indiana, who had attended all the reunions of the Society: Mr. J. Watts Robinson, a veteran of the Mexican War, 85 years old; Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others.

Meeting adjourned at 5:45 P. M.

At 6:30 P. M. the Society met in Park Street Church, at which time the biennial dinner was enjoyed by about one hundred.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing that the Society was in fair financial shape, but very much in need of funds for extending and properly carrying on its work.

Mr. Roswell R. Robinson resigned his office as Treasurer on account of his ill health, which resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Society.

On motion of Mr. Frederick W. Robinson, Charles E. Robinson was unanimously elected an honorary member of this Society.

After the dinner Mr. Charles E. Robinson gave an interesting lecture on the "Pilgrims in England and Places of Historic Interest to the Robinsons," illustrating it with stereopticon views.

During the evening a quartette composed of Mrs. Turrell, Mrs. E. L. Harris, Mr. Eliot H. Robinson and Mr. Marquis Regan, with Mr. Will A. Robinson, accompanist, sang several songs. Mr. Will A. Robinson gave a fine piano solo.

On Friday, August 9th, at 9 A. M., the meeting was called to order by the President, who called the roll.

The report of the Secretary was read and adopted, as follows:

"To the Members of the Robinson Genealogical Society:

"The following report covers the years from August 19, 1910, to date, during which time I have been Secretary of this Society:

"The death of members has been reported as follows:—

"Miss Cornelia Scriven Howland, Morristown, N. J., died in May, 1908.

"Mrs. Calvin L. Robinson, Jacksonville, Fla., died August 20, 1909.

"Capt. John Francis Robinson, Alameda, Cal., died April 26, 1909.

"Letter sent to Mrs. E. B. Robinson, Portland, Me., returned Oct. 13, 1910, unopened, marked 'Dead.'

"Mr. Albert William Robinson, Boston, Mass., died Oct. 17, 1910.

"Prof. William H. Brewer, 418 Orange street, New Haven, Conn. (life member), died Nov. 2, 1910.

"Mr. Uriel L. Comings, Windsor, Vt., died Jan. 27, 1904.

"Mr. Edson C. Eastman, 21 North State street, Concord, N. H., died March 11, 1911.

"Mrs. Annette Robinson, Middletown, Conn., died in October, 1910.

"Dr. Ebenezer T. Robinson, 1530 Fifth avenue, Seattle, Wash., died Oct. 15, 1911.

"Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson, 35 Lincoln street, Malden, Mass., died Dec. 22, 1911.

"Mrs. Daniel Robinson, Sharon, Vt., died in March, 1911.

"Mrs. William F. Nichols, Mount Hermon, Mass., died June 9, 1910.

"James E. Abell, Esq., 152 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., died Dec. 11, 1910.

"Prof. Oscar D. Robinson, 501 State street, Albany, N. Y., died July 11, 1911.

"Mr. Orin Pomeroy Robinson, 60 East Third street, Corning, N. Y., died June 13, 1911.

"Rev. William A. Robinson, D.D., 844 East Fourteenth street, Davenport, Iowa, died Oct. 18, 1910.

"Mr. Increase Robinson, 3 Brewster street, Plymouth, Mass., died in January, 1912.

"Mrs. Alphonsine Beardsley, Perry, N. Y., died Jan. 28, 1911.

"Mr. John Elihu Robinson, Le Roy, N. Y., died March 2, 1907.

"Mrs. Harriet A. Taber, Castile, N. Y., died June 27, 1912, at Rochester, N. Y.

"Prof. Otis Hall Robinson, 273 Alexander street, Rochester, N. Y., died Dec. 12, 1912.

"Have enrolled 11 life members and 16 active members.

"Received in payment of initiation fees and dues the sum of \$428.60, and from contributions the sum of \$222.65.

"There are 88 delinquent members in arrears for dues to the Society in the sum of \$225.00.

"In response to the circular letter of our President dated January 2, 1911, the following named persons have each promised to give twenty-five dollars toward the publication of Mr. Charles E. Robinson's work:—

"(1) Hon. Ira E. Robinson, Presiding Judge Supreme Court of Appeals, Charleston, W. Va.

"(2) Mr. Uel Merrill Robinson, American Naval Stores Company of New York, 21-24 State street, New York City.

"(3) Mr. Theodore Winthrop Robinson, 1524 Commercial National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

"(4) George Orville Robinson, Esq., 1220 Penobscot building, Detroit, Mich.

"(5) Mr. Arthur Brewer, 100 Unquowa Hill, Bridgeport, Ct.

"(6) Mr. George W. Robinson, Robinson & Kendall Company, Elburn, Ill.

"(7) Mr. Walter Billings Robinson, Robinson & Jones Company, Natick, Mass.

"(8) Mr. Andrew M. Robison, Frankfort, Ind.

"(9) Mr. George Prescott Robinson, Robinson-Buffam Company, 1006 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal.

"(10) Frank B. Stephens, Esq., 601 Judge building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"(11) Mr. Charles D. Robinson, 44 Third street, Newburgh, N. Y.

"(12) Mrs. Edmund Cottle Weeks, 554 Park avenue, Tallahassee, Florida.

"(13) Mrs. E. P. Bronson, 'The Locusts,' Chester, Ill.

"(14) Mr. William M. Robinson, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"(15) Mr. H. F. Robinson, C. E., Irrigation Engineer, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"(16) Mr. John Robinson, Salem, Mass.

"(17) Hon. David I. Robinson, our President.

"(18) Dr. Edwin Putnam Robinson, 12 High street, Newport, R. I.

"(19) Mr. N. Winthrop Robinson, 242 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

"(20) Mr. Roswell R. Robinson, our Treasurer.

"Have sent over one thousand letters and very many circulars and postal cards.

"With this report a copy of the list of life and active members of this Society, also the list of the delinquent members and a list of those who have sent money for dues and contributions to this Society will be given.

"All of which is respectfully submitted this eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and twelve.

"ELVIRA W. ROBINSON, Secretary."

Mr. Charles E. Robinson presented the matter of emblematic design, the Robinson coat-of-arms mounted as a belt buckle, cuff buttons, stick pins, etc. On motion of Mr. Wilford J. Litchfield the matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

The committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing term signified their readiness to report and submitted a list of names for office as indicated on page V.

The report was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast one vote for the nominees as presented.

Thirteen new names were enrolled as members.

A vote of thanks was given to the President, the Secretary, the quartette and others who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

Led by Mrs. Turrell, the company sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Meeting adjourned to meet next year at the call of the Executive Committee.

ELVIRA W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Members of the Robinson Genealogical Society



HONORARY MEMBERS

Robinson, Charles Edson.....150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

HONORARY MEMBERS—DECEASED

Robinson, Miss Adelaide A.....North Raynham, Mass.
Secretary of this Society, 1900-1910.

Honorary Member, August 19, 1904.

Died February 6, 1910.

Robinson, Mrs. Jane Pillsbury.....Highland Avenue, Neponsit, Mass.
Born 1808. Died February 23, 1910.

Honorary Member, 1908.

Atherton, Mrs. Sarah Robinson.....Peru, Huron County, Ohio
Born June 1, 1800. Died, 1903.

Honorary Member, 1902.

Johnson, Mrs. Almira Pierce.....75 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
Born, 1804. Died, December 25, 1905.

Honorary Member, 1904.

LIFE MEMBERS

Robinson, Albert O.....Sanbornville, New Hampshire

Robinson, Mrs. Albert O. (Clara E.).....Sanbornville, New Hampshire

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 Robinson, Capt. John Francis, died April 26, 1909,
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 Whitten, Mrs. Maria F. 132 Magazine Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
 Wright, Mrs. Jessie B. R. F. D. No. 1, Frankfort, Ind.
 Young, Robert. R. F. D. No. 1, Frankfort, Ind.

ACTIVE MEMBERS—DECEASED

- Robinson, Adrian G. Hanford, Cal.
 Died, 1902.
 Robinson, Albert William Boston, Mass.
 Died October 17, 1910
 Robinson, Mrs. Annette Middletown, Conn.
 Died October, 1910.
 Robinson, Arthur B. 40 Beach Street, Somerville, Mass.
 Died, 1905.
 Robinson, Benjamin F. Mount Morris, Ill.
 Died June, 1908.
 Robinson, Benjamin S. Greenfield Center, N. Y.
 Died March 24, 1905.
 Robinson, Mrs. Calvin L. (Elizabeth S.)
 420 Post Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Died August 20, 1909.
 Robinson, Capt. Charles A. Germantown, Pa.
 Died, 1902.
 Robinson, Charles Albert Auburn, Me.
 Died, 1908.
 Robinson, Capt. Charles T. Taunton, Mass.
 Died, 1903.
 Robinson, Cyrus R. East Concord, N. H.
 Died December 10, 1908.

- Robinson, Mrs. Daniel.....Sharon, Vt.
Died March, 1911.
- Robinson, Capt. E. M.....Phillips, Me.
Died October, 1901.
- Robinson, Mrs. E. B.....Portland, Me.
- Robinson, Ebenezer Benjamin.....1530 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Died, 1909.
- Robinson, Dr. Ebenezer Turner.....1530 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Died October 15, 1911.
- Robinson, Frank Everett.....125 Langley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Died, 1904.
- Robinson, Frank I.....88 Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.
Died, 1907.
- Robinson, Dr. Frederick Converse.....Uniontown, Pa.
Died, 1907.
- Robinson, George A.....West Mansfield, Mass.
Died, 1903.
- Robinson, George Champlin.....Wakefield, R. I.
Died September 8, 1903.
- Robinson, Dr. Hamlin Elijah.....Maryville, Mo.
Died, 1907.
- Robinson, Miss Hannah Bowers.....Somerset, Mass.
Died, 1907.
- Robinson, Mrs. Harriet H.....35 Lincoln Street, Malden, Mass.
Died December 22, 1911.
- Robinson, Henry P.....Guilford, Conn.
Died June 5, 1913.
- Robinson, Henry W.....Lexington Avenue, Auburndale, Mass.
Died, 1907.
- Robinson, Horatio Alvin.....13 Garden Street, Nashua, N. H.
Died February 17, 1905.
- Robinson, Increase.....3 Brewster Street, Plymouth, Mass.
Died January, 1912.
- Robinson, John Elihu.....Le Roy, N. Y.
Died March 2, 1907.
- Robinson, Noah Otis.....88 Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.
Died March 13, 1905.
- Robinson, Orin Pomeroy.....60 East Third Street, Corning, N. Y.
Died June 13, 1911.
- Robinson, Prof. Oscar D.....501 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
Died July 11, 1911.
- Robinson, Prof. Otis Hall.....273 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Died December 12, 1912.
- Robinson, Samuel R.....Antrim, N. H.
Died December, 1904.
- Robinson, Samuel S.....Pontiac, Mich.
Died, 1904.
- Robinson, Miss Sarah J.....178 Pleasant Street, Attleboro, Mass.
Died November 20, 1909.
- Robinson, Rev. William A., D. D.....Davenport, Ia.
Died October 18, 1910.

- Robinson, William H.....375 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
Died, 1905.
- Robinson, Withington.....183d St. and Aqueduct Ave., New York, N. Y.
Died, 1909.
- Abell, James E., Esq.....152 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Died December 11, 1910.
- Alden, Brig. Gen'l Charles H. Government War Dept., Washington, D. C.
Died, 1906.
- Armstrong, Mrs. Mary A. Robinson.....Adrian, Mich.
Died, 1907.
- Armstrong, Mrs. Frances Morgan.....Hampton, Va.
Died February 7, 1903.
- Beardsley, Mrs. Alphonsine.....Perry, N. Y.
Died January 28, 1911.
- Bennett, Mrs. Charloite Payson Robinson. 803 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
Died, 1905.
- Brett, Charles Greenwood.....50 Cedar Street, Somerville, Mass.
Died, 1906.
- Clark, Mrs. Evelina D.....125 Newton Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Died, 1910.
- Cogswell, Mrs. William (Luella Childs) .7 Pleasant Street, Medford, Mass.
Died, 1905.
- Comings, Uriel L.....Windsor, Vt.
Died January 27, 1904
- Cushing, Hannah Robinson.....Attleboro, Mass.
Died, 1907.
- Dean, James H., Esq.....94 Dean Street, Taunton, Mass.
Died, 1903.
- Dean, Mrs. Sarah Daggett.....33 Dean Street, Attleboro, Mass.
Died, 1907.
- Devoll, Mrs. Daniel (Mary R. G.).....Acushnet, Mass.
Died January, 1908.
- Dows, Miss Amanda.....Cazenovia, N. Y.
Died, 1902.
- Eastman, Edson C.....21 North State Street, Concord, N. H.
Died March 11, 1911.
- Fuller, Mrs. A. B. (Emma L.).....13 Hilliard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Died, 1904.
- Fuller, Mrs. Mary R.....101 Austin Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Died, 1902.
- Hall, Mrs. George G. (Isabelle M.).....78 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Died, 1907.
- Hemingway, Mrs. Celia E. R.....McLean, N. Y.
Died, 1905.
- Hitch, Mrs. Louisa A. R.....119 Mill Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Died, 1907.
- Howland, Miss Cornelia Scriven.....Morristown, N. J.
Died May, 1908.
- Nichols, Mrs. William F.....Mount Hermon, Mass.
Died June 9, 1910.

Norton, Mrs. Mary J.....	Woods Hole, Mass. Died, 1900.
Pearse, Mrs. George Griswold (Mary Niles Robinson) .	Wakefield, R. I.
Penniman, Bethuel.....	New Bedford, Mass. Died April 15, 1905.
Pierce, Mrs. H. F.....	Oronoque, Norton County, Kan. Died, 1906.
Rowland, Rev. L. S.....	Lee, Mass. Died, 1904.
Shaw, Mrs. Emily B.....	50 Whitney Place, Buffalo, N. Y. Died July 27, 1909.
Sherman, Hon. Buren Robinson.....	Vinton, Ia. Died, 1900.
Taber, Mrs. Harriet R.....	Castile, N. Y. Died June 27, 1912.
Wardner, Mrs. Fannie Lewis.....	75 Rossiter Street, Dorchester, Mass. Died, 1907.

ASSOCIATE AND AFFILIATED MEMBERS

Robinson, A. Warren.....	Napa, Cal.
Robinson, Addison.....	Mount Vision, Otsego County, N. Y.
Robinson, Rev. Albert Barnes....	109 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Robinson, Alfred J.....	4 State Street, Bangor, Me.
Robinson, Miss Ann Maria.....	661 Washington Street, Bath, Me.
Robinson, Miss Anna C.....	Camden, Me.
Robinson, Arthur.....	Clear Lake, Minn.
Robinson, Arthur S.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Bernard Noyes.....	Coaticook, Quebec, Canada
Robinson, Miss Blanche.....	15 Abbot Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Robinson, Ca'el.....	Charleston, W. Va.
Robinson, Charles E.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Charles F.....	North Raynham, Mass.
Robinson, Charles Floyd.....	105 Washington Street, Somerville, Mass.
Robinson, Capt. Charles H.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Charles H.....	Oxford, Me.
Robinson, Charles H.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Charles L.....	Western National Bank, New York, N. Y.
Robinson, Charles Webster.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Clarence Elliott.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Denison.....	Howlet Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y.
Robinson, E. Gilbert.....	Mansfield, Ohio
Robinson, Edgar M.....	3 West 29th Street, New York, N. Y.
Robinson, Edmund J.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Miss Emily A.....	Exeter, N. H.
Robinson, Erastus Corning.....	Alexandria, Ind.
Robinson, F. W.....	Bakersfield, Kern County, Cal.
Robinson, Miss Flora B.....	P. O. Box 344, Medfield, Mass.

Robinson, Francis Walter.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Dr. Francis A.....	81 Seldon Street, Dorchester Centre, Mass.
Robinson, Miss Frances C.....	Castile, N. Y.
Robinson, Frank L.....	Columbia Falls, Me.
Robinson, Fred.....	411 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Robinson, Rev. Fred Arthur.....	Woodfords Station, Portland, Me.
Robinson, George Clement.....	104 Merrimac Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Robinson, George Champlin, Jr.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Miss Hallie Mabel.....	Geneseo, Ill.
Robinson, Hon. Henry.....	P. O. Box 5, Concord, N. H.
Robinson, Henry M.....	Danbury, Conn.
Robinson, Herbert L.....	322 Fourth Avenue, North Great Falls, Mon.
Robinson, J. Albert M.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Jacob W.....	2297 East 93d Street, Cleveland, Ohio
Robinson, James Lawrence.....	193 North Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
Robinson, Prof. James Harvey.....	Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Robinson, James Nye.....	217 East Second Street, Corning, N. Y.
Robinson, John C.....	Middleboro, Mass.
Robinson, John Cheney.....	Jamaica, Vt.
Robinson, John Gerry.....	Melrose, Mass.
Robinson, Joseph E.....	19 Green Street, Houlton, Me.
Robinson, Rev. Joseph H.....	47 Barkers Terrace, White Plains, N. Y.
Robinson, Leonard.....	Leland Hotel, Emporia, Kan.
Robinson, Lewis W.....	Martinsburg, West Va.
Robinson, Miss Lillian L.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Miss Mary C.....	93 Chandler Street, Worcester, Mass.
Robinson, Miss Mary C.....	44 Thatcher Street, Bangor, Me.
Robinson, Miss Mary Elizabeth.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Rev. Millard L.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Miss Myra S.....	24 Spring Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Robinson, Mrs. Nina Beals.....	Waterbury, Vt.
Robinson, Philip Eaton.....	284 High Street, Medford, Mass.
Robinson, Philip H.....	Address unknown
Robinson, Miss Rachel.....	Ferrisburg, Vt.
Robinson, Mrs. Richard Lewis.....	Address unknown
Robinson, W. G.....	Oswego, N. Y.
Robinson, William A.....	Address unknown
Robinson, William H.....	West Chazy, N. Y.
Robinson, William John.....	242 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robinson, William L.....	East Gloucester, Mass.
Robinson, William Philip.....	Auburn, N. Y.
Allen, Miss Eleanor.....	West Tisbury, Mass.
Albro, Mrs. Ellen Amelia.....	383 Bryant Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Atherton, George Watson.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Monroeville, Ohio
Briggs, Mrs. Martha A. Robinson.....	Address unknown
Burditt, Charles A.....	1848 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Clarke, Mrs. George E (Carrie S.).....	Algona, Ia.
Coleman, Mrs. Emily R.....	1517 Perry Street, Davenport, Ia.
Comings, Alfred, Esq.....	Cairo, Ill.

- Crawford, Mrs. Mark L. (Amie C.).....Address unknown
 Creighton, Dr. Sarah Robinson.....Address unknown
 Cunningham, Mrs. Ella Robinson.....Address unknown
 Cutts, Mrs. R. A.....19 Walden Street, Lynn, Mass.
 Dean, Miss Bertha L.....22 Clinton Street, Taunton, Mass.
 Dean, N. Bradford.....88 Dean Street, Taunton, Mass.
 Dudley, Mrs. Hattie L.....63 Highland Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
 Eldridge, Mrs. J. E. (Eleanor E.).....Address unknown
 Farson, Mrs. Robert Bruce (Clara M. C.).....St. Charles, Ill.
 Farwell, Mrs. John V.....Lake Forest, Ill.
 Feakins, Mrs. Martha Kirk.....R. F. D. No 1, Fontana, Kan.
 Ford, Mrs. Mary Ella.....84 Harvard Street, Whitmans, Mass.
 Germaine, Mrs. Helen M. (Robinson).....Address unknown
 Gilmore, Abiel P. R.....Acushnet, Mass.
 Gilmore, Mrs. Chloe C. D.....Acushnet, Mass.
 Gordon, Mrs. Lilian Sophia Robinson.....Leland Hotel, Emporia, Kan.
 Goward, William E.....Easton, Mass.
 Graham, Mrs. Maranda E. Robinson.....Orange City, Fla.
 Gray, Mrs. Henrietta P.....Address unknown
 Hall, Mrs. A. L. (Laura Robinson).....Newport, N. H.
 Hall, Mrs. Herbert E. (Emily A.)...66 Laurel Street, Fairhaven, Mass.
 Hammond, Mrs. Ashley King (Jessie Robinson)
 47 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Hammond, Miss Cora E.....Boonton, N. J.
 Harnden, Mrs. M. J.....P. O. Box 104, Gilbert Station, Ia.
 Holbrook, Mrs. Henry Clay (Emily Vicks Hamer)
 124 Peebles Street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Holmes, Miss Mary E.....Sharon, Mass.
 James, Mrs. J. A. (Emma Genevieve Robinson)
 1600 Sunset Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
 Jenkins, E. H.....New Haven, Conn.
 Jenkins, Mrs. Robert E. (Marcia Robinson).....Address unknown
 Kauffman, Mrs. J. S.....York Street, Blue Island, Ill.
 Keyes, Arthur H.....Rutland, Vt.
 Kirk, Mrs. J. Frank (Abbie F. Robinson)
 24 State Street, New Bedford, Mass.
 Lacy, Mrs. Mary Robinson.....Dubuque, Ia.
 Maury, Mrs. Matthew Fontaine, Jr. (Rose Robinson)
 870 Glenwood Avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio
 MacDonald, Mrs. Josephine Brown.....Plymouth, Mass.
 McDonald, Mrs. Josephine E.....Mansfield, Mass.
 McKee, Mrs. George W.....6040 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 McLaren, Mrs. Sara R.....20 Humboldt Avenue, Providence, R. I.
 Miller, Frank.....Care of D. O. Mills' Bank, Sacramento, Cal.
 Monk, Mrs. Lillian.....1613 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Moore, Leonard Dunham.....178 Main Street, Charleston, Mass.
 Mower, Calvin Robinson.....401 North Prospect Street, Rockford, Ill.
 Norris, James L., Jr.....331 C Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Norton, Mrs. Charles O.....Kearney, Neb.

- Osgood, Mrs. Mary Satterfield.....Address unknown
 Packard, Mrs. Fred L. (Josephine A.).....North Easton, Mass.
 Packard, Mrs. Lewis S. (Abbie W.).....Mansfield, Mass.
 Paine, Mrs. Walter J.....120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
 Payson, Mrs. Julia A.....P. O. Box 344, Medfield, Mass.
 Pelton, Mrs. F. Alaric (Mabel Shippee Clarke).....Address unknown
 Penniman, Mrs. Eliza A.....13 Elm Place, Quincy, Mass.
 Penniman, George W.....Clinton, Mass.
 Pettee, Mrs. Maria W.....Foxboro, Mass.
 Pinney, Mrs. William H. (A. Augusta Robinson)
 350 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.
 Pitcher, Col. David Austin.....Address unknown
 Poor, Mrs. Janette H.....Address unknown
 Porter, Mrs. Mary E. Robinson.....Address unknown
 Rogers, Mrs. Lilla D.....Bennington, N. H.
 Rose, Miss Aline M.....Address unknown
 Sanford, Mrs. C. F. (Marie D. Robinson)
 40 Somerset Avenue, Taunton, Mass.
 Sherman, Miss Evelyn M.....Waterloo, Ia.
 Sherman, Miss Florence Belle.....Address unknown
 Sherman, Ward B.....Address unknown
 Sherman, James P.....Waterloo, Ia.
 Shippee, Harold Robinson.....24 Spring Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Shippee, Mrs. Elizabeth E. R.....24 Spring Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Southworth, Mrs. A. C.....Lakeville, Mass.
 Stabler, Mrs. Jordan (Ellen Walker).....339 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Stanford, Mrs. Lydia F. R.....Chatsworth, Ill.
 Stearns, Mrs. Urania Robinson.....Address unknown
 Steenburg, Mrs. Laura H.....Burdick, Kan.
 Studley, Mrs. Mary Z.....Address unknown
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary L.....P. O. Box 463, Mansfield, Mass.
 Tracy, Dr. Dwight.....46 West 51st Street, New York, N. Y.
 Vosberg, E. Frederick.....Du Bois, Pa.
 Watson, Mrs. A. R.....132 Montgomery Street, Memphis, Tenn.
 Whittemore, Miss Lucella Washburn.....358 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass.
 Wilson, George L.....591 Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 Wilson, Mrs. R. E.....4224 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.



